



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

824  
67

308

Library of



Princeton University.







# DOCUMENTS

OF THE

NINETY-SECOND LEGISLATURE OF

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

AND THE

TWENTY-FOURTH

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

---

Read and Ordered to be Printed.

---

JERSEY CITY:  
PRINTED BY JOHN H. LYON.  
1868.

**(RECAP)**

0824

.67

1886

(1)  
GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

---

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, January 14, 1868. }

*Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey :*

The return of the season for your annual assembling is one of importance to the people of the State whose interests are committed to your charge. Though small in territory, New Jersey occupies a position of commanding importance, and we may congratulate each other upon its rapid increase of material wealth, its generous support of noble and worthy charities, and its steady progress in all that forms the true wealth and glory of a State. In welcoming you to the discharge of your important duties, it is my earnest hope that all our acts may enure to the benefit and prosperity of the State.

FINANCES.

From the clear and valuable report of the State Treasurer, I am enabled to lay before you a well digested statement of the finances of the State during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867.

The accounts are designated by the following general heads, viz. : State Fund, War Fund, School Fund, Agricultural College Fund, State Library Fund, and Bank Note Redemption Fund—of which the following are condensed statements of each :

STATE FUND.

*Receipts.*

Transit duties from railroads and canals.....	\$268,259 96
State tax of 1866.....	70,000 00
Dividends, premiums on scrip, stock and interest.....	121,213 05
Assessments on private acts, licenses and fees.....	13,023 25
Tax on capital stock of railroads.....	99,971 15
Fines and forfeited recognizances.....	4,980 00
Commissioners of deeds in other States.....	265 00
Conscience money account.....	31 25

Refunded from School Fund.....	4,000 00
Drafts for tax on stock of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Camden.....	897 54
City Bank of Perth Amboy.....	150 00
Balance in bank December 1, 1866.....	51,125 76
	<hr/>
	\$563,916 96

*Disbursements.*

Appropriations to State Prison.....	\$75,500 00
Appropriation to Lunatic Asylum.....	67,000 00
Legislature.....	65,182 87
Printing.....	55,976 05
Public schools.....	60,000 00
Salaries of State Prison.....	34,997 26
Salaries of Judiciary.....	38,750 04
State Militia.....	32,150 28
Transportation and costs.....	29,092 91
Appropriation to New Jersey Reform School,	25,571 80
Salaries and fees.....	23,222 40
Lunatic Asylum.....	17,356 41
State Normal School.....	10,000 00
Support of Deaf and Dumb.....	8,421 51
State House expenses.....	7,679 37
State Prison repairs.....	7,021 65
Salaries of Lunatic Asylum.....	6,394 29
Other expenditures.....	34,739 80
	<hr/>
	\$599,056 64

Being an excess of..... \$35,139 68  
Over the receipts, which is transferred from and due the War Fund.

The income for the present year has been larger than was estimated, but still the extraordinary appropriations of the State have absorbed the balance of last year (\$51,125 76) and created an indebtedness of \$35,139 68. Independent of this the receipts of the present year embrace some amounts which scarcely belong to the regular income of the State, and which cannot be depended upon in the future. The ordinary sources of revenue ought to be sufficient to meet all the civil expenses of the State, and they would be if care and prudence were exercised in the appropriations made. I think no one can examine the disbursements without feeling that there are large amounts which might be saved to the State by a system of economy and retrenchment. The estimated revenue for the ensuing year is \$450,000, and the expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the government, the public printing, Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, transportation, criminal costs, and other expenses pertaining to the civil services, will require \$460,000. In order to pay the present indebtedness of the State account and to

meet the deficiency in the estimates, a State tax of \$50,000 will be required.

## WAR FUND.

The amount of the war debt on the 30th November, 1867, was \$3,295,600 00, being a decrease of \$99,600 from the debt at the close of the last fiscal year. The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

*Receipts.*

State tax of 1866.....	\$280,000 00	
From United States on war account.....	100,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$380,000 00
Balance in bank December 1, 1866 .....		57,617 36
		<hr/>
		\$437,617 36

*Disbursements.*

Amount paid Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	\$280,000 00
Appropriation to Home for Disabled Soldiers.....	27,524 70
State Military.....	27,411 05
Appropriation to Soldiers' Children's Home.....	22,600 00
Families of Volunteers.....	21,701 82
Discharged and deceased Volunteers.....	3,451 77
Gettysburg Cemetery.....	1,182 70
Antietam Cemetery.....	1,000 00
United States of America.....	42 84
Amount transferred to State Fund.....	35,139 68
Amount transferred to School Fund.....	14,874 47
Balance in bank November 30, 1867.....	2,688 33
	<hr/>
	\$437,617 36

In my Message of last year I referred to a claim of \$777,516 76, since increased, against the Government of the United States for advances made by New Jersey in arming equipping and transporting the soldiers of this State. Prior to the close of the fiscal year \$100,000 was paid by the United States on that account, and since its close a further sum of \$551,617 48 has been paid, leaving a balance to be adjusted in the future. This amount is referred to more at length in that portion of my Message devoted to the Sinking Fund.

There are still unadjusted accounts as to bounties and State pay, but it is believed that the sum in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of this fund will meet the required expenditures. Beyond this, I think we may rely upon a full adjustment of our accounts with the United States during the year.



## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

## SCHOOL FUND.

*Receipts.*

Income.....	\$97,570 79
Bonds and mortgages paid off.....	5,300 00
	<hr/>
	102,870 79
Balance in bank December 1, 1866.....	172 53
	<hr/>
	\$103,043 32
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$110,010 25
Amount transferred to State Fund.....	5,047 54
Balance in bank.....	2,860 00
	<hr/>
	\$117,917 79
Being an excess of.....	\$14,874 47
Which is transferred from and due the War Fund.	

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Income from securities.....	\$6,924 00
Balance in bank December 1, 1866.....	545 95
	<hr/>
	\$7,469 95
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$6,924 00
Balance in bank.....	545 95
	<hr/>
	\$7,469 95

## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

<i>Receipts</i> .....	\$1,050 00
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$749 73
Balance in bank.....	300 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,050 00

## BANK NOTE REDEMPTION FUND.

<i>Receipts</i> .....	\$4,729 04
Balance in bank December 1, 1866.....	19,665 53
	<hr/>
	\$24,394 57
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$6,631 89
Balance in bank.....	17,762 68
	<hr/>
	\$24,394 57

## THE SINKING FUND.

In a financial point of view nothing has ever been devised better calculated to equalize the burdens and sustain the credit of a State than the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of a public debt. With competent and judicious commissioners, such as our State fortunately selected, we may feel confident that the burden imposed upon us by our duties to the National Government will soon be lifted from us, and that in a comparatively short period excessive taxation will be almost unknown to us. By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund there was in that fund on the 30th of November, 1867, the sum of \$374,388.66. The indebtedness of the United States to the State of New Jersey, before referred to, has been regarded by my predecessors and myself as a debt due to the War Fund of the State, and, when paid, to be used for the purpose of discharging the obligations of the State incurred by the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Upon an examination of the laws relating to the subject I was satisfied that the amount paid to New Jersey by the United States for advances made by the former, and represented by the bonds of the State, ought to be placed in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In accordance with this view of the subject, I have paid to these commissioners the sum of \$551,617.48, received from the Government of the United States. This makes the whole amount in their hands devoted to the liquidation of the war debt of the State, after the payment of the interest which will fall due July 1, 1868, \$931,755.14. Believing that some well digested plan of discharging the whole debt within a reasonable period will be satisfactory to the people of the State, I submit some statements to your consideration and attention which appear to me to embody an early payment of the debt, and a constant reduction of taxation.

If we take the amount in the hands of the Commissioners on July 1, 1868, at \$930,000, we shall have an annual interest derived from that fund, if invested at six per cent., of \$55,800. The accumulation of this fund would be very rapid, and, in order to diminish the annual taxation, the plan proposes to reduce the annual amount of taxation for the payment of interest and principal of the debt by the excess of accumulation over the yearly interest.

By this plan the debt will be virtually extinguished January 1, 1883, as the amount in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be sufficient to liquidate the interest and debt as they fall due. During the next year the sum required to be raised by tax to pay interest and the bonds falling due will be \$287,832, but this amount will steadily decrease until 1882, when the sum required will be only \$113,300, which sum, together with the amount in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will liquidate the whole indebtedness of the State. The operation of this plan will be fully understood by an examination of the tables appended to this Message. The calculations are carefully and correctly made, and I recommend its adoption as a certain and early provision for the payment of the State debt, and a constant lightening of the burdens of taxation.

## EDUCATION.

The subject of education is one that naturally attracts a large share of the public attention of the State. It is one upon which there are great differences of opinion, but the necessity of a general law regulating and controlling it has long been felt in our State. By the law adopted at the last session of the Legislature, the friends of education believed that they had secured a measure adapted to the pressing wants of the people. Some changes were made to secure efficiency in the superintending officers, to require a tolerable proficiency in teachers, and to insist that the State should be co-operated with by school districts in expenditures for education. There is, I understand, some opposition to the law in certain portions of the State, but it is believed that a clearer knowledge of its provisions, and the experience of its advantages, will soon remove all obstacles to its success.

The office of town superintendent of public schools having been abolished by the new law, the usual reports have not this year been sent to the State Superintendent. This duty will hereafter devolve upon the County Superintendent, and the reports will, it is believed, be more full and accurate than ever before.

The following table, furnished by the State Superintendent, will exhibit the amount of money appropriated for the support of public education during the school year ending August 31, 1867:

Amount appropriated by the State.....	\$100,000 00
Amount received from surplus revenue.....	26,531 54
Amount received from township and city tax.....	726,264 09
Amount received from district tax.....	32,534 79
Amount appropriated for Normal School.....	10,000 00
Amount appropriated for Farnum School.....	1,200 00

---

\$896,530 42

This sum is large, but it does not include moneys raised for building and repairing school houses, nor that collected as tuition fees for the payment of teachers' salaries.

The increase in the amount of voluntary tax is a proof of the growing interest of the people in the cause of education, and it is to be hoped that this interest will be diffused, under the operation of the new law, in every section of the State.

The whole number of children in the State between five and eighteen years of age is 230,555.

The School Law calls for an annual appropriation of \$100,000 from the State, \$40,000 from the School Fund, and \$60,000 direct from the Treasury, but as the interest from the School Fund does not reach the sum required, the deficiency is met from the State Fund.

The amount of securities belonging to the School Fund is \$557,115.39.

## NORMAL SCHOOL.

The success of this Institution in the objects for which it was established, has never been more marked than during the past year.

The whole number of pupils under instruction has been 216—16 being males and 200 females.

Number in the Model School 525—males 215, females 310.

Number in the Farnum Preparatory School, Beverley, 281—males 139, females 142.

The whole number of pupils that have been under instruction for greater or less portions of time has been 1,022; of whom 370 were males and 652 females. This shows an increase of 230 as compared with 1866. The trustees again urge the necessity of a boarding house for boys, and the Principal believes that the attendance of young men would be increased to one hundred within a year, if the necessary accommodations were provided for boarding them upon the premises. The reports of the Trustees and the Principal embrace many suggestions of importance to which you are referred.

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The annual report of the Trustees of Rutgers College, in relation to the State Agricultural College, is herewith submitted. It is a clear business statement of the affairs of the institution. It is doing a good work, and the object of the General Government in providing for higher and more general education in agricultural and the mechanic arts is faithfully and successfully met in the Agricultural College. The scholarships are all filled in the counties nearest New Brunswick, and there are many applicants beyond those. In the counties more remote, the scholarships are not yet filled; but as the merits of the course of instruction pursued become better understood, the privilege will, I think, be valued as it deserves to be.

The Board of Visitors have made the visits required by law, and their report to the Legislature will accompany my message. They speak in high terms of the proficiency of the students, and of the attainments in practical and scientific knowledge, by which they are to benefit themselves and the State.

The instruction in agriculture thus far, is by the example of the College farm, and by the lectures of the Professor of Agriculture, which have been delivered in all the counties of the State. The Board have sent in these lectures with their report, and, on account of the new and original matter which is of local interest to the people of the State, they recommend them for printing.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey, under the charge of Prof. G. H. Cook, which has been in progress for almost four years past, is nearly completed, and I shall be able to lay before you the finished maps of the work before the close of your session. The final report, which the maps are to illustrate, is in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be issued in the course of the summer. The annual report of the Geologist upon the progress of the work during the past year is herewith presented.

This important work, in exhibiting our natural resources and advantages, and making them known to the public, has already proved its value, and its influence in adding to our material wealth can hardly be over estimated.

The Board of Managers propose some legislation which I commend to your attention.

#### OUR STATE RESOURCES.

The agriculture of our State is rapidly improving. The average crops per acre of the great staples, wheat, corn and potatoes, are among the largest raised in the United States, and these are rising with the improved husbandry now coming into practice. New Jersey is the thirtieth State in size, and the twentieth in population; in 1860 it was the nineteenth in the amount of wheat raised, the twenty-second in the amount of corn, the eighth in potatoes, the twenty-third in value of live stock, the seventeenth in value of slaughtered animals, the eighteenth in the value of its agricultural implements, the twelfth in the total value of its farms, and the first in the value per acre of its farm lands. In the peculiar products which, both from soil and nearness to markets, we are best adapted to raise, we stand much higher, being only second in the value of market garden products, and probably almost as high in the value of the small fruits which are the special objects of culture for a large body of our people. The importance of these comparisons will be better appreciated when it is remembered that as a manufacturing State, New Jersey stands sixth in the amount of capital invested, and also in the annual value of its manufactured products. Its mines of iron and zinc are a source of wealth to the State. More than 250,000 tons of the richest iron ore have been mined in the State this year, which at the mines is worth a million dollars. The zinc mines have yielded 24,000 tons of ore, all of which is manufactured into spelter or zinc oxide within the State, and have yielded products worth nearly, if not quite, a million dollars more. This product of zinc is more than half the yield of the United States, and is considerably more than is supplied from all the mines in Great Britain.

Encouraging as is the condition of our agriculture, there is still a wide field for further improvement. There is at least a quarter of the State, more than a million acres, susceptible of easy improvement and high cultivation which is still uncleared. It is now coming into market rapidly, and only needs to be known to be quickly taken up. For purposes of fruit culture and market gardening these lands are not inferior to the oldest and richest parts of the State.

There are considerable tracts of excellent land on the Wallkill, on the Passaic and its branches, on the Pequest and on the Paulinskill, amounting to more than 30,000 acres, which are suffering from imperfect drainage. The losses upon them the last year must have amounted to a large sum. The prosperity of our agriculture, and the interest of the State in having our resources developed to the full, leads me to call your attention to the subject, and to the pro-

priety of devising means to encourage owners of wet lands to improve them. The report of the State Geologist shows that there are 295,476 acres of tide marshes in the State. In their natural condition they are of little value, from two dollars to twenty dollars an acre. About 20,000 acres of these have been banked in and so reclaimed from the action of the tide. These have cost from five dollars to twenty dollars an acre to bring them in, and they are the most productive lands in the State, paying a fair profit on from \$100 to \$300 an acre. A very strenuous effort is now being made to reclaim the marsh between Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and to carry the work of drainage considerably below low water mark by means of pumps. This is a matter of great public interest and importance, and it is hoped that it will be carried through to an early and successful termination. It is the beginning of a work that must finally be extended to all the marshes of the country.

When the proposed improvements in opening, draining and reclaiming land are carried out, the area of our farms, capable of high cultivation, may be doubled, and the State can support a population three times as large as the present.

The advantages of New Jersey on account of its convenient access to the great cities, are beginning to be appreciated. It is furnishing homes for those who desire to live in the country rather than the town; convenient locations for those who wish to carry on manufacturing operations near our great centres of business; and a healthy climate, generous soil, and the best markets on the continent for those who aim at an improved and profitable agriculture.

The population of the State in 1865 was 773,700, and the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 was 37 27-100 per cent., an increase more rapid than in any other of the States east of the Alleghanies, or than any of the older States in the Mississippi valley. Since 1860 the rate of increase has been quite as rapid as before that time.

It is gratifying to present these material advantages which we possess for holding our own people at home, and for inviting strangers to come in and share with us; and it is our duty to foster them in every possible way—by the enactment and enforcement of good laws—the protection of all in their rights of person and property—the perfecting of our system of public education—encouraging the opening of new roads and railroads—directing works for opening new or waste lands, &c.

Transportation of marl on railroads has this year reached about 150,000 tons, all of which has been carried beyond the bounds of the district within which it is found. The conveyance of this useful fertilizer makes business for railroads, and these in turn are continually increasing the area which it is possible to benefit by this excellent fertilizer.

There are eight hundred and fifty-five miles of railroad in the State, and sixty-eight more are now in process of construction. This is one mile of railroad for every eight and one-tenth (8 1-10) square miles

in the State; it is also a mile of road for every eight hundred and thirty-seven inhabitants.

#### STATE PRISON.

I cannot but think that our present prison system admits of great improvement and needs reform. The first necessity to the intelligent, successful and thorough working of a large criminal institution is the permanency of its officers to a greater or limited extent, and the valuable experience which such permanency gains. Yearly changes in the regulations, discipline and systems of reform, cannot but have a baleful effect upon the successful workings as well as reformatory efforts of the institution. To secure this duration of office, and also that appointments may be obtained through *fitness* alone, party politics should be entirely discarded from the management of our prisons.

Since it is necessary that the officers of our criminal institutions be invested with much discretionary power over the convicts there confined, I deem it a matter of grave importance that the methods of punishment to be used be specified and limited. In this age of moral enlightenment it would be a reproach to any State to permit men born in the image of God to be punished and debased through the means of physical, bodily torture.

The large preponderance of evidence from officers of the various prisons throughout the United States is, that the humane system, that which relies on moral agencies, is more effective in securing obedience to prison rules, cheerful industry and correct deportment on the part of convicts, and in promoting their reformation, than the system of harshness and severity. Where punishment is necessary, it is found better to respect the manhood of the convict, and simply confine him in a dark cell, with bread and water for his food. In four States no other punishment is employed than solitary confinement in a dark cell.

It is worthy of your consideration whether a system of rewards has not, by experiment proved itself a most useful and efficacious means of securing industry and good conduct and enforcing the discipline of the prison. The Irish system, involving the necessity of several graded prisons, although complete and successful, is more difficult of adaptation to single prisons than the system of rewards established by commutation laws in nine of the States of our Union. Men inside a prison, as those outside, may be controlled both by the hope of good and fear of evil, and these commutation laws have for their design to encourage and stimulate prisoners to general good conduct and to industry—to raise the hope, the pride and the ambition of the convict, and to counteract, as far as possible, the pernicious moral effect of his disgrace. They have the effect of making work voluntary and cheerful instead of enforced. By these acts, through uniform good conduct, the convict is enabled to lessen his term of imprisonment from five to ten days each month.

The plan of contracting out the labor of our prisoners has thus far proved far from satisfactory. Our own prison, as well as those of



most other States where this system has been adopted, instead of being self-sustaining, has been a constant drain upon the State Treasury. This I believe to be solely the result of evils inherent in the system, and in no way chargeable to short-comings of the keeper or other officers of the institution. In view of the past experience of the various prisons in this country, I am satisfied that a change in that part of our prison administration which admits of contracts, could be made to great advantage. It is difficult to see how such a system can be profitable to the State. By our last and most important contract, we are receiving for each working prisoner per day, an average of thirty-seven and a half cents. It is, therefore, calculated that four men working the same number of hours are required, inside the prison, to do the amount of work accomplished by one man outside. Yet each prisoner may be justly considered to perform at least three-fourths as much as any unskilled workman not a prisoner. Moreover, shop room is furnished contractors free of cost.

Where a State dispenses with contracts and contractors for labor, and conducts the industry of her own prison on her own account, under the supervision of the Keeper or Superintendent, the experiment has proved successful financially, and it has also removed from the prison those outside intermediate influences which often affect injuriously the order and discipline of the institution, and has also enabled the State to follow out more freely the great reformatory idea that every prisoner, if ignorant of any employment or means by which he can honestly live in the world, shall be taught some trade by which he may thereafter secure independence from want and temptation. This system of prison labor is adopted in four State Prisons in this country, three of which are self-supporting, and the fourth nearly so. In one instance the average earnings of each working prisoner is one dollar and thirty-six cents per day. In two States, where the Superintendent or Keeper is financially interested in the economical and successful working of the prisons, large profits have been realized.

The reports of the Keeper and Inspectors of our Prison again show the great necessity of increased accommodations. After careful examination, I believe the most favorable plan for such enlargement to be the conversion of that part of the prison now occupied as the apartments of the Keeper into cells for the use of prisoners. By prudent architectural plans sufficient room might in this way be obtained to furnish, for the present, proper accommodations. To do more than this I deem at this time inadvisable. A residence for the Keeper might be furnished by the State at some convenient point outside the prison walls.

I would again suggest that the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State should be annually made two of the Inspectors of the Prison in addition to those now appointed by law.

In view of the importance of moral and religious instruction to the prisoners, I cannot but think it necessary that the Moral Instructor should devote his whole time to this work. The first object sought in the punishment of criminals is reformation, and the restoration of the criminals to an honest and virtuous life.

The Financial Report of the Prison Keeper gives the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1867:

*Expenditures.*

Provisions .....	\$56,438 49
Furniture .....	17,107 23
Hospital .....	6,079 61
Fuel .....	4,878 56
Discharged convicts .....	1,469 00
Overwork account .....	665 34
Incidentals .....	588 20
Interest .....	529 33
Convict Department .....	83 56
	<hr/>
	\$87,839 32

*Receipts.*

Convict labor .....	\$23,765 97
Chair making .....	5,242 90
Cordwaining .....	1,748 59
Weaving .....	657 49
Sundry accounts .....	318 47
Balance being loss .....	56,105 90
	<hr/>
	\$87,839 32

*Salaries and Repairs.*

Per diem of Inspectors for the year ending November 30, 1867 .....	\$1,105 50
Salaries of officers during the year .....	35,390 59
Repairs and improvements .....	7,258 03
	<hr/>
	\$43,754 12

The prison keeper in his report says:—"There remains \$10,000 of the appropriation by the last Legislature not drawn from the Treasury. The gross indebtedness of the Prison is about \$25,000, which will be reduced to \$15,000 by the balance of the appropriation. It is estimated that \$50,000 additional, making in all \$65,000, will be sufficient to meet the wants of the Prison for the next fiscal year."

Should we now add to this estimate of the appropriation necessary to meet the expenses of the Prison, the same amount for the per diem of Inspectors, the salaries of officers, as was disbursed last year, and \$4,258.03 for repairs, it will make the whole cost of the Prison, over and above all receipts from labor for the current year \$105,754.12. So serious a prospective expenditure demands the immediate attention of the Legislature.

Entertaining strongly the views thus expressed at some length, I would recommend a thorough revision by the Legislature of all the laws relative to the management and control of the State Prison. I cannot but think that the Keeper should be exclusively confined to the government and discipline of the Prison; that the Inspectors should be entrusted with the management of its business and labor, and with the purchase of all material and necessities, and the sale of all the products of its industry; and that the under officers should be removed as far as possible from the rotation in office now incident to political changes. I would extend this recommendation to the Keepers and Inspectors of the Prison were it not that the mode of their appointment is regulated by constitutional provision.

The statistics of prisoners are as follows:

The number of prisoners at commencement of the year.....	543
Number received during the year.....	342
	<hr/>
Total number confined during the year.....	885
Number discharged by expiration of term of service, pardoned and died.....	335
	<hr/>
Number in confinement at the end of the year.....	550
Largest number of prisoners in confinement.....	596
Lowest number in confinement.....	494
Average number in confinement.....	540½
Prisoners natives of New Jersey.....	165
Prisoners natives of other States.....	192
Prisoners foreigners.....	193
	<hr/>
Number of male prisoners.....	516
Number of female prisoners.....	34
	<hr/>
	550

The report of the Prison Physician shows that the general health of the prisoners has been good, and I am satisfied that much of this result is due to his untiring attention.

The report of the Moral Instructor is received and is herewith forwarded.

#### STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The establishment of this School by the State was both wise and humane, and it promises to be of incalculable advantage in its object, the reformation of the vicious, the vagrant and the criminal youth of the State. The principle upon which the school is administered, and through which reformation is sought, is kindness, not punishment.

The institution holds the same control over its pupils as does the parent over its child, but further than this no restraint is exercised. By this means experience shows that offenders are often made good citizens who would otherwise become hardened and disgraced inmates

of the State Prison. Of the five hundred and fifty prisoners now in our State Prison, one hundred and six are under twenty years of age.

There is a principle applicable to the economy of the Reform School founded in justice and reason and well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. It is that of holding all parents, able to bear such expense, responsible for the conduct and support of their children until they arrive at years of discretion. The law exacts from parents of children, not criminals, the maintenance, protection and education of their offspring. Should the possession of vices sometimes inherent, but oftener inculcated in the child by the example or teaching of the parent, exonerate them from this burden? Should the State, when forced to remove the child to the Reform School on account of its criminal conduct, be required also, for that reason, to assume the expense of its support? The fear of being compelled to contribute to the support of their children after the commission of crime would no doubt operate upon parents as a motive to greater care in their early education.

I have visited the reform school, and been gratified and astonished at the success which has attended it. I commend to your attention the very interesting reports of the Trustees and officers, which show :

The whole number of boys committed.....	26
Number of days' work performed by the boys up to December 1, 1867.....	782
Amount expended for land, buildings and improvements, \$61,587	34
Amount expended for furniture .....	3,519 46
Amount expended for salaries.....	1,579 79
Amount expended for provisions and clothing.....	1,818 41
Amount of farm expenses, implements, stock, &c.....	11,063 73
Amount of incidental expenses.....	524 26
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$80,092 99</b>

#### CHARITIES OF THE STATE.

The liberal spirit in which the State provides for the maintenance and support of her indigent Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Feeble Minded is justly a source of pride.

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind institutions at New York, Philadelphia and Hartford, to which all our State beneficiaries of that class are now sent, as well as the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children at Media, where our feeble minded beneficiaries are received, are all in a flourishing and healthy condition.

The several reports of these institutions exhibit the following :

Number of State beneficiaries in New York Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb during the past year.....	26
Number of State beneficiaries in Pennsylvania Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb during the past year.....	12
Number of State beneficiaries in Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb during the past year.....	3

Number of State beneficiaries in New York Institution for the Blind .....	11
Number of State beneficiaries in Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind .....	14
Number of State beneficiaries in Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children .....	16

It is represented by the Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, that an actual loss of four hundred and eighty dollars has been sustained by that Institution by reason of receiving compensation only at the rate of two hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum for the support and education of the pupils sent from this State during the last two years. I would recommend that the Legislature authorize the repayment of this amount, and that they further provide for an increase of the expense allowed for each deaf mute to two hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum, in place of two hundred and forty-five dollars, the amount now allowed by law.

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The operations of the Asylum during the last year have been conducted with more than usual success. Eighty-one more patients have been treated than in any previous year. Within a few months all parts of the new structure authorized by the Legislature, will be completed. The managers represent that the extension of the Asylum has rendered necessary the enlargement and improvement of the various working departments of the Institution; also increased arrangements and facilities for the extinguishment of fire. An additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars is asked for by the Managers to defray these expenses.

Number of patients in the Asylum November 30, 1866 .....	409
Number of patients received since, to December 1, 1867 .....	212

Whole number under treatment during year .....	621
Patients discharged recovered during year .....	72
Patients discharged improved during year .....	54
Patients discharged unimproved during year .....	8
Patients deceased during year .....	37
	<hr/> 171

Number remaining November 30, 1867 .....	450
County patients .....	359
Private patients .....	91
	<hr/> 450

Whole number of cases received and treated from opening of Asylum May 15, 1848, to November 30, 1867 ..	2,986
Discharged, recovered .....	1,173
Discharged, improved .....	818
Discharged, unimproved .....	96

Escaped .....	9
Not insane.....	4
Died.....	436
	<hr/>
	2,536
Remaining November 30, 1867.....	450
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,986
Amount received during the year from private patients.	\$26,668 15
Amount received during the year from Counties.....	64,825 77
Amount received during the year from State Treasury..	17,356 41
Balance remaining November 30, 1866.....	2,380 95
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$111,231 28
Payments during the last fiscal year.....	109,187 70
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$2,043 58

## SANITARY COMMISSION.

In my previous Message to the Legislature I urged the importance of establishing a State Sanitary Commission. I would again call your attention to the subject, believing that a judicious, inexpensive Commission would greatly conserve the interests of the State. The duty of such a Board should be to inquire as to local causes of disease and the methods of prevention—as to our Poor House system—as to the prevention of insanity, pauperism and crime—as to vaccination—as to protection from epidemic and contagious diseases—as to workshops and the health of laborers, and kindred subjects. The advantages to be derived from such a Board, composed of intelligent and experienced physicians, especially in times of extended epidemic and contagious diseases, would be incalculable—while a proper investigation into the causes and cure of disease would be of great public value.

## TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Tax Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to revise the tax laws of this State, have attended to that duty and will report to you the result of their labors at an early day.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL.

General R. F. Stocktor having resigned the office of Adjutant General, General William S. Stryker was appointed to fill the vacancy. Under his direction the current office business has been promptly despatched. Correct mortuary lists of New Jersey's dead on the battle-field, in hospitals, and in Southern prisons, have been carefully compiled. A complete registry of the officers and enlisted men sent from this State during the war is being prepared, and ap-

proaches completion. This has been done without any additional expense over the cost of the Department for the previous year. More than fourteen thousand copies of the Testimonial ordered by the Legislature of 1866 have been issued.

The incongruous nature of our present militia laws is very apparent. They have been found in many cases impracticable and very conflicting. We greatly need a concise law, organizing the service on the basis of the regular army, and assimilated to it in every possible form.

As it now stands the law is an expensive one to the State. If, instead of buying uniforms, paying the per diem allowance, armory rents, &c., a stipulated sum were paid to the different organizations of militia, while requiring specific military duties, greater economy would be secured, better satisfaction be given, and the service would be benefitted. I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Adjutant General concerning the creation of an Examining Board for officers, the giving to officers authority to enforce discipline, inflict and collect fines, and increasing the powers of courts-martial.

The present strength of the enrolled militia of the State uniformed and not uniformed, is:

Commissioned officers in Rifle Corps.....	143	
Commissioned officers in Active Militia.....	81	
		<hr/>
		224
Enlisted men in Rifle Corps.....	2,177	
Enlisted men in Active Militia.....	902	
		<hr/>
		3,079
		<hr/>
Total.....	3,303	

#### QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The annual report of the Quartermaster General exhibits a full and complete account of the number and condition of the arms and equipments in the State Arsenal, and the receipts and issues of ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing and equipage of militia companies during the past year. The Arsenal presents an appearance for order and neatness creditable to that officer. It contains an armament in most excellent condition.

The Quartermaster General, who has had, under the direction of the several Executives, the entire charge of the claim of this State against the United States for expenses incurred in aiding to suppress the late rebellion, presents the condition of the same, showing the amount allowed and suspended.

#### SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The report of General E. L. Campbell, agent of the State for the collection of the bounty claims of our soldiers, under the recent act of Congress, show how earnestly and zealously his duties have been



discharged. Three thousand two hundred and forty-eight claims have been filed by him, of which more than half have been settled. The delay is entirely with the disbursing and accounting officers of the United States, who state that the clerical force at their command does not admit of more rapid progress. When the claims now presented are settled, the amount received will be about \$400,000. The usual fee for collecting is ten per cent., and in some cases much larger, but at that rate, the care of the State has saved \$40,000 to the late soldiers and the heirs of those deceased. The cost of this work to the State has been, thus far, \$2,922.68.

#### HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Home for Disabled Soldiers, established by the munificence of the State, has been the source of great relief to the sick and wounded soldiers who have enjoyed its advantages. From frequent visitations I am enabled to know that the inmates are carefully treated, and that they there find a kind and friendly home. The officers are intelligent and faithful, and the objects of the institution are fully carried out.

The whole number of persons who have participated in its advantages during the past year has been five hundred and two. The average number per day has been one hundred and forty-four, and on the 30th November the number in the institution was one hundred and fifty-seven. The whole cost of the Home for the past year was \$30,289.43, being about 56 7-10 cents per day for each beneficiary.

Believing that the General Government ought really to take charge of this institution, I in May last applied to the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to adopt this Home, and thus assume its entire management and control. While this proposition was not then accepted, yet I was enabled to secure an agreement by which certain payments were to be made towards its support, which will very importantly reduce the cost of the Home to the State. I found the gentlemen of the National Asylum Board disposed to regard the subject in its true light, and to do everything in their power to aid this noble work. A payment, based upon the number of persons enjoying its advantages, has been made to the State of \$7,460.

#### SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

Since the assembling of the last Legislature the Home has been transferred from its previous limited accommodations to the new building erected by the State for this purpose. This has been constructed upon a prudent plan, uniting economy with convenience. During the past year one hundred and fifty-one children have been cared for and instructed in this Institution. Eleven having left and one died, the whole number remaining in the Home, December 1, 1867, was one hundred and thirty-nine. The conduct of the Home is excellent, and the course of instruction good, resulting from the constant and intelligent supervision of the ladies constituting the Board of Directors,

and the faithful discharge of their duties by the matron and teachers. The progress of the children in the various branches of their education is marked, and it will be gratifying to you to know that the lives of these youthful sufferers in our common cause are made happy through the grateful remembrance of the State.

#### WAR HISTORY.

The History of New Jersey's part in the War for the Union, authorized by act of the Legislature, and the preparation of which was entrusted to John Y. Foster, Esq., has been completed, and will in a few days be ready for delivery by the publishers. The work furnishes an exhaustive account, not only of the services of our troops in the field, but also of the people at home in aid of the national cause, and embraces also elaborate sketches of all our general officers, together with narratives of personal gallantry, embodying many incidents which illustrate the superiority of our New Jersey soldiers.

Full brigade histories of the first eight regiments are given, and detailed accounts of the services of each regiment and battery sent to the field, while the record of Jerseymen who served in organizations of other States is given at length; many new and valuable facts being in this connection brought into view.

The volume, which numbers some eight hundred and fifty pages in all, has further chapters in reference to the legislation of the war period, the attitude of the church as to the war, the results of the popular sympathy with the cause, and other matters of a kindred nature. The narratives of all important engagements are accompanied by official reports never before published, and many valuable statements derived from private sources, are added, having been carefully authenticated by the author. The preparation of the work has occupied over a year and a half, and it is believed to be more full and complete than any volume of a similar character which has as yet been published by any Northern State.

The work is being elegantly printed and upon the most favorable terms. One thousand copies, in good binding, are to be furnished to the State free of cost by the publishers—the only expense to the State being the cost of the maps and the portrait of Gen. Kearney, which accompany the book.

#### NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The Commissioners of this State for the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries have fulfilled their duties, and the designs are being carried out to a successful completion. The dead of our New Jersey soldiers are having a fitting resting place where they so nobly fell in defence of the nation.

The action of the Maryland Legislature, setting apart a portion of the Cemetery at Antietam to the Confederate dead, seems to me objectionable, although it has been confirmed by a majority of the State Commissioners. The National Cemeteries are consecrated to the

Loyalty of the Nation, and those who died for their country should not, in my opinion, share a common grave with those who would have destroyed it. I care not how costly the sepulchre may be of the rebel soldier, but I would not, as the representative of a loyal people, pay him the honors we do the patriot dead.

#### LAND UNDER WATER.

I felt it my duty last year to call the attention of the Legislature to the situation of the lands of the State lying under water, and the many conflicting interests and rights claimed therein.

The great value of this "public domain," lying on or below the shores of the navigable waters of the State, has attracted the attention of capital and enterprise, but the apparently unsettled condition of the title has prevented the State from realizing her natural revenue from it; meanwhile portions of the domain of the greatest present and available value are appropriated and held by various corporations and persons who, claiming possessory rights therein, either by reason of adjacency or under the uncertain construction of some legislative grant, are encouraged thus to assert their claims by the backwardness of the State to insist upon her own.

The interests of the State in these lands, except where she has herself granted to others, is certain, and her control of them is absolute.

If her rights are contested by any, measures should at once be taken to have them definitely and finally ascertained; but I think that firmly insisted on, they will be at once admitted.

When we reach this point we will already have reached a source of revenue from which we may expect great relief for the necessities of the State and the burden of the people, not only by the proceeds of the sale of the land, but from the increase of property subject to State taxation.

We owe it to the people of the State and to ourselves, that the same principles should be applied to all who have or who desire to have, the exclusive enjoyment of any part of the public domain.

I leave it to your wisdom to devise and establish some definite rule of legislative action on this subject, only suggesting that while, in view of the great interests of public improvements the policy of the State should be liberal, yet, to be at all effective, it should be at once affirmative and consistent, and should command the respect of all by a fairness which knows no distinction and a firmness which yields to no influence.

It is scarcely possible that this end can be attained if the subject is left entirely to the action of successive Legislatures, acting from time to time upon individual applications, under the pressure of various and conflicting interests and feelings; and it would doubtless be better, after the rights of the State have been fully ascertained and declared by legislative action, to provide for their disposal to the particular corporations and others, representing the Riparian owners to whom the Legislature may, from time to time grant the right to pur-

chase, at *prices* to be fixed in each case, by some permanent Bureau or Commission.

This Bureau or Commission may be specially organized in the manner suggested in the last annual message, or may be formed by a board of certain State officers, authorized or empowered by law, after the manner in which the "Trustees of the School Fund" are now organized and empowered, or in such other mode as may seem wisest to the Legislature.

I commend this whole subject to your consideration, suggesting again that the object to be attained is fair and *consistent affirmative* action on behalf of the State, and that this will be better attained by a general policy than by special legislation in each particular case.

Under the act of the last session, and in pursuance of its provisions, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, within ninety days after its passage, executed and delivered to me their promise, and undertaking, under seal, unconditionally, to pay into the Treasury of this State, yearly, the sum of \$25,000, on or before the first Tuesday of January of each year; and in pursuance thereof the first payment has been made.

#### CONCLUSION.

The condition of our national affairs excites the deepest interest in the public mind. The restoration of the whole country to its former peace and prosperity, the reconstruction of the Southern States upon the basis of national safety and loyalty, the due protection of the great interests of labor, and the reduction of taxation, as far as is consistent with financial prudence, ought to command the full concurrence of all our people. For such results we must rely, in my opinion, on the wise and considerate action of that loyal Congress which has unswervingly fulfilled its duty to the nation. It seems, however, scarcely necessary for me to impress my political convictions upon those who have assembled here to transact the business of the State. In those convictions I am firmly grounded in that truly Republican faith which recognizes the claims of Loyalty, Liberty and Humanity. The nationality which is symbolized by one flag, one people, and one government; the Liberty which sinks alike all questions of race or creed; the Humanity which secures and protects the rights of the humblest in the land, form the basis of a creed which no temporary change of public opinion can even shake. Upon that basis our nation will be truly reconstructed, and its onward and upward career will be assured alike by the wisdom of man and the favor of God.

MARCUS L. WARD.



---

---

# TABLES.

---

---

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

NEW JERSEY WAR DEBT—TABLE A.

*Showing the Decrease of War Debt from July 1, 1868; also the provisions to be made annually to meet the payment of Bonds falling due on the 1st January, and Interest on the first days of January and July of each year until January 1, 1883.*

YEAR.	No. 1. Amount of bonds due January 1.	No. 2. Amount of bonds on which interest is due from January 1.	No. 3. Amount of bonds on which interest is due from July 1.	No. 4. Amount of interest due on January 1.	No. 5. Amount of interest due July 1.	No. 6. Total amount to be pro- vided for the year.	No. 7. Deduct total amount ap- propriated from the income of the Sinking Fund during the year.	No. 8. Leaving amount to be raised by taxation for the year.
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	\$99,000	\$3,096,200	\$3,196,100	\$95,883	\$92,886	\$288,669	\$837	\$287,832
1870.....	100,000	2,996,200	3,096,200	92,886	89,886	282,772	4,185	278,587
1871.....	100,000	2,896,200	2,996,200	89,886	86,886	276,772	7,633	269,239
1872.....	99,900	2,796,300	2,796,300	86,886	83,889	270,675	10,881	259,794
1873.....	100,000	2,696,300	2,696,300	83,889	80,889	264,778	14,229	250,549
1874.....	100,000	2,596,300	2,596,300	80,889	77,889	258,778	17,577	241,201
1875.....	100,000	2,496,300	2,496,300	77,889	74,889	252,778	20,925	231,853
1876.....	100,000	2,396,300	2,396,300	74,889	71,889	246,778	24,273	222,505
1877.....	100,000	2,296,300	2,296,300	71,889	68,889	240,778	27,621	213,157
1878.....	100,000	2,196,300	2,196,300	68,889	65,889	234,778	30,969	203,809
1879.....	100,000	2,096,300	2,096,300	65,889	62,889	228,778	34,317	194,461
1880.....	100,000	1,996,300	1,996,300	62,889	59,889	222,788	37,665	185,113
1881.....	100,000	1,896,300	1,896,300	59,889	56,889	216,778	41,013	175,765
1882.....	100,000	1,796,300	1,796,300	56,889	53,889	210,778	69,051	141,727
1883.....	100,000	1,696,300	.....	53,889	.....	153,889	January 1 40,589	113,300



## NEW JERSEY SINKING FUND—TABLE B.

*Showing the Increase of Sinking Fund from July 1, 1868; also the amount appropriated annually from the Income toward liquidating the War Debt, until January 1, 1883, when it becomes equal to the amount of Outstanding War Bonds.*

YEAR.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.
1868.	\$27,900	\$27,900	\$957,900	\$28,737	\$27,900	\$930,000	\$56,637	\$55,800		\$837	\$837
1869.	29,574	27,900	1,013,700	30,411	27,900	985,800	59,985	55,800		2,511	4,185
1870.	31,248	27,900	1,069,500	32,085	27,900	1,044,600	63,333	55,800	\$1,674	4,185	7,533
1871.	32,922	27,900	1,125,300	33,759	27,000	1,097,400	66,681	55,800	3,348	4,185	7,533
1872.	34,596	27,900	1,181,100	35,433	27,000	1,153,200	70,029	55,800	5,022	5,859	10,881
1873.	36,270	27,000	1,236,900	37,107	27,000	1,209,000	73,377	55,800	6,696	7,533	14,229
1874.	37,944	27,900	1,292,700	38,781	27,900	1,264,800	76,725	55,800	8,370	9,207	17,577
1875.	39,618	27,900	1,348,500	40,455	27,900	1,320,600	80,073	55,800	10,044	10,881	20,925
1876.	41,292	27,900	1,404,300	42,129	27,900	1,376,400	83,421	55,800	11,718	12,555	24,273
1877.	42,966	27,900	1,460,100	43,803	27,900	1,432,200	86,769	55,800	13,392	14,229	27,621
1878.	44,640	27,900	1,515,900	45,477	27,900	1,488,000	90,117	55,800	15,066	15,903	30,969
1879.	46,314	27,900	1,571,700	47,151	27,900	1,543,800	93,465	55,800	16,740	17,577	34,317
1880.	47,988	27,900	1,627,500	48,825	27,900	1,599,600	96,813	55,800	18,414	19,251	37,665
1881.	49,662	20,900	1,676,300	50,289	10,000	1,655,400	99,951	30,900	20,088	20,925	41,013
1882.						1,686,300	50,589	10,000	28,702	40,289	69,051
1883.											40,589
1883.	50,589	10,000	1,696,300						40,589		40,589



(21)

---

**R E P O R T**

OF THE.

COMMISSIONERS TO REVISE THE

**TAX LAWS OF NEW JERSEY,**

TOGETHER WITH

**“AN ACT CONCERNING TAXES.”**

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
TRENTON, January 28, 1868. }

*To the Honorable House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith to the Legislature the report of the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature at its last session, to revise the Tax laws of the State, together with an act entitled “An act concerning taxes,” accompanying the same.

Respectfully,

MARCUS L. WARD.



*To Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

SIR—I submit herewith an act entitled “An act concerning taxes,” which has been prepared by the Commissioners appointed to revise the Tax Laws of this State, together with a report accompanying the same, to be laid before the General Assembly.

By order of the Commissioners.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Secretary.*

TRENTON, N. J., January 23, 1868.





## R E P O R T.

---

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

The undersigned were appointed Commissioners to revise the tax laws of the State, by virtue of a joint resolution of the Senate and General Assembly, approved April 11, 1867. In pursuance of the directions therein contained, they have prepared and beg leave respectfully to report the accompanying bill :

From the preamble of the above resolution it appears that special reference was made by the Legislature to two particulars, in directing a revision to be made.

*First*—The complicated condition of the laws as they stand, and

*Second*—That they may be made to harmonize with the tax laws of the Federal Government.

In regard to the first particular named, the Commissioners have found the complicated conditions complained of to be due mainly to the number of distinct and separate acts, or parts of acts, of which the present laws are composed. The last revision is that contained in the act entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April 14, 1846. Since then as many as twenty-four different acts have been approved, being supplements and further supplements to the first, beside other acts not denominated supplements, but equally operative as general laws upon taxes. All but a few of this number, however, have from time to time been wholly or partially repealed. But of those unrepealed, the provisions of one are so often modified by those of another that difficulty arises in ascertaining what those in force are. This difficulty has been increased by the want of arrangement observable in most of the acts.

The Commissioners have aimed first to correct this evil. To this end they have examined the various general laws approved since 1846, and, taking their provisions remaining unrepealed, have combined them in one act, with whatever amendments or additions seemed to them expedient to be made.

To render this act more complete and orderly in form, they have classified its sections according to the matters they treat of under five separate heads :

*The first* embracing those sections which define generally what persons and property shall be subject to taxation.

*The second* what persons and property shall be exempt from taxation.

*The third* those sections which treat of the assessment of taxes, showing when, in what manner, and by whom they shall be assessed; and how the assessments so made may be revised and corrected by Township Committees and Boards of Assessors.

*The fourth* those sections which treat of the collection of taxes and of the duties and powers of Commissioners of Appeal, showing when taxes shall be paid, the notices to be given to tax-payers, the relief to be granted or the increase to be made by Commissioners of Appeal, and the several modes by which payment may be enforced.

*The fifth* embracing various penal sections, and others of a miscellaneous kind, relating chiefly to the review and correction of taxes by the Courts.

Many local acts are in force confined in their operation to particular townships and cities of the State. With but few exceptions, however, they relate exclusively to the times and the modes of assessing and collecting taxes within the places to which they apply; to the meetings of County Boards of Assessors or of Commissioners of Appeal; to the creation of Boards of Assessment and Revision, and other similar details not altering the subject matter or basis of taxation.

The bill framed by the Commissioners does not repeal local acts providing for the foregoing or similar details, but does repeal whatever provisions they contain inconsistent with its own, touching the persons and property liable to taxation, the rule or measure of assessment, and touching the allowance of deduction for debts.

The second particular named in the joint resolution, and to be had in view in the work of revision, is "to harmonize the tax laws of the State with those of the Federal Government." The Commissioners have not supposed the harmony called for by the language of the resolution, or contemplated by the Legislature, to require a conformity of the State to the national laws in their general scheme or system of taxation, but the avoidance of any conflict between the former and the latter.

Such conflict has arisen in some of the States in consequence of their legislative enactments for the taxing of National Banks. The act of Congress incorporating the banks prescribes when and to what extent their stock may be taxed. Their *capital*, so far as consisting of United States securities or bonds, is exempt. As a certain part of this capital *must* be, and all of it *may* be made up of these exempted securities, the institutions themselves in their corporate character are substantially withdrawn from State and municipal taxation. But the act of Congress distinguishes between the *capital* owned by the corporation and the *stock* owned by its holders. It provides for the taxing of the latter in the place where the bank may be located, but at no greater rate than that at which other monied capital is assessed. In some instances State laws have failed to conform to the directions of this act; and in the litigation consequent thereon, the Supreme Court of the United States has twice affirmed the validity of the dis-

inction between the capital taxable against the bank and the stock taxable to the holders. In the light of the judicial decisions made upon the subject, it appears that the enactments of this State, in 1866, regulating the laying of taxes on the shares of such stock, are in harmony with the federal laws, and are in other respects right. They have accordingly been embodied without change in the revised bill.

Though the two foregoing particulars are the only ones specially named in the joint resolution, the Commissioners have not held themselves restricted to these, but have deemed it their duty to report whatever other changes or additions in the law might seem to them expedient.

With a view to learn what changes the practical workings of the present laws had suggested to the officers or official bodies familiar with such workings, the Commissioners soon after their appointment caused notices to be given through the newspapers and circulars, to be sent to the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of the counties inviting suggestions touching the present laws and their possible improvement. The communications received in reply, both oral and written, have been directed for the most part—

*First*, to the inadequate valuation put by assessors upon lands, and

*Second*, to the general subject of deductions for debts.

In many places real estate is alleged to be valued for the purpose of taxes at sums much below the amount it would readily bring at a sale. Where taxes are laid upon property in a State by a uniform per centage of its value, it is sufficiently obvious that the fair estimation of that value is of fundamental importance.

It may be taken as agreed that the system of taxing by a given rate or per centage upon valuations is the true one, and that if carried out with reasonable correctness it is the most equal and just in its results. It has not been proposed to the Commissioners to depart from this system, but to devise, if possible, more efficient means of enforcing it. Several methods have been proposed—one to take the appointment of assessors from the townships, and vest it in the freeholders of counties; another to vest it in the Governor and Senate; another, to increase the number of assessors in each township to three; another, to create in each county, Boards of Assessment and Revision; and ~~still another, to create such a board for the State.~~

The Commissioners have not found upon consideration advantages likely to be secured by the adoption of any of these changes sufficient in their judgement to outweigh the objections to which they are open. E

The present mode appears to them more simple, direct and inexpensive, and, if reasonably competent officers be chosen, better fitted to secure the desired results than any of the methods proposed.


Valuations are made in the first instance by the assessor—they are made under oath. Until recently this oath was a general one, enjoining no specific measure or rule in conformity to which his valuations were required to be made. A wide difference of opinion consequently obtained among assessors in regard to it, and lands were valued often at one-half or one third, or even less, of their market price, while at

the same time personal estate was valued in full. To correct this irregularity, recent enactments have required assessors to make and to verify their assessments and duplicates under an oath or affirmation, to the effect that the property assessed by them, both personal and real, has been assessed at its full market price. The Commissioners have made this oath still more explicit and full. Its terms are that he "has diligently inquired respecting the nature and value of the real and personal estate liable to taxation in his township, and has to the best of his ability, without favor or partiality, valued all the said property liable to taxation at its full and fair value, at such price as in his judgment it would sell for at a fair and bona fide sale, by private contract, on the day prescribed by law for commencing the assessment, and not at any lower price, such as it might be sold for at a forced or auction sale."

It is not easy to see how any more unmistakable or equitable rule could be made or more clearly expressed. Difference of judgments as to prices must of course be unavoidable within certain limits; but for any plain departure from the foregoing rule, like the valuations complained of, assessors will be guilty of disregarding their oaths, and liable to the penalties imposed by the law.

B When his <sup>for assessment</sup> valuations are made the duplicate containing them is submitted for examination and revision to the Township Committee, who are invested with ample powers to inquire as to the correctness of such values, and to increase or lessen them, if necessary, so as to conform them to the foregoing rule. If any want of uniformity or equality exists therefore in the valuation of the taxable property among the respective owners in the township, this defect may be remedied by the Township Committee, or afterwards by the Commissioners of Appeal, who, in their turn, are authorized and required to increase or lessen the assessments with reference to the same rule, and who are invested with all needed powers to ascertain upon inquiry what the true value may be.

It would seem, with a rule so definitely and fully prescribed, and with the three several officers or bodies charged with its application, and with the obvious interest of each taxable owner to have the application properly made, that within a given township the relative valuations must be as likely to be uniform and just as any additional methods would make them. The chief objection to the present mode arises from the inequality liable to exist under it in the apportionment among the townships and cities of the sums to be raised for State and county purposes. As these apportionments are made upon the amount of taxable property in each township, respectively, there is on this account an obvious danger that these amounts, as shown by the duplicates, may be made too small. Under the present laws the remedy for this is with the Board of County Assessors. At their annual meeting called to make such apportionment, and to assign to each township its quota of county and State taxes, it is the duty of each assessor to submit his duplicate, showing in detail the valuations he has made, with their aggregate amount. If found to be too low by a majority of the assessors of the county, it may be raised as

they shall deem just, so far as a basis of computing such quotas. It is made their special duty to examine particularly whether in the several duplicates the rule of valuation prescribed by the law has been fairly observed. Under such a revision and comparison, if made with the fidelity required by their oaths, it is not perceived that greater errors or defects are likely to exist than would exist under any different machinery or modes. In any cases discretion must be exercised, and reliance at the last must be had on individual integrity and judgment. With the increase of the burden of taxes, and the importance of having them justly assessed, the importance of selecting honest and competent men is becoming more and more felt. The Commissioners believe that if proper attention be given by tax-payers to the selection of such men to execute the proposed law, it will be found adequate in its provisions to correct, so far as can be corrected, the evil complained of. 

It may be doubted if the fees now allowed to assessors are sufficient. The Commissioners have made no change in them, but would call the attention of the Legislature to the question whether they may not be increased with advantage to the public.

The other principal matter to which the attention of the Commissioners has been turned, and to which the communications they have received have been largely directed, is the general subject of *deductions for debts*.

The present laws permit a deduction to be made from the value of the real and personal estate of each individual assessed for all debts owing from such individual to creditors residing in the State. For debts owing to creditors out of the State no deductions are allowed. Except therefore as to indebtedness to non-resident creditors, the individual is taxed for his property—not on its amount, but on the difference between that amount and his debts; in other words, not upon the property he holds, but on the sum he is worth. The property held by him may be extensive, complex and valuable; and yet, while secured and protected to the holder by the government of the State, he may pay nothing towards the expenses of the State in return for the protection received. Lands and goods situated in one part of the State may in this way be exclusively taxed in another; correctly speaking, they are not taxed at all—the taxes imposed in such cases being not on the land or the tangible goods, but on the credits or claims belonging to the creditor in the place where he lives. The inequalities and inconveniences thus caused are the subject of very general dissatisfaction and complaint. By some it is urged that no deductions should be made but for debts due to creditors in the same township or city; by others for debts due to creditors in the county; by nearly all it is strenuously urged that such deductions should be allowed only from *personal estate*. Upon the latter point the judgment of officials, and others from whom communications have been received by the Commissioners, or with whom they have personally conferred, has been nearly unanimous.

The workings of the present laws have caused a general conviction that their provisions should be changed, so far at least as to allow no

deduction from *lands*, and to require *them* to be assessed to the holder without reference to indebtedness or liens.

On the other side, many who concur in the necessity of denying such deductions from lands go further, and urge with more consistency of reasoning that the inequalities and inconveniences complained of can be corrected only by allowing no deductions at all—by assuming as the basis of taxation in each individual case *the value of the property held*, whether personal or real:

Upon the best consideration they have been able to give, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the last mentioned principle is the true one, and have accordingly made it the principle of the accompanying bill.

If deductions be allowed from one kind of property, they can discover no satisfactory reasons why they should not be equally allowed from another.

If the man holding only his farm, and earning by his labor a support for his family, be not allowed to lighten his taxes by deducting his debts from his taxable estate, why allow such deductions to the wealthy holder of notes, mortgages and bonds? The difficulties necessarily encountered in carrying out the principle on which the present laws are in this behalf based, form in the judgment of the Commissioners a weighty argument against the principle itself. It is found upon experiment to be attended with so many and serious evils as to forbid its impartial application. The effort to alleviate these evils by restricting its application to the holders only of personal estate, is an admission of the unsoundness or impracticable nature of the principle, and will necessarily impose an increased and disproportionate burden of taxation on the agricultural and landed interest of the State.

Personal property in New Jersey, as in all prosperous communities, consists largely of rights and credits, termed in the law *incorporeal* things. They are evidenced and secured by notes, bonds, mortgages, book accounts, certificates of stock, and other contracts express or implied. They constitute a most important and considerable part of the wealth of the State. They are to their holders property of the most productive and available kind. More than all others, they occasion the litigation that occupies our Courts, and brings into play the expensive machinery and agencies of the law. Why should the holder of this species of property enjoy immunities, or be entitled to deductions not allowed to the holders of lands?

But the principle on which the revised bill is in this respect framed does not derive its support merely from the obvious and acknowledged difficulties of carrying into practice the principle on which the existing tax laws are formed. The principle of the bill has been adopted because believed to be in itself a sound and equitable one. Taxes on property are defined to be the tribute which that property owes to the State for the protection, security, and consequent value it receives from the government of the State. The protection so received is *commensurate with the property held*, and not with the sum or balance the holder may be found to be worth. If the owner of land be in-

debted to his creditor for the value of the land, and this indebtedness be represented by note or bond, the land is one property and the note or bond another. Each is protected by the law, and each one owes its tribute to the law. They are in no sense the same—different in their natures, their titles, and the uses to which they may be put. Each may be sold or transferred by the holder without regard to the other. Nor does the note necessarily represent or depend for its value on the land. It may be paid by other means and other property; by the industry, the labor, or the future services of the maker. For all other purposes the note and the land are regarded by the law, and are treated in fact as distinct and valuable things. Why should they not be treated as such in the laying of taxes? The credit is made, and the note, or bond or mortgage, is given because the convenience and advantage both of buyer and seller are thereby subserved. The buyer prefers the one property, and the seller the other. Taxing each property once is not double taxation. The same is true in the transfer or sale of other things as well as of land. In every case when a sale is made upon credit, the credit is the *property* in the hands of its holder.

These credits due from solvent debtors are to be included in the aggregate of each individual's taxable estate. The difficulty, if any exists, of deciding in each case what debtors are solvent, and what credits are good, is a difficulty that exists equally, whether deductions be or be not allowed. The value of a credit is dependent not alone on the tangible things the debtor may own when the credit is made. It may be, and in fact usually is, dependent on his property of other descriptions, as well as on his honesty, industry and skill. The wealth of a civilized community does not consist merely of what can be seen and touched.

Prior to 1851 taxes were laid in New Jersey, with the exception of those upon polls, on things of the latter description—that is, upon lands and certainties ratable by law. With the increase of the public expenses, it was conceded that they ought to be laid on a different basis—on one comprehending all property alike. This was attempted to be done by the law of 1851. That law authorized deductions for debts within certain limits or between certain persons. The frequent changes since made in the law as to how and when deductions ought to be made, sufficiently evince that, so long as allowed to any extent, the law must be a constant subject of dispute and change, occasioning the evils not only of an erroneous system, but the perhaps greater evils of an unsettled and changeable one.

The Commissioners are aware how impracticable it is to carry out with exactness, in actual affairs, any theory or principle however sound in itself; and how difficult it is to devise any system of taxes which shall lay its burdens with entire equality and fairness; still more, that shall be admitted to do so by all on whom its burdens are laid. They believe, however, that the plan proposed of taxing property according to its value in the hands of its holders, with no deductions for his debts, is more just and equal than any heretofore tried. They believe that the more carefully it is considered, the more clearly it

will appear to be so. While there is in fact under this plan no taxing of the *same property* twice, the taxable property will be largely increased, the work of assessing simplified and lightened, and no encouragement offered to the creation of fictitious debts.

Various changes have been made of a subordinate kind, among them the following:

Every person having a family is allowed an exemption of two hundred dollars from his taxable property, where it does not exceed that sum.

Personal property in *transit* through this State, when belonging to non-residents, is exempted.

Imprisonment for non-payment of taxes is abolished.

The means of enforcing their collection from property are increased by authorizing collectors to obtain judgments and executions in addition to the customary proceedings by warrant.

Of the miscellaneous provisions, one authorizes an agreement between the borrower and lender for the payment of the taxes on the amount of the loan. It is substantially the same with that now in force in some parts of the State, and is asked for in others. For these reasons it has been made part of the proposed general law.

With the foregoing explanations and statements, the Commissioners respectfully submit to the Legislature the accompanying bill.

CHARLES S. OLDEN,  
HENRY W. GREEN,  
PETER S. DURYEE,  
WILLIAM PATERSON,  
AMZI DODD.

Dated January 23, 1868.



---

---

# B I L L

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

---

---



# STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

---

## AN ACT CONCERNING TAXES.

---

- I. OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION.
- II. OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
- III. OF THE ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.
- IV. OF THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, AND OF COMMISSIONERS OF  
APPEAL.
- V. OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.



# STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

---

## AN ACT CONCERNING TAXES.

---

### I.—*Of Persons and Property subject to Taxation.*

Section 1. Persons subject to poll tax.  
Section 2. Property subject to taxation.  
Section 3. Real estate.

Section 4. Personal estate of residents.  
Section 5. Personal estate of non-residents.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That a poll tax not exceeding five dollars shall be assessed upon every white male inhabitant of this state, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all real and personal estate within this state, not exempted expressly by law, whether owned by individuals or by corporations, shall be subject to taxation, as is provided hereinafter.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the term real estate, as used in this act, shall include all lands, all water-power thereon or appurtenant thereto, and all buildings or erections thereon, or affixed to the same, trees and underwood growing thereon, and all mines, quarries, peat and marl beds, and all fisheries.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the term personal estate, as used in this act, when the same is owned by inhabitants of this state, shall include goods and chattles of every description, money and effects, wherever they are, ships and vessels at home or abroad, money, and all debts due or owing from solvent debtors, whether on contract, note, bond, mortgage, or book account, whether such debts be due from persons within or without this state, public stocks, and stocks in corporations, in or out of this state, excepting as exempted hereinafter.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the term personal estate, as used in this act, when not owned by an inhabitant of this state, shall include all goods, chattles, effects, and moveable property whatsoever, that are of a tangible or corporeal nature.

## II.—Of Persons and Property exempt from Taxation.

Section 6. First, Polls: second, Property of the United States; third, Property of State, &c.; fourth, Bonds of United States and of New Jersey; fifth, Certain Personal Estate; sixth, Colleges, &c.; seventh, Endowments, &c.; eighth, Property of Corporations exempt by contract; ninth, Stock of Corporations exempt by contract; ninth, Stock of Corpora-

tions, the capital of which is taxed thereto; tenth, Pews in Churches, &c.; eleventh, Buildings, &c., used for Charitable Purposes; twelfth, the funds of Charitable Institutions; thirteenth, Personal Property of such as have not more than two hundred dollars in value; fourteenth, of Personal Property in transitu.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the following persons and property shall be exempt from taxation, namely:

I. The polls of all volunteers and sailors who have served for one year or more in the army or navy of the United States, and of such as have been wounded and discharged in consequence thereof, from said service, and of all paupers, idiots, and insane persons.

II. The property of the United States.

III. The property of this state, and of the counties, townships, cities and boroughs of this state.

IV. The bonds and securities of the United States, and the bonds and securities of this state, that by law, are exempt from taxation.

V. The stocks and other personal estate owned by inhabitants of the state, situated and being out of this state, upon which taxes shall have been assessed and paid, within twelve months next before the day prescribed by law for commencing the assessment.

VI. All colleges, academies, or seminaries of learning, public libraries, school-houses, buildings erected and used for religious worship, and the land whereon the same are situated, necessary to the fair use and occupation of the same for such purposes, the furniture thereof, and the personal property used therein; *provided however*, that no building so used which may be rented for such purpose, and rent received by the owner thereof, shall be exempted.

VII. The endowment or fund of any religious society, college, academy, seminary of learning, or public library.

VIII. The stock and property of any corporation of this state now exempted expressly by charter or contract, from taxation.

IX. The stock of any corporation of this state, the capital whereof is made by this act taxable to and against such corporation.

X. Pews in churches, grave-yards not exceeding ten acres of ground, cemeteries, and all buildings erected thereon, and necessary for the purpose thereof.

XI. All buildings used exclusively for charitable purposes, with the land whereon the same are erected, and which may be necessary for such purposes, and the furniture and personal property used therein.

XII. The funds of all charitable institutions and associations collected and held exclusively for sick or disabled members thereof, or for the education, support and maintenance of the children of deceased members.

XIII. Personal property to the amount of two hundred dollars, of every person having a family, whose personal estate does not exceed that sum.

XIV. Personal property in transitu through this State, belonging to persons not residing therein.

### III.—Of the Assessment of Taxes.

Section 7. Schedule of Property to be taxed.  
Section 8. Time of Assessment and Valuation of Property.

Section 9. Duplicate, how prepared.

Section 10. Property where assessed.

Section 11. Trustees, &c., separately and to one only.

Section 12. Trustees, &c., where to be taxed. Personal Estate of non-residents and Corporations, Tolls of Bridges, &c.

Section 13. Corporations how to be Assessed.

Section 14. Banks, how Assessed.

Section 15. Corporation Officers to give Statement.

Section 16. Real Estate of Corporations, where Assessed.

Section 17. Town Committees, &c., to revise Duplicate.

Section 18. Power, &c., of Town Committees, &c., in regard to Revision.

Section 19. Duplicate to be submitted to County Assessors.

Section 20. County Assessors, when to meet. Assessor to bring Duplicate and Affidavit.

Section 21. Powers and Duties of County Assessors.

Section 22. Punishment of Assessors for neglect of duty.

Section 23. Manner of computing Taxes and providing for Contingencies, time of delivering Duplicate to the Collector.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, before the time prescribed by law for commencing the assessments, in each year, to prepare a schedule of the leading classes of taxable property, both real and personal, to be printed, with blank form of affidavit attached, and distributed to the several counties for the use of assessors in making their assessments; which schedule shall be of the form or to the effect heretofore used, except that the part thereof relating to deductions for debts shall be omitted.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the assessor of every township or ward, between the first day of May and the first day of August, in each year, shall ascertain by diligent inquiry, and by the oath or affirmation of the persons to be assessed, and, if necessary, of other persons, according to the best of his ability, and according to his own judgment, after examination and inquiry, the names of all the persons taxable in their respective townships or wards, and the actual value of all the property, real and personal, taxable therein; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the assessor to fix such actual value at the full price the said property, real or personal, would bring at a fair private sale under ordinary circumstances, and not at any lower price, such as it might bring at a forced or auction sale; and no deduction shall be made by said assessor, or by any board of assessors in any township, ward, city or borough of this state, from the amount of said real or personal estate, for or on account of any indebtedness whatsoever, of the person or persons owning the said estate, whether such indebtedness be secured by mortgage, bond, note, or otherwise; and in case any inhabitant of the township or ward shall refuse to swear or affirm and answer in regard to all the particulars of his property, when required by such assessor, or in case such inhabitant cannot be found by the assessor after a diligent effort, it shall be the duty of said assessor to estimate his property at the highest value he has reason to suppose it may be placed.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the assessor shall prepare the duplicate so as to show, in separate and distinct columns, the names of all persons assessed, the number of acres, and of lots assessed to each person, and their value, the value of the personal estate of every person, the total

value assessed to each individual, the rate per dollar of such assessment, and the sums assessed to each person for state, county, city, township, poor, school, road, poll, dog and other taxes, and shall add to the duplicate, in any case where he has reason to think it may be difficult to collect the tax on real estate by warrant against the goods and chattels of the persons taxed, a description of such real estate sufficient to ascertain the location and extent thereof so that the tax may be collected as prescribed hereinafter.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the poll tax and the tax on personal property shall be assessed on each inhabitant in the township or ward wherein he resides within the periods designated hereinbefore; and all lands shall be assessed in the township or ward where they are situated in the name of the owners thereof, but a mistake in the name shall not invalidate the assessment, and every person shall be assessed in the township or ward wherein he resides, for all land then owned or possessed by him within said township or ward, whether occupied or unoccupied; and when the line between two townships or wards divides a farm or lot owned or possessed by the person taxed, the same shall be taxed, if occupied, in the township or ward in which the occupant resides, and if unoccupied, each part shall be assessed to the owner thereof in the township or ward in which the same may be, whether such division line be a township, ward or county line.

11. *And be it enacted*, That where a person is assessed as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator, he shall be assessed as such with the addition to his name of his representative character, and such assessment shall be carried out on a separate line from his individual assessment, and where the same property is held by several trustees, guardians or executors, only one shall be taxed for the same, and the property shall be assessed to such one as has the actual possession or control thereof.

12. *And be it enacted*, That every person shall be assessed in the township or ward where he resides for all personal property in his possession or under his control, as trustee, guardian, executor or administrator, and in case the owner or owners of personal estate shall not be resident in this State, then said personal estate shall be taxed in the place where it is situated; the personal estate of corporations shall be assessed where the principal office is located, and if there be none, then in the township or ward where the operations of the corporations are carried on; and where the tolls of any bridge, turnpike, railroad, or canal company are collected in the several townships or wards, the personal estate of such company shall be assessed in the township or ward in which the treasurer, or other officer authorized to discharge the general pecuniary obligations of said company resides.

13. *And be it enacted*, That all private corporations of this State, except banking institutions, and except those which by virtue of any contract with this State in pursuance of the acts incorporating or relating to them are expressly exempted from taxation, or are subject to special taxation, shall be respectively assessed and taxed at the full amount of their capital stock paid in and their accumulated surplus, but any real estate which such corporations may lawfully own in any



other State shall not be estimated in such surplus, and the persons holding the capital stock shall not be assessed therefor; and such corporations as have no capital stock other than those above excepted shall be assessed for the full amount of their property and valuable assets; but depositors in savings banks taxed by this section shall be exempted from taxation on their personal estate to the amount of their deposits.

14. *And be it enacted*, That the stock of every bank established under the laws of the United States, including State banks, shall be assessed in the township or ward wherein such bank is located, to all stockholders thereof, and it shall be the duty of each of said banks to retain and pay the amount of tax assessed to each of said stockholders thereof, out of the dividends from time to time declared, and such tax shall be a lien on each stockholder's shares of the stock from the day designated by law for commencing the assessment, and the same shall be liable to be levied on and sold by tax warrant, as is directed hereinafter in other cases.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president, secretary, cashier and treasurer of every corporation and bank, the stock or property of which is liable to taxation, when applied to by the assessor entitled to assess the same, to give to the said assessor a true statement, under oath or affirmation, of the names of the several stockholders who owned the stock of a bank on the day prescribed by law for commencing the assessment, and of the amount of capital stock and accumulated surplus, and of all other property and assets of such bank and corporation, and the said assessor is hereby authorized to administer such oath or affirmation, and to take such other means as may be in his power to ascertain the true amount for which the stockholders or the corporation shall be taxed.

16. *And be it enacted*, That the real estate of all private corporations whatsoever, situated within this State, excepting the tracks, right of way, depots, buildings and lands of railroad corporations, authorized to be held by them in pursuance of their charters, and necessary for the purposes thereof, and excepting the banking house and lot of ground, of banking corporations whereon such house is erected, shall be assessed to said corporations in the township or ward wherein the same is located, in the same manner as the real estate of individuals, whether such corporations, as to their other property, have been taxed specially or not, and the amount of said assessment shall be deducted from the amount of the capital stock and surplus, or out of the valuable assets of the corporation.

17. *And be it enacted*, That the township committee of each township, and the common council of each borough or city, shall meet at their usual place of meeting on the second Tuesday in August of each year, for the purpose of examining, revising, and correcting the duplicate of assessment to be laid before them by the assessor; and it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend such meetings, and to produce there the duplicate of assessment for examination, revision and correction, and to remain at such meeting for the purpose of explaining said duplicate, and in assisting in such revision and correction.

18. *And be it enacted*, That the said committees and councils respectively shall have power to adjourn from time to time, as they may deem expedient, and it shall be their duty especially to inquire whether the assessments contained in the duplicates submitted to them have been made at the valuation prescribed by this act, and in order to ascertain whether such assessments have been made at such value, any member shall have power to issue subpoenas to bring before said meetings persons and papers to be examined in relation to said assessments; *provided*, that this section and the preceding one shall not apply to cities or incorporated towns where assessments are made under the special provisions of their charters, or laws applicable thereto.

19. *And be it enacted*, That when such committees or councils shall have made such amendments, alterations, or additions, as they may deem right to the assessment contained in such duplicate, they shall return the duplicate to the assessors to be submitted to the board of assessors of the county.

20. *And be it enacted*, That when any money shall be directed to be assessed for state or county purposes, it shall be the duty of the assessors of the several townships and wards in the county to meet at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the first Monday in September in every year, at the place of holding the court of common pleas in such county, and each of the said assessors shall produce his duplicate of the value of real and personal estate to be by him assessed, with the amount of each column, and the total of all the columns, correctly added together, and shall also produce an affidavit by him subscribed, and taken upon his oath or affirmation, before some person authorized to administer oaths, of the following or like tenor and effect, viz.: "I, A. B. ———, assessor of the township of C do hereby swear (or solemnly affirm) that I have diligently inquired respecting the nature and value of the real and personal estate liable to taxation in the township (or ward) whereof I am assessor, and have to the best of my ability, and without favor or partiality, valued all the said property liable to taxation in said township (or ward) at its full and fair value, at such price as, in my judgment, said property would sell for at a fair and bona fide sale by private contract on the day prescribed by law for commencing the assessment, and not at any lower price, such as it might be sold for at a forced or auction sale," and if any assessor shall be unable to attend such meeting, it shall be his duty to send his duplicate with the affidavit aforesaid, and in case any assessor shall neglect to attend or to produce or send his duplicate and affidavit aforesaid, the majority of assessors convened shall estimate the value of the property liable to assessment in the township or ward of the absent assessor, according to the best of their information and belief.

21. *And be it enacted*, That the board of assessors, when met as aforesaid, shall compute and ascertain the whole value of real and personal estate, to be taxed according to the value thereof contained in the duplicates of the several assessors or estimated as aforesaid, and shall fix and adjust the proportion or quota of the state and county

tax to be levied and collected in each township or ward in proportion to said value; *provided*, that if it shall appear to the assessors so met as aforesaid, that the value of the property contained in any duplicate is relatively less than the value of other property in the county, they may for the purpose of fixing and adjusting the said proportion or quota, and for that purpose only, add thereto such per centage as shall appear to them just and proper, but not otherwise; and it shall be the duty of such assessors, at such meeting, to make out two abstracts of the net value of taxable real and personal property, designating the amount of real estate and personal property in each township and ward, which shall be signed by every assessor present, and shall within three days be delivered to the county collector, who shall forthwith file one of them and transmit the other to the comptroller of the state for the use of the legislature; *and provided also*, that if a majority of the assessors of the county shall fail to meet on the day prescribed by law, those met shall adjourn from day to day, at the same place, until a majority shall attend.

22. *And be it enacted*, That if any assessor shall neglect or omit to make a fair or full valuation of all taxable property as required by this act, or to make the affidavit prescribed hereinbefore, or to deliver to the collector a just and true duplicate of assessment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, and if any assessor shall neglect to attend at the time and place of the meeting of the assessors of any county, or shall neglect to produce or send his duplicate and affidavit it shall be the duty of the assessors to inquire and ascertain whether such assessor was prevented unavoidably from so doing, and, unless excused by a majority of the assessors, the assessor so neglecting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offence, and it shall be the duty of the board of assessors to state in writing to the prosecutor of the pleas of the state the name of every assessor guilty of any such neglect, with the names of the witnesses to prove the same to be presented by him to the grand jury of the county for prosecution.

23. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the assessor in computing the separate taxes in his duplicate as directed by the ninth section of this act to reckon them by such rate per dollar as will be sufficient to produce the total amount required to be raised, together with such an addition thereto to meet contingencies as shall be directed in writing to him by the township committee, or a majority of them; *provided*, such additions shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total amount aforesaid; and said assessor shall within fifteen days after the close of the meeting of the board of assessors deliver to the collector of the township or ward a true transcript completed as is hereinbefore directed, and certified under his hand.

# IV.—Of the Collection of Taxes and of the Commissioners of Appeal.

Section 24. Collector to give notice of Tax and time of Appeal.  
 Section 25. Collector to demand payment—penalty for neglect.  
 Section 26. Collector may add new name and Assessment.  
 Section 27. Meeting of Commissioners of Appeal.  
 Section 28. Assessor to attend.  
 Section 29. Appeal, who to make—how heard—who not entitled.  
 Section 30. Persons Assessed too low, or omitted—how Assessed—decision to be final.  
 Section 31. Commissioners to subpoena witnesses.  
 Section 32. Costs of Appeal regulated.  
 Section 33. Tax not paid when due, twelve per cent. interest added.  
 Section 34. Collector to make out list of Delinquents and deliver to Justice.

Section 35. Justice to deliver warrant of Delinquents to Collector.  
 Section 36. Collector to return warrant to Justice—future proceedings with regard thereto.  
 Section 37. Proceedings when tax is unpaid for more than three months.  
 Section 38. Proceedings to have the same effect as judgment.  
 Section 39. Tax a lien for two years in certain cases—when tax unpaid for six months proceedings to collect.  
 Section 40. Fees in such proceedings.  
 Section 41. When tax not paid and no property found, judgment to be obtained and effect thereof.  
 Section 42. Fees of Assessor and of Collector.  
 Section 43. Fees of Commissioners of Appeal.

24. *And be it enacted*, That when the collector shall have received from the assessor the duplicate of assessment he shall within five days thereafter give notice, by advertisements set up in at least five of the most public places of the township, that said duplicate is in his hands, and that if the taxes therein be not paid by the twentieth day of December then next ensuing, the names of the defaulters with their taxes will be returned to a justice of the peace for prosecution; in which notice also shall be stated the time and place of the meeting of the commissioners of appeal.

25. *And be it enacted*, That said collector shall within forty days from the receipt of said duplicate demand payment of the tax or sum assessed on each individual resident in his township, by a written or printed notice given to such individual or left at his or her place of residence, stating therein the time and place of meeting of the commissioners of appeal, and requiring payment of such tax on or before the twentieth day of December thereafter; said notice shall set forth the number of acres and lots assessed, the value of the real estate, and of the personal estate assessed to each one, and of the rate per dollar assessed, and the several sums assessed on each person or corporation for state, county, township, poor, school, road, poll, dog and other taxes, as the same are stated on the duplicate, and that if said tax be not paid by the day therein mentioned the name of the defaulter with the amount of tax will be returned to a justice of the peace for prosecution; and if any collector shall neglect to deliver said notice within the time herein named, he shall forfeit, to each person or corporation assessed, and residing in his township or ward, whose notice he shall neglect to deliver, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in this state, but said tax shall not be rendered invalid or in any wise affected by such default, but shall be payable and may be collected as if said notice had been given.

26. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the collector, at any time before the meeting of the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, to enter in the duplicate the name of any person with a proper assessment omitted or overlooked by the assessor, giving said

person immediate notice of such entry, and of the time and place of the next meeting of the said commissioners of appeal.

27. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, in and for every township, shall, for the purpose of discharging the duties of their office, convene at the usual place of holding town meetings, on the fourth Tuesday of November annually, and at such times, where it is not otherwise directed by law, as they shall appoint, giving at least eight days' previous notice of every such meeting, in writing, under their hands, and fixed up at six or more of the most public places in such township.

28. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the assessor who made the assessment appealed from, to attend at the said time and place before the said commissioners, and to offer such reasons as he may think proper in support of the said assessment.

29. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall think himself aggrieved by his taxes he may apply to the commissioners of appeal, and the said commissioners after due examination of the facts, and consideration of the case, shall give such judgment as shall be agreeable to the principles of justice, within three days after the hearing of said appeal, and shall give a transcript of their judgment to the appellant, which transcript shall be a sufficient voucher to the said collector, who is hereby required to govern himself accordingly; but no complaint in the nature of an appeal shall be entertained, or abatement made from the valuation or tax of any person or corporation, who shall have neglected or refused to render to the assessor a subscribed and sworn list of his property liable to taxation, unless such person or corporation can show good cause why such list was not rendered.

30. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, body politic or corporate, shall be assessed at too low a rate, or be omitted in the assessment, it shall be lawful for the collector, or any other person to notify the said individual or corporation that complaint will be made to the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, and the said collector shall, at least five days before the time of a meeting of said commissioners, deliver to said individual, or leave at his dwelling-house, or deliver to the president, cashier, treasurer, clerk, or secretary, or, if no such officer can be found, to any director of the corporation, or leave at the place of business of such corporation, a notice in writing or printing, of the following or like tenor, viz: "To \_\_\_\_\_: You are hereby notified that complaint will be made to the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ next, that you have been assessed at too low a rate (or omitted to be assessed), to the end that, after due examination of the facts such addition may be made to your taxes as shall be right and proper, and according to law;" and the said commissioners after due examination of the facts, and consideration of the case shall make such new or additional assessment, and shall fix such new or additional taxes to be paid by the party so omitted or assessed at too low a rate, as shall be agreeable to the principles of justice; and the judgment of the said commissioners shall be final and conclusive, and shall be

rendered within ten days after the making of said complaint, and the transcript of their judgment so rendered to the collector, and to the party against whom the same has been made, shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same were part of the original duplicate of assessment.

31. *And be it enacted*, That each of the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation shall have power, and it shall be his duty to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses before the said commissioners, on the hearing of any appeal or complaint, and the said commissioner, the witnesses and constable shall have the same fees, and be liable to the same penalties as in cases of subpoenas for witnesses to appear on the trial of actions before courts for the trial of small causes.

32. *And be it enacted*, That all costs accruing on any such appeal or complaint shall abide the event thereof, that is to say, if the appellant shall be discharged from the payment of the whole or of any part of the said tax, or, if no new or additional tax shall be imposed on the person complained of, then the costs to be paid out of the public money in the hands of the collector of such township by an order signed by the commissioners; otherwise the costs shall be paid by the said appellant, or the party complained of.

33. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or corporation shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax due from such person or corporation by the time appointed by law for the payment of the same, such delinquent shall pay interest on said tax at the rate of twelve per centum per annum upon the amount thereof from the time of such delinquency until such tax be paid, which interest shall be added to the amount of said tax by the officer whose duty it shall be to collect the same, and shall be collected by such officer, and accounted for and paid over by him in the same manner that the taxes of delinquents are by law required to be collected and paid.

34. *And be it enacted*, That in case of the non payment of taxes at the time required by law, the township collector shall make out a list of the names of the delinquents, with the sums due from them respectively thereto annexed, and deliver the same to some justice of the peace of the county, on the twenty-first day of December, in every year, except when the said day shall happen on a Sunday, and then on the next day following.

35. *And be it enacted*, That the justice of the peace within five days after the receipt of such list of delinquents, shall make out and deliver to the collector of the township or ward, a warrant or warrants, requiring him to levy the tax so in arrear with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the delinquent, giving at least four days notice thereof, by advertisements set up in three of the most public places of the township; and it shall be the duty of the collector to execute such warrant or warrants, and to raise the monies specified therein within forty-five days after receiving the same.

36. *And be it enacted*, That the collector shall return such warrant to the justice who issued the same, with a schedule, containing

a statement of the manner in which he had executed said warrant ; and if the collector shall not be able to find sufficient goods and chattels out of which to raise said taxes, or any of them, within forty-five days, the said justice, or any other justice at any time thereafter within two years shall have power to issue a new warrant for the whole or any part of said taxes remaining unpaid, to the collector, whenever it shall appear to said justice that such tax can be raised.

37. *And be it enacted*, That when any taxes contained in a tax warrant shall remain unpaid for three months after the same are payable, and when the collector to whom the same shall be delivered shall not find any goods or chattels of the delinquent sufficient to make the money required, and shall have reason to believe that said delinquent is seized of or entitled to any lands or real estate within the county wherein said delinquent has been taxed, the said collector shall deliver to the judge of the circuit court of said county a certificate of the form or to the effect following, viz : "To A. B., judge of the circuit court of the county of C. ; I, E. F., collector of the (township or ward) of G., in said county, do hereby certify that a tax warrant issued by H. I., a justice of the peace in said county, hath been delivered to me to be executed according to law against L. M., a delinquent tax-payer, commanding me to levy the sum of \$        for his tax in arrear, with costs, and against N. O., &c., (naming the several delinquents and the taxes in arrear from each), and that I have not been able to discover goods or chattels of such delinquents respectively sufficient to make the money required, and I have reason to believe that the said delinquents are seized of or entitled to lands or real estate within the county of C., whereof the same, or some part thereof, may be made, which I certify that further proceedings may be had as required by law ; witness my hand this        day of        eighteen hundred and        . E. F., collector, &c. ;" and thereupon the said judge may, in his discretion, by an order signed by him, direct that the said certificate be delivered to the clerk of the court of common pleas of said county to be by him docketed ; and thereupon the said clerk shall file the same, and shall record and enter the said certificate in the docket by him kept, in pursuance of the act entitled "an act to regulate the mode of recording judgments obtained in courts for the trial of small causes in the courts of common pleas ;" and he shall state therein the time of said entry, and shall include the same in the alphabetical index thereto.

38. *And be it enacted*, That the proceedings so docketed as aforesaid shall have the same force and effect in all respects as if judgments had been obtained in the name of the collector against the said delinquents respectively ; and executions may be issued out of the court of common pleas of said county, directed to the sheriff thereof, which after reciting the said certificate and proceedings, or the substance thereof, shall command the said sheriff to levy and make the sum of money taxed to said delinquents respectively with the costs and interest of the lands and real estate, whereof the said delinquents were seized or entitled on the day when the said certificate was docketed as aforesaid, and thereupon said sheriff shall proceed in all

respects to make advertisement and sale of said lands and real estate, and his deed therefor to the purchaser shall be as valid and effectual as in cases of executions against lands and real estate by virtue of the act entitled "An Act making lands liable to be sold for the payment of debts."

39. *And be it enacted*, That whenever land has been assessed with a sufficient description in the duplicate to ascertain the location and extent thereof as authorized by the ninth section of this act, whether the name to which the same is assessed be that of the true owner or not, the tax so assessed shall with interest and costs be and remain a lien on said land from the day fixed by law for commencing the assessment until the end of two years thereafter; and when the tax so assessed shall remain unpaid for six months after the same is payable, the said collector may deliver to the judge of the circuit court of the county, a certificate of the form or to the effect following, viz.: "To A. B., judge of the circuit court of the county of C.; I, D. E., collector of the (township or ward) of F., in said county of C., do hereby certify that G. H. was by the assessor of the                      of                      taxed in the sum of \$                      , as the owner of certain land and real estate designated and described in his duplicate as follows: (insert description), and that said tax has remained unpaid for six months after the same was payable: and this certificate is made that further proceedings may be had as required by law: witness my hand, this                      day of                      eighteen hundred and                      . D. E. Collector."

And thereupon such proceedings shall be had and taken as are directed by the thirty-eighth section of this act, except that the execution issued shall command the sheriff to sell the land and real estate designated and described and taxed as aforesaid, or such part thereof as will be sufficient for the purpose, for the shortest term for which any person will take the same and pay the said tax with interest thereon, together with all costs and expenses; *provided, however*, that the owner of said land or real estate sold by virtue of this and the preceding sections, or the holder of any mortgage or lien thereon, or of any estate therein, may at any time within three years after such sale by the Sheriff, redeem the premises so sold by paying or tendering to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the sum he may have paid to the sheriff, with interest at the rate of twenty per centum per annum; *and, provided further*, that the holder of any mortgage on the premises sold as aforesaid shall, when the name of such holder is shown by the records of mortgages or of the assignments thereof in said county, have the right to redeem said premises at any time until after six months notice in writing to said holder of said sale by the purchaser, his heirs or assigns.

40. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriff shall be entitled to the same fees for his services under the execution delivered to him for taxes aforesaid as in executions for the collection of moneys in other cases; and the collector to whom said taxes when raised by the sheriff shall be paid, shall be entitled for his services to two per cent. on the amount of said taxes so raised and paid to him in addition to his other fees hereinafter provided for; and said fees of the sheriff and collector



may be made and raised under said execution, together with the other moneys therein mentioned.

41. *And be it enacted*, That when any tax shall remain unpaid and the collector cannot find any goods or chattels or real estate whereof to make the same as hereinbefore provided, and he shall have reason to believe that the person from whom the same is due is possessed of any property which he withholds, the collector may maintain an action of contract for said tax in his own name for the use of the township in any court of competent jurisdiction, and may declare generally as for money due and the production of the duplicate or assessment of said tax, shall be conclusive evidence in support of said action, and the same may be prosecuted to judgment for the amount of said tax with interest and costs, and execution may issue thereon, and other proceedings may be taken after said execution returned unsatisfied as may now be taken in other actions upon contracts express or implied, for the discovery of property and satisfaction of said judgment.

42. *And be it enacted*, That the several assessors and collectors of the townships and wards of this State shall be entitled to receive twelve cents, and no more, for each name on their respective duplicates for assessing, levying, and collecting all the taxes by them assessed and collected; *provided*, that no name occurring on the duplicate more than once be counted more than as one name; *provided, however*, that whenever the assessors or collectors of any city, town, or townships receive any fixed salary under any special law of this State, this act shall not entitle any such assessors or collectors to any additional fees.

43. *And be it enacted*, That every commissioner of appeal shall be paid out of the public money in the hands of the collector of such township, the sum of one dollar a day for every day he shall have attended on the hearing and determining of such appeal, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher to such collector for so much of the said money as shall be paid by him for that purpose, and the collector, whose duty it shall be to attend before said commissioners upon such appeals and complaints, and to serve subpoenas for witnessess for said commissioners, and to pay them their fees, shall receive for such attendance two dollars for every day he shall so attend.

*V.—Of Miscellaneous Provisions.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Section 44. Penalty on Justice of Peace for neglect of duty.</p> <p>Section 45. Liability of Collector for negligence.</p> <p>Section 46. Collector to pay County and State Taxes by twenty-second December.</p> <p>Section 47. Penalty on Collector for Embezzlement, &amp;c.</p> <p>Section 48. Liability of Collector for failure to pay State and County Taxes as directed.</p> <p>Section 49. County Collector to pay State Taxes by first January.</p> <p>Section 50. Fees of County Collector on State Taxes.</p> <p>Section 51. Penalty on County Collector for not paying State Taxes as directed.</p> <p>Section 52. Liability of Township for misconduct, &amp;c., of Collector.</p> <p>Section 53. Liability of County for misconduct, &amp;c., of County Collector.</p> | <p>Section 54. Treasurer of State to add deficiency—duty of County Collector with regard thereto.</p> <p>Section 55. Assessment not to be set aside for certain informalities in proceedings.</p> <p>Section 56. Court to have power to amend Assessment on certiorari.</p> <p>Section 57. Return of Taxes, &amp;c., not to be set aside for want of form.</p> <p>Section 58. Bond to be given in case of certiorari.</p> <p>Section 59. Borrower and Lender may contract for payment of taxes.</p> <p>Section 60. Penalty for false swearing under this act.</p> <p>Section 61. Repeals certain acts.</p> <p>Section 62. Repeals Local Acts in certain particulars.</p> <p>Section 63. Act to take effect immediately.</p> |
|---|---|

44. *And be it enacted*, That if any justice of the peace shall neglect or refuse to perform any service required of him by this act, for every such neglect and refusal, he shall forfeit and pay thirty-two dollars, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt, by the county collector for the use of the county.

45. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector shall be guilty of any neglect, fraud or default in the collection of taxes or in the execution of warrants, he shall be liable for the amount of taxes so returned to him by the assessor, or which by warrant he was required to make by distress and sale as aforesaid, and may be proceeded against by action of trespass on the case, in the name of and for the use of the township or ward, before any judge of the court of common pleas of the county, who is authorized and required hereby, to hear and determine the same, and upon the entry of judgment, immediately to issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, and commanding him to levy and make the sum so adjudged, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said collector, and such sheriff shall return the warrant with his proceedings thereon to the said judge, at the time specified thereon.

46. *And be it enacted*, That the collectors of the townships or wards out of the first moneys received, shall pay to the county collector, the state and county taxes due therefrom by the twenty-second day of December in each year.

47. *And be it enacted*, That if any county, township, city, or ward collector, or any receiver of taxes or collector of arrears shall embezzle, loan unlawfully, or retain in his hands any money received or collected by him for the state, or any county, city, borough, township or ward, or school or road district, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

48. *And be it enacted*, That if any township or ward collector shall not pay in full to the county collector, at the time appointed by law, the amount due for state and county purposes he shall be liable for the same, to be recovered with interest and costs, by action of trespass on the case at the suit of the county collector, for the use of the

state and county, before any judge of the court of common pleas of the county, who is authorized and required to hear the same; and, upon judgment, immediately to issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to levy and make the sum so adjudged, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of said township or ward collector, and to return the warrant with his proceedings thereon to the said judge, at the time specified therein.

49. *And be it enacted*, That every county collector shall pay the tax money received from the township or ward collectors to the treasurer of the state, by the first day of January of each year, and any such money which he may have received from the sheriff, within ten days thereafter, and the receipts of the treasurer shall be sufficient vouchers therefor.

50. *And be it enacted*, That the collector of every county shall be allowed one cent per dollar for all taxes which he shall receive and pay to the treasurer of the state, and also for the payment of each general assessment, seven cents for every mile that his place of residence may be distant from the office of said treasurer.

51. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector of any county shall not pay to the treasurer of the state all the tax money by him received from the collector of the townships or wards, or from the sheriff, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any service or duty required of him by this act, he shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs by action of debt by the treasurer of the state for the use of the state, before any justice of the supreme court who shall have exclusive cognizance of the same, and who is authorized and required to direct the proper process to be issued to the sheriff of the county in which such collector resides, who shall execute the same, and on entry of judgment in such action the said justice shall issue his warrant thereon to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to levy and make the sum so adjudged by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the county collector, and return his warrant, with all proceedings thereon, to the said justice as directed therein.

52. *And be it enacted*, That if any township collector shall squander, waste, embezzle, or become insolvent and unable to pay any tax moneys, or other moneys or property belonging to the state or county, and by him received in virtue of his office, then the said township for which such collector was chosen or appointed shall be liable for and make good such deficiency or loss, by adding the same to the quota of such township in the next assessment to be made therein, and the assessor of the said township is hereby required to assess the same under the like penalties as are hereinbefore enacted for neglect of duty.

53. *And be it enacted*, That if the collector of any county shall squander, waste, or embezzle any tax moneys, or other moneys or property belonging to this state, or become insolvent and unable to pay the same, then the county for which he was appointed shall be liable to make good such deficiency or loss in the next tax to be levied therein under the authority of the state; and the assessors shall ap-

portion the same among the several townships under the like penalties as are prescribed in this act for neglect of duty.

54. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of this state to add the annual deficiency of every county to the quota of such county in the next tax to be raised therein by the authority of this state; and it shall be the duty of the county collector to charge such deficiency to the deficient township or townships which shall be assessed on and collected from the same, over and above the quota of such township or townships in the next tax as aforesaid; and to prevent all delay or neglect in this particular it is hereby made the further duty of every county collector to attend and deliver to the assessors, when they meet to adjust and apportion the county's quota of the said tax among the several townships, an accurate account of the whole deficiency of each township, which said deficiency shall be assessed on such township in the same manner and proportion as the tax then to be raised is required to be assessed.

55. *And be it enacted*, That no assessment of taxes shall hereinafter be reversed, avoided, or set aside upon any certiorari, brought or to be brought, in any court of this state, because the state, county, township, borough, ward or city taxes, or any of them, are blended together, or because the aggregate amount of money levied or assessed in any township, borough, ward or city, for taxes is greater than called for by the law, resolution or resolutions raising, voting or granting the same, nor because any such assessment is made upon any person or persons, body politic or corporate, his, her or their property, at a rate or proportion higher or greater than authorized or required by the law, ordinance, resolution or resolutions, order or vote, raising, voting or granting the money or moneys for which the said assessment of taxes is made.

56. *And be it enacted*, That if it shall appear, to the satisfaction of any court wherein any certiorari is or may be brought, that any assessment of taxes removed thereby, is at a rate or proportion higher or greater than authorized or required by the law, resolution, order or vote authorizing such assessment, or that the amount or value of taxable property, for which any person is therein assessed is too great, said court shall amend such assessment so removed as aforesaid, and reduce the same to the proper and just amount, and thereupon affirm the same according to such amendment and reduction, and reverse the same as to the excess only; and the court shall have power to adopt such rules and proceedings as may enable them to make the said amendment and carry into effect the true intent and meaning of this act.

57. *And be it enacted*, That no return of taxes or list of delinquents made by any township, borough, ward or city collector, nor the proceedings touching or concerning such return, nor any tax warrant, shall be set aside or reversed on certiorari or otherwise for any lack of form which does not impair the substantial rights of the plaintiff in certiorari.

58. *And be it enacted*, That no certiorari shall be allowed to remove into any court of this state any assessment for taxes or for the

expense of opening, grading or improving any street or road unless the party prosecuting the same or some responsible person in his behalf, shall before the allowance thereof enter into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties in such sum as the justice or court applied to shall direct to the state of New Jersey, with conditions that if the said certiorari shall be dismissed or the assessment shall be affirmed by the court, the said prosecutor shall pay the said tax or assessment with interest and costs, which bond shall be filed by the clerk of the supreme court, and in case of any forfeiture thereof, may be ordered by said court to be prosecuted for the use and benefit of the officer or officers entitled to receive said tax or other assessment.

59. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the borrower and lender of any moneys secured by note, bond, mortgage or other obligation, having one year or more to run, to enter into any contract or agreement, whereby the borrower shall pay any part or the whole of the national, state, county or city taxes which may be assessed upon the moneys so lent, and the securities for the payment thereof; and all such contracts and agreements are declared to be valid and effectual in law, and no such note, bond, mortgage or other obligation shall be held, deemed or taken in any court of this state to be usurious or invalidated by reason of any such contract or agreement.

60. *And be it enacted*, That any person guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing or affirming in taking any oath or affirmation required or authorized by this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

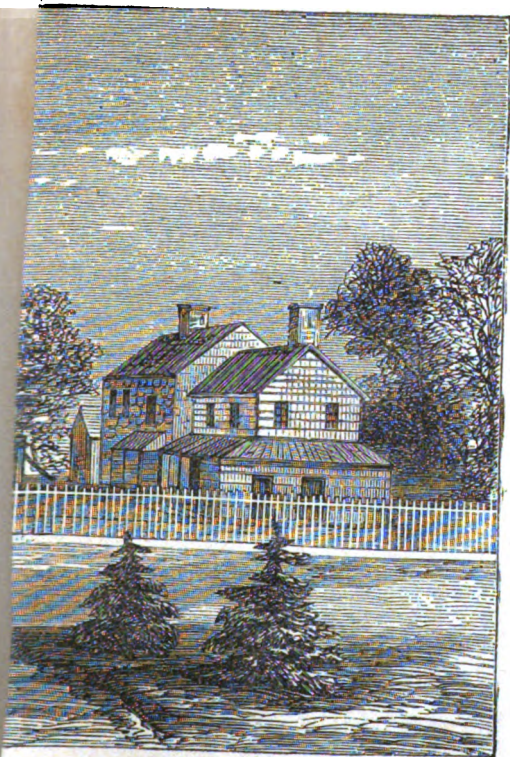
61. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled "An Act regulating the proceedings of courts in cases of erroneous taxation," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, also the act entitled "An Act to make taxes a lien on real estate and to authorize sales for the payment of the same," approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, also the act entitled "An Act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the supplements to the last mentioned act, approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and April eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be and the same are hereby repealed, but the acts repealed in and by said supplement of April eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or by any previous act, shall not be deemed or taken to be revived hereby but shall remain so repealed.

62. *And be it enacted*, That whenever the provisions of any local act, applicable to a particular township, city or county of this state, are inconsistent with this act, in respect to the persons and property directed herein to be taxed, or in respect to the place in which it shall be assessed, or in respect to the rule prescribed herein for the valuation of real and personal estate to be taxed, or in respect to exemptions from taxation or deduction of debts, such local provisions are repealed hereby, but nothing contained in this act shall be taken to repeal such local acts so far as they may differ herefrom, in respect to the time of the assessment and collection of taxes, or in re-

spect to the persons or bodies by whom they shall be assessed or collected, or in respect to the times of the meetings of the boards of assessors or of commissioner of appeals, or in respect to the persons or bodies to whom appeals from taxation shall be made, or in respect to the fees allowed for any services of the assessors or collectors, either of tow

anything con  
of any act aj

63. And b.



---

SCHOOL

RS,

---





# OFFICERS.

---

## BOARD OF CONTROL:

His Excellency, Governor MARCUS L. WARD,  
Chancellor A. O. ZABRISKIE,  
Chief Justice MERCER BEASLEY.

---

## TRUSTEES:

SAMUEL ALLINSON.....Term expires January 1, 1869.  
NATHAN T. STRATTON.....Term expires January 1, 1869.  
DANIEL HAINES.....Term expires January 1, 1870.  
DAVID RIPLEY .....Term expires January 1, 1870.  
JOHN D. BUCKELEW.....Term expires January 1, 1871.  
ANTHONY RECKLESS.....Term expires January 1, 1871

---

## SALARIED OFFICERS:

LUTHER H. SHELDON *Superintendent*.....Salary, \$1,000  
SARAH H. SHELDON, *Matron*.....Salary, \$200  
SARAH J. SHELDON, *Teacher*.....Salary, \$200  
CEPHAS W. AINSWORTH, *Teacher*.....Salary, \$180  
WILLIAM WILSON, *Farmer, and Wife*.....Salary, \$600



HAMBURGH, December 14, 1867.

*To His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of New Jersey :*

SIR—With this I beg leave to submit to you the Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Reform School, together with the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, and the inventory of the personal property of the State in the buildings and on the farm, and a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, which, by the act establishing the Reform School, we are required to lay before you on or before the fifteenth of December in every year.

With great respect, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

DANIEL HAINES,  
*President of the Board of Trustees.*



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

---

*To* MARCUS L. WARD, *Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

In compliance with the requirement of law, the Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys present to the Governor their third annual report, being for the year ending December 1, 1867.

At the date of their last report the main building for the Reform School was in course of erection by the Trustees, under the superintendence of a competent and faithful builder, the plan having been approved by the Board of Control. From various hindrances it did not progress so rapidly as we desired or expected. Early in the summer, however, the interior being completed, the house was furnished, the Superintendent and his family removed into it, and, by the proclamation of the Governor dated June 28, 1867, the school was declared ready for the reception of pupils. The first boy was admitted July 6th, and several others shortly after.

The Trustees preferred that the school should fill up slowly, believing that a small number of boys becoming trained to the discipline of the institution would facilitate the management of those subsequently admitted. This has proved to be the case. The earlier inmates desirous of pleasing the kind care-takers, who evinced what to these poor outcasts was such unwonted tenderness, were docile and obedient, and as additions were successively made, the new comers very soon fell into the established ways of the school.

The present number of scholars is twenty-six, but bedding, desks, &c., have been prepared for twenty-four (24) more, and the Justices of the Supreme Court have been notified that that number can now be admitted.

The school can be increased but little beyond this in the present building without overcrowding; but it is thought that in the spring a few boys may be accommodated in the ancient farm-house, should it then seem desirable.

The system which it is proposed to adopt is to have families of boys in separate houses, each family to be under the care of a suitable man and his wife. The advantages of this plan are, briefly, that such division awakens more of the interests and affections of *home* in the minds of the boys, and places them permanently under the notice and supervision of the *parents* of the house, who, devoting themselves to their own pupils, acquire a more perfect acquaintance with, and influence over them, than could be the case were they in congregate establishments like the refuges of metropolitan cities.

Many persons are entirely incredulous as to the possibility of keeping vagrant and criminal boys on an open farm, and believe they should be *punished* in prisons or workhouses for their misdemeanors. But they do not consider that to neglect in education, or to direct criminal training, the evil courses of these unfortunate lads are generally to be attributed, and that *reformation*—not *punishment*—should be the object of their treatment. The duty of the State is to look upon them with an eye of pity, not with a feeling of revenge, and to supplement the deficiencies of their natural guardians by removing them from their corrupt associations, throwing better influences around them, and leading them in the paths of knowledge, industry and virtue, to useful citizenship. Every one is interested, directly or indirectly, in the reclamation of these boys; for, if unrestrained, they are to be our future criminals. The discipline and disgrace of the prison, as we have amply seen, tend to harden them. At this early stage of the Reform School we can only say, its results thus far have exceeded our expectation, and we trust that its future success will justify its establishment.

For a gratifying statement of the conduct of the boys we refer to the accompanying report of our Superintendent. His conscientious efforts to establish among them a high standard of veracity and of honorable deportment, and in every way to promote their best welfare, have won our warm approval. Nor ought we to say less of our worthy matron and the teachers. That the time devoted to study in the school room has been profitably employed we have satisfactory evidence. Several boys who did not know their letters when admitted, now read in easy lessons, and others more advanced have progressed very creditably.

The Trustees considered it desirable that the people of New Jersey should properly understand the character of the Reform School, in order that they might act intelligently in its support, and also in securing for proper objects, in their respective neighborhoods or within their knowledge, the benefits of the moral asylum provided by the Legislature for juvenile delinquents. A formal opening of the school, in the presence of the State officers, the judiciary members of the Legislature and private citizens, was therefore resolved upon. The day selected for the occasion (October 29th) proved most unpropitious, a severe storm preventing the attendance of a large number of the invited guests; but a party of between forty and fifty gentlemen from this and other States assembled at the institution, examined the various apartments, received such explanations as they desired, and listened to some exercises of the scholars. The very interesting address of Edward W. Scudder, Esq., and the proceedings of the organized gathering, will be found appended to this report.

Our former reports among the products of the farm the past season 1,300 bushels of ears of corn, 700 of potatoes, 200 of sweet potatoes, 532 of wheat, 1,000 of oats, 60 tons of hay, &c. The unusual amount of rain to which the seaboard states were subjected during the summer months, greatly lessened the expected productions of the farm—a disappointment which the Trustees the more regretted, as the appro-

priations of 1865 and 1866 were found in the autumn of the present year to be exasted. At the date of our last report we could not accurately estimate the expenditure which would be required in the completion of the buildings and the various necessary improvements around them, nor the cost of household and school furniture, and of clothing and food for a family of boys. But we thought it would be improper to make any further demand upon the generous confidence the Legislature had reposed in us by asking an additional appropriation before the institution was in working order. The subsistence of the family, the completion of the water works, the accruing wages of employees, and the preparation for crops of next year, were expenses that it was necessary to provide for, and at a recent meeting of the Trustees, the Treasurer was authorized to effect a temporary loan of twenty-five hundred dollars. We have aimed at the adoption of a moderate liberality in the scale of our expenditure for the institution, removed alike from parsimony and prodigality, which we trust the Governor and Legislature will approve.

Several thousand bushels of marl have been purchased for application to the clover ground this winter. It is intended to employ the boys in favorable weather in grubbing, and clearing some portions of the farm suitable for pasturage or tillage, but which have been allowed to grow up in bushes and run to waste. The peach and apple trees planted in 1866 have grown well, and it is proposed to extend the peach orchard in the early spring. We design also to devote considerable attention to the growth of various berries and to market gardening, the labor at our command being well adapted to the culture and gathering of such products. The knowledge thus acquired by the boys, as well as in the varied labors of the farm, will be useful to them through life, whilst the substitution of intelligent industry for vagrant idleness or criminal activity, and the new direction given to the current of their thoughts, will be of incalculable value.

In conclusion, we desire to commend the institution entrusted to us to the fostering care of the Legislature, and to invoke for it the continuous blessing of our Heavenly Father.

Signed by direction of the Board of Trustees.

DANIEL HAINES, *President*.  
JOHN D. BUCKLEW, *Secretary*.





## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

---

JAMESBURG, December 10, 1867.

*Hon. Daniel Haines, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School.*

DEAR SIR:—Below please find an abstract of my account as Treasurer, which includes all the receipts and expenditures for land, buildings, improvements, maintenance of the School, and operations of the farm, from the commencement of the institution, April, 1866, to the close of the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1867.

*The State Reform School in account with John D. Buckelew, Treasurer*

DR.	CR.
For land purchased.....	From State Treasurer, 1866.....
For buildings and improvements.....	From State Treasurer, 1867.....
For furniture.....	From farm products sold.....
For salaries.....	From parents and guardians.....
For provisions, clothing, etc.....	From loan from First National
For farm stock.....	Bank of Jamesburg.....
For farm implements.....	
For farm expenses.....	
For incidental expenses.....	
In Treasurer's hands.....	
\$30,550 47	\$80,550 47

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. BUCKELEW, *Treasurer.*

*Inventory of the Personal Property of the State in the buildings and  
on the farm of the Reform School, December 1st, 1867.*

Furniture in school buildings.....	\$3,197	25
Furniture in farm house.....	306	48
Materials for clothing.....	485	50
Groceries .....	106	45
Books and stationery.....	101	78
Farm stock.....	2,682	00
Farm implements .....	1,839	00
Farm products on hand.....	3,562	50
	<hr/>	
	\$12,280	96

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

---

*To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School, situated at Jamesburg, New Jersey.*

GENTLEMEN:—Entering upon the direct supervision of the interests of this institution on the tenth of April last, it becomes my duty, at this period, to present to you the history of its progress until the present time.

As this is the first report of its actual operation, and as our system is but imperfectly understood, I beg your indulgence, while I detail somewhat at length (and with unusual minuteness) the ground we have passed over and the position we now occupy.

While I found the main building nearly in a state of completion, there was still a great amount of labor necessary to prepare the different apartments for their designed use. Everything was to be arranged, as far as practicable, in the sleeping apartments, schoolroom, eating room, wash and bath rooms, kitchen, and laundry, so as to secure most expeditiously and perfectly the design of each.

The securing, introduction, and distribution of water for all purposes of health and cleanliness and culinary operations, was a matter of great importance to the prosperity of the school, and caused no small amount of anxiety and labor. The thorough drainage and removal of all the waste of the building, to be suitably composted for agricultural purposes; the removal of unnecessary, and erection of necessary outbuildings; the laying out of the grounds, planting of trees, building of roads, and grading of the soil about the premises, has thrown an amount of care and labor upon the hands of the Superintendent, which can only be understood and appreciated by yourselves, who have frequently aided in this work, by your counsel and approval.

All this was so far accomplished by the sixth of June, as to warrant the occupancy of the building, and the issuing of a notice of our readiness to receive twenty boys, on and after the twentieth.

It will thus be seen that the *actual opening* of the school was at the earliest moment practicable.

The first commitment, however, was not until the sixth of July, and the limited number was complete by the fourteenth of October.

After sufficient time had elapsed to prove the feasibility and wisdom of the plan adopted by the Trustees, and to insure confidence in the successful administration of the principles involved, the School was

formally opened on the twenty-ninth of October, in the presence of the Honorable Board of Trustees, and a number of distinguished guests from this and other States.

The Superintendent was then directed immediately to prepare the institution for the accommodation of fifty boys, and so soon as ready, to notify the judges to this effect, which has been done.

#### THE CONDITION OF BOYS WHEN ADMITTED.

Ten out of twenty-six boys, now here, were brought to the institution with shackles on their wrists. Most of them were extremely ragged and filthy; some afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, and nameless troubles incident to such lives; many were untruthful and deceptive, profane and reckless, with no correct knowledge of God and His word. Many could neither read nor write, yet, almost without an exception, they were unusually bright and shrewd, active and capable; still with minds and hearts poisoned by association with older and more hardened criminals, either in the street or in the cell.

#### THEIR TREATMENT WHEN FIRST RECEIVED.

Their bonds are stricken off. They are thoroughly washed and combed; decently, but not expensively clothed, and are at once sent to the school-room, or to the open field for labor.

Thus they are put on their sense of honor and obligation; and I am happy to say, have but in a single instance, betrayed this trust. No especial police or prison restraint, or weapon of offence or defence constrains any new comer. He goes to his companions without lectures or threats, and is entirely free to develop his disposition and intentions. He is thus given to understand that he alone is responsible for the character he sustains.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE BOYS.

They rise at five in the summer and six in the winter. They are given time for private devotions in their sleeping room, morning and evening. They are allowed half an hour for ablution, and a neat and careful preparation of their persons for the duties of the day; after which they repair to the chapel for devotional services, and at seven are called to their morning meal, at the close of which they are detailed to their respective employment.

As your system recognizes the farm as a part of the institution, and the farm work as a very necessary auxiliary in the education and discipline of the boys, the labor of the farm must be regulated and adapted to this end. Hence the boys are assigned to the general employment of farm hands, according to the demand of the season; the Superintendent so far controlling this as to secure the most profitable adaptation of such labor to the planting and raising of vegetables, small fruits, and general garden and field culture. Some procure fuel, others remove gravel for building roads and grading about the premi-

ses, while the sleeping apartments, laundry, kitchen, dining-room, and out buildings have each their own busy quota.

They dine at twelve o'clock ; enjoy an interval of recreation ; go to the school room at one, and spend from three to four hours in the usual studies of our public schools. Before supper they are allowed an hour for play or work, as they may elect, quite often the latter. At half past five they are called in to their evening meal, after which they retire in order to the school-room, where they report their conduct during the day, and are instructed and counseled, and receive their "*credits*" or "*deme-it marks*," as they may deserve. Thus, every night each boy is made to see his standing, and knows whether he is improving or not, and is kindly stimulated to exercise self-reliance, and self-respect, and to seek and lead a better life. Public devotions, and miscellaneous exercises fill up the evening, until about eight, when the boys retire for the night.

On Sabbath morning the exercises for the Sabbath School are learned, suitable books from the library are read, and at eleven the boys are called together for familiar religious instruction for one hour. At three in the afternoon, public chapel services are held, which are attended quite generally by the surrounding community. The singing is performed by the boys, and their attention and demeanor is all that can be desired.

#### DISCIPLINE OF THE INSTITUTION.

In the treatment of those committed to the care of the State Reform School, the grand design and aim of its founders is constantly kept in view. Hence, physical force, as a means of restraint and correction, is not known. The christian idea of a well regulated family, with the steady pressure of kind moral and social influence, governs all its discipline.

This is found in our system of grading, which puts the character of each boy in his own hands, and causes him to see and feel each day, that all his attempts to enter upon a better life are rewarded, and shorten his stay here, and all his evil deeds stand against him and retard his time of release. This system demands one year of uniform good behavior before any boy can be conditionally discharged. He advances from grade eight to one, and then to the "trust" and "honor" grades, which carry him through the year.

The influence of this method of discipline is most wonderfully successful. The results are gratifying and surprising to those who daily witness the improvement of most of the boys. Not an instance of an open quarrel among the boys, not a pert, angry, or saucy word to any of the officers, has been known since the school received its first lad. No boy has escaped from the farm, though some of them are sent miles away, unaccompanied by any officer of the institution, to attend to the common errands of the family. In fact there has been but one *attempt* to escape, and that was unsuccessful. The present teacher, Mr. Ainsworth, has had much to do in securing such pleas

ing results. The kind feeling, and manifest attachment of the boys to the officers of the institution, is a gratifying fact.

#### GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOYS.

For a few weeks after entering the institution the boys cling to their old habits, but soon begin to drop such peculiarities as are displeasing to the officers, and manifest a disposition to gratify the wishes of those who have the control of them.

They are cheerful, affectionate and confiding, and, generally, industrious. They willingly yield to one of their own number, appointed to the position of monitor, and for the most part, attend promptly to the duties assigned them. They are ambitious to multiply their "*credits*," and thus advance in their "*grade*." Their deportment will compare favorably with the conduct of boys in our best boarding schools.

Many of them appear to be as trustworthy as any boy of the same age and intelligence. This is apparent in their quiet and steady labor under the care of one of their own number, while the officers, are absent; and also in the promptness with which they perform their duties when sent alone to different places in this or other towns.

The officers have been greatly encouraged in their work, and their faith in this system has constantly strengthened while witnessing these results, unlooked for at so early a period in the history of the Institution.

#### DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that the conduct of every boy is uniformly what it ought to be. Their former habits are strong, and frequently get the mastery of their better judgment, and we are disappointed in our premature hopes; but patience and perseverance seldom fail to effect a radical change. We do not expect that no one will ever take advantage of the almost unlimited freedom of this "Open Farm System," and abuse the confidence reposed in the inmates of the Institution. We cannot confine the unwilling laborer with bolts and bars or within high walls; neither can we subdue the unruly temper by the infliction of severe personal chastisement, and thus hold the ill disposed in check, by fear of the uplifted rod.

The whole system of discipline demands of all the officers, the firm, kind and Christian treatment of every boy, without distinction. The confidence and affection of each must be secured, or there is no power here to hold and reform.

But we are assured, gentlemen, that we have your most fervent prayers for our success in this noble Christian enterprise, of saving so many of these dear youth from lives of vice and crime, and in taking from your jails and prisons, so many sons of weeping parents, to lead them into a life of honest enterprise—heavenly virtue.

We would gratefully acknowledge the gift of a beautiful cabinet

organ, and also some thirty dollars worth of books from various donors, as the nucleus of a library for the boys. The proprietor of the "Practical Farmer," and also the editor of the "American Educational Monthly," have kindly furnished us with their valuable and interesting monthly periodicals as a gratuity.

The following statistics will enable you to understand more fully the progress and present condition of the institution:

Whole number of boys committed.....	26	
Committed in July.....	3	
Committed in August.....	1	
Committed in September.....	13	
Committed in October.....	7	
Committed in November.....	2	
	<hr/>	26
Committed from Passaic county.....	6	
Committed from Essex county.....	11	
Committed from Mercer county.....	4	
Committed from Hudson county.....	1	
Committed from Middlesex county.....	2	
Committed from Burlington county.....	1	
	<hr/>	
Committed for larceny.....	12	
Committed for insubordination and vagrancy.....	11	
Committed for setting fires.....	3	
	<hr/>	26
Boys now in grade 8.....	1	
Boys now in grade 7.....	13	
Boys now in grade 6.....	10	
Boys now in grade 4.....	2	
	<hr/>	26

#### AGES OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.

One.....	18
Two.....	16
Four.....	14
Three.....	13
Four.....	12
Five.....	11
Four.....	10
Two.....	9

Seven hundred and eighty-two days work have been performed by the boys up to the first of December. This includes general housework, the preparation of fuel, planting and weeding, and carting of thousands of loads of gravel for the purpose of grading and making roads. This work, though it does not show as so much income from the farm, has been an actual saving of expense to the State to the amount of the cost of this labor; and though it may need a year or two to plant and grow small fruits, so as to realize a handsome income from the labor of the boys, I do not see why the farm may not

after a few years mainly support the institution. There must needs be considerable expense in preparing the farm for the most remunerative outlay of such labor, but soon this will be greatly lessened by the fruits that will be gathered. The farm crops the present season have been damaged and lessened by the almost constant rain of the summer.

There has been no severe case of sickness in the institution.

It gives me pleasure to state that the attention of other States about to establish Reform Schools is now being turned to this "open farm and family system," and prominent gentlemen engaged in these philanthropic enterprises are visiting your school, and speak in the highest terms of praise of your plan.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind indulgence and most faithful counsel and cooperation, I remain

Yours respectfully,

L. H. SHELDON, *Sup't.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, *Jamesburg, N. J.*, }  
December 10, 1867. }



---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---



## FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW JERSEY REFORM SCHOOL, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

---

A large number of invitations was issued, but owing to the severe storm only about fifty persons, including several ladies, were present.

At twelve o'clock the guests assembled in the school-room. The meeting was called to order by ex-Governor Haines, President of the Board of Trustees, who made a brief speech of welcome. The meeting was then organized by the appointment of Hon Benjamin Buckley, Chairman, and James S. Yard, Secretary.

The Chairman said that in commencing enterprises such as this, it was proper to invoke the Divine blessing; he therefore called upon Rev. Mr. Canfield, who offered a fervent prayer for the success of the institution.

The following letter from ex-Governor Parker was then read :

FREEHOLD, October 29, 1867.

*Hon. Daniel Haines and Others, Trustees, &c. :*

GENTLEMEN :—I regret that an engagement made before I received your invitation, will prevent me from attending the opening exercises of the Reform School.

I am glad to learn that the School promises to realize the fondest hopes of the friends of juvenile reform. I have watched with interest its progress, and am satisfied that the Trustees have acted wisely in the adoption of a plan, the choice of a location, and the selection of a Superintendent. The fostering care of the State, and the sympathy of the people are now required to sustain this long needed institution. And shall not these be given? Is it not the duty of the State to rescue unfortunate children from a life of crime, and so educate them as to make those a blessing who would otherwise be a curse? Self-interest as well as humanity teaches this to be a *public* duty; and I cannot doubt that the people of New Jersey will extend to the Reform School their aid and sympathy.

In reviewing the measures of my administration as Executive of the State, nothing gives me greater pleasure than my participation in the inauguration of this enterprise. I rejoice that I had the opportunity to do something for the reformation of friendless youth, whom poverty and misfortune cast upon the world.

Be assured, gentlemen, that it will be extremely gratifying to me to learn that your opening exercises of this day give assurance of permanent success to the institution—to establish which you have disinterestedly devoted so much time and earnest labor.

I am, etc., yours,  
JOEL PARKER.

Hon. E. W. Scudder was then introduced and delivered the following address:

We are invited here to-day to take part in the formal opening of the New Jersey State Reform School for Boys. Our time can be profitably passed in witnessing the progress made by the school; in learning more of its workings; in consulting for its greater efficiency, and in strengthening our purpose to labor for the advancement of the objects of its institution.

My part in addressing you is accidental, as I have no official connection with the school; and in the presence of gentlemen of such enlarged experience, who have made this and kindred subjects the study of their lives, I feel that I am misplaced. From the beginning of this institution, however, my heart has been touched, and my mind quickened by its noble charity, its philanthropic seekings after the erring, neglected, and much wronged children of our State, who suffer as criminals the stern rigors of the law, when the influence of home affections, and restraints might school them to virtue.

Some years ago, while sitting in the court room of our county, a bright looking boy of about twelve years was convicted of grand larceny. The presiding judge, perplexed with the sentence of the law, and the gushing sympathy of his kind heart, appealing to the members of the bar from his seat on the bench, said: "What shall I do with this boy?" What could he do, but doom him to a felon's cell, and probable ruin, from association with older, and more hardened offenders! There was no Reform School, not even a House of Refuge for this poor, erring boy. The State—his State—in all her wide domain, with her bright, happy homes, and teeming wealth, had no fit home for this little, weak, sinning child. It seemed cruel. I thought of the tender compassion of Him who said "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not," and felt the reproach as a heavy load on my spirit. As a man I was rebuked; as a Jerseyman I was ashamed, and resolved to do my part to right this great wrong.

Have you, who are here present to-day, whose business and official positions make you familiar with the proceedings of our courts, witnessed no such scenes as this? Is it not to-day, as we look about us at this school, now an accomplished fact, a wonder to ourselves, that in our apathy we have suffered this omission in our State institutions so long? The hearts of our people were not so cold, they are not so penurious and narrow, that if we who had knowledge of this great defect in the administration of justice had spoken, they would have refused to listen and generously respond.

Some years ago, February 23d, 1850, an act was passed by our Legislature to erect a House of Refuge, in which might be kept, employed, and instructed such minors as were convicted of crimes by the courts, or who were arrested as vagrants, or whose parents or guardians might desire them to be committed to the institution therein authorized to be erected. After the land had been purchased near Kingston, and the foundations of the building laid, on March 26th, 1852, an act to discontinue the building, sell and convey the land, and settle with the contractors, was passed, leaving us with nothing but our State Prison and County Jails for young offenders; so it continued until the present time. The reasons for this repeal were always, in my judgment, insufficient, and perhaps stronger language might justly be applied. We would all gladly, in the light of our present experience, let them be forgotten. Possibly it was supposed that it would be better to leave such institutions to municipal action, as was done in the earlier Houses of Refuge in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, or to voluntary agency, as on the continent of Europe in many cases, and in England until the comparatively recent statutes of 17 and 18, Victoria, 1854, (credited to Lord Palmerston and called the Reformatory School act), by which appropriations were made from the public Treasury, and counties and boroughs might furnish money from their funds to aid in the establishment of reformatory schools. But as neither cities, towns, nor individuals, have established such schools, the demand for action by the State has become imperative.

Out of all our years of humiliation, however, in which we have lagged behind many other States of our country, good has come in the improvements made in schools of this kind, both here and in Europe, in new ideas that have been started, systems that have been tried and perfected, and in the good results of reformatory schools that have been fully attested, until now we may start with the benefit of the examples of those that have been most successful.

As instances of reformatory schools that have attained the greatest celebrity, I will especially mention the reformatory Institution at Mettrai, near Tours, in France, established in the year 1840; the Ruhe House, at Horn, near Hamburg; the Agricultural School of Red Hill, at Reigate, Surrey, England; and in our own country, the Ohio Reform School, near Lancaster; the State Reform School of Massachusetts, at Westboro'. Others similar in character and almost equal in their advancement invite our imitation, and offer incentives to noble emulation.

The yearly report of these institutions in Ohio and Massachusetts I have found very interesting and instructive repositories of facts and suggestions, showing the good results of the course of training pursued by them. All of those named, excepting the school at Westboro', which has a partial method, have adopted what is known as the home or family system, and of them it has been beautifully said: "God setteth the solitary in families; and the nearer we imitate the Divine plan, the more success we shall obtain."

This system differs from the penitentiary, as it is not penal, nor is

there prison discipline or garb. It differs also from the refuge, in that walls, cells and turnkeys are not used for restraint; but as one says of Mettrai, "Here is a wonderful prison, where there is no key, but the clefs des champs, (keys of the fields). If your children remain captive, it is proved you have discovered the key of their hearts."

Again, speaking of the Ruhe House, another says: "The purpose of its creation was to restore a family to the children, place them within the sphere of relations, duties and affections calculated to change their habits, to reform their characters, and to elevate their souls; the organization has therefore been modeled upon that of the natural family."

These two short extracts give the characteristics of the schools so clearly and graphically that little can be added.

The general plan of the buildings is to arrange them about a quadrangle, the main building standing at one end, with the entrance to the grounds at the other opposite to it. On each side are smaller houses for colonies of twenty or thirty children. The main building is used for the gathering of all in school, at religious exercises, and other general assemblies of the children. The smaller houses are the homes, where, under the charge of a teacher called the elder brother, and his family, each colony finds a home separated from the others, and acts the part of children in a well-governed Christian household.

If practicable, no one will question the correctness of this plan of training for our young delinquents. The best discipline is in the well-regulated family, and a mother's influence is the best of all. This kind control, these ties of affection that bind us to members of the same household, this "love that casts out fear," this influence so gentle and yet so strong, are most needed to restrain the waywardness of youth, and develop the nobler qualities of our nature.

"If practicable" did I say? We are all at first skeptical when we think of applying this system to our convict and vagrant boys—the old ideas of walls, cells, bolts and keys, as essential for the security of such, cling to us; these little city Arabs, we say, are not to be trusted unless tight bars are placed between them and mischief.

A few days since an officer from Hudson county came here with several small boys handcuffed. When he saw the manacles stricken off, and no enclosure to confine them, he said they were bad boys and would be back in Jersey City as soon as he. This was a natural expression from his experience; but the boys are here still, and will remain, because they have found—what, perhaps, they never had before—kind friends and a home. Many, we believe, would not willingly leave these for the wants, the distresses and temptations that lead to vice, self reproach, and punishment in the end as criminals.

Look at the records of the schools I have named, and see how few have escaped. Some have gone, and returned confessing their fault, seeking the place where kindness has ever been shown, and where shelter is offered without grudging or bitterness.

The great advantage, however, is found in the more direct and individual training of every child, whose peculiarities may by this intimate association be better known, controlled and guided, than is

possible in the congregate system. It is the difference between the faithful and observant father as he watches the little flock he calls his own, and the master of a large school, who is obliged to divide his attention and diffuse his influence. For this work every teacher must be a kind and true man, having the missionary spirit, that seeks the good of others often at great sacrifice of comfort, and finds his reward in well doing.

More is, however, included in this system than the home; there is also the school and industrial training.

Pestolozzi, that good and wise man, who has done more for the cause of popular education perhaps than any other, had in his little school at Neuhoof, as far back as 1775, these germs of our best modern institutions. He lived with his pupils, taught them, and trained them to industry. Our later schools are only amplifications of this system. As he taught, so must we; the instruction must be rudimental and thorough, and, in a greater degree than is usual, objective in character, so as to attract the senses while the mind is being trained. This class of pupils will above all others be most benefitted by this method of instruction. They have never before been taught to think—they are impressed by what is obvious, and led by what they see and feel. By a kind of inductive process, therefore, they must be brought through their impulses into the hidden things of the mind and heart, which are more subtle and difficult in their development. For this purpose musical exercises have always been found beneficial in these schools. There is in every human breast a chord which vibrates as it is struck by the sweet harmony of sound. We know not how the youthful David, that sweetest of Israel's psalmists, charmed the demon in the heart of Saul as he struck the harp; but that there is such power in music we know, and we should be blind leaders of the blind did we fail to use it where its influence has been most strongly shown.

The general instruction also should be carried so far as to enable each one to conduct the ordinary business of life with ease and correctness. "An old English commoner, at an educational feast, proposed as his toast 'the three R's'—reading, riting and rithmetic." Though his orthography was bad, his good sense hit the mark, and comprehended the most important branches of practical education. With those attained, as the pupils advance they should also have the advantages of a good library, carefully selected, to interest and expand the mind with useful knowledge and food for thought.

Above all, there should be judicious, moral and religious instruction. I mean by this, teaching the simple truths of our religion, those most catholic, most earnest, most needful—in a word, the simple story of the cross and the chief commandments of love to God, and love to our fellow man, inculcating with them the moral virtues which are the fruit of these great doctrines. For all this, the home is the best sphere; the father of the family, the best teacher.

Next, as a further means of reformation, there must be industrial training by constant employment. The inmates of these schools are generally of active dispositions. It is not the sluggish, but the more

energetic who are early tempted to vice. Idleness is not laziness. It often hides the curbed passion, waiting for the opportunity to burst with wild and ungoverned impulse upon its object.

"Absence of occupation is not rest,  
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

And if distressed, then seeking relief in what is most attractive and most easily attained. Surrounded by vicious associations, without moral restraints, these restless minds are soon busy with evil, and fall naturally into the first temptation that offers. Active bodily exercise has ever been promotive of virtue in the heart. The laborious man, with a home always pleasant and attractive to him, is not usually found ready to commit crime or given to excess. Labor is both a security from evil and a necessity of our nature. It engages the mind and body, it supplies our wants—those wants that are common to all. Every child should be trained to work. The old Jews taught their children trades, and Paul we know, while he was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and instructed in the law, was by trade a tent maker. There has been some difference among those having charge of juvenile delinquents, whether trades or farm labor is the better for present occupation, future usefulness and more corrective. This matter will be necessarily controlled in a great degree by the general plan of correction adopted. If the Refuge system be chosen then trades are more conveniently taught, and will be preferred; if the Reformatory system by the family is taken then out door labor will appear the better.

I think that in this choice of occupation is found one of the greatest merits of the reformatory system. Trades lead to the over-crowded cities, and thus draw to vice. A boy sent from the school to a city to follow a trade is in great danger of falling back to former evils habits and associations. Out door labor leads to the country, where men are more scattered, and temptations to wickedness are fewer. The result of the experience of the wisest reformers has been that rural occupations are regarded as the situations most favorable for the future morals and usefulness of the class of pupils trained in reform schools. Hence while a few are always employed in necessary trades, as bakers, shoemakers and tailors, about the institutions, the greater number are daily occupied as farmers, gardeners and nurserymen at the appropriate seasons of the year, while in the winter such occupations as chair-seating, shoemaking, carpentering, knitting, and the manufacture of combs or light articles of large consumption are followed. In some of the schools of Europe (I refer particularly to the Ruhe House) the boys have aided in building their houses, giving them picturesque names.

Rural occupations are also more conducive to health, which is a needful care with those in charge of these children, many of whom have been debilitated by want, exposure and early vice, and need the restoration which the air and sunlight give to disordered bodies. Our wide territory is an open field for those who are discharged from the school, and the demands for agricultural labor in our country are



almost unlimited. It is always at least the means of obtaining a livelihood, and those that are filled will not steal to satisfy their hunger.

I have thus briefly sketched the general ideas and methods of the farming system practiced in Reformatory schools, with the home, the school, and industrial training as the main features. It is obvious that to accomplish such great results as are contemplated there must be time given. It is almost an useless expense to the State and an injustice to the teacher to send a boy for a short term to the school. It is not merely to punish, but to prevent crime and reform the criminal that he is committed. A longer term at the school, with the power to hire to others, followed by a system of patronage and continued assistance after leaving the institution will be found most effective of good. The discharged pupil should be encouraged to correspond with those who have had care of him, and when convenient to visit the place where the seeds of good thoughts and emotions were first planted in his mind and heart. He should not feel that he has been a convict but a child. It is said the Mettrai colonists are proud that they have been there, and a recommendation from the head of the school is a passport to positions of trust and emolument.

For the purpose of applying these principles in our State, a gentleman whose zeal has never tired in the good cause, and to whom we all owe a debt of deepest obligation; whose great reward will be in the many who shall in the future rise up here to call him blessed, commended the subject to the attention of Governor Parker, who in his annual message of January, 1864, spoke as follows:

"Some other place than the State Prison should be provided for the incarceration of youth. In many instances the disgrace of confinement in the penitentiary and the evil communications which unavoidably attend the least contact with hardened offenders, prevent reformation. The object of imprisonment is to reform as well as punish, and the State owes it to the youthful criminal to place him in circumstances that will tend to soften his pliant nature, rather than render him more obdurate."

This portion of the message was referred to a joint committee of the two houses, which reported resolutions authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to inquire and report facts, and prepare laws necessary for the establishment of a similar school or schools. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. George T. Cobb, Phineas B. Kennedy and Samuel Allinson, were appointed by the Governor commissioners under the resolutions. These commissioners visited reformatory institutions in other states, collected statistics of juvenile offenders in our State, from the prison, the jails, and court records, and presented the results to the Legislature in a report at the session of 1865, so complete and satisfactory that the act recommended by them at the same time was passed without opposition. Thus April 6, 1865, "An act to establish and organize the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," was approved. April 3, 1867, a supplement was passed amendatory of the former act, by

which the classes of offenders were more distinctly defined, and the methods of commitments prescribed.

The three classes of boys to be received are—

1. Convicts under the age of sixteen years.
2. Boys arrested upon complaint of crime or of being disorderly.
3. Boys habitually vagrant, disorderly or incorrigible, on complaint of parent or guardian.

All commitments are made by justices of the Supreme Court only, for the purpose of preventing confusion and overcrowding the institution, and to secure the exercise of a better judgment in the selection of proper subjects for the school, and the saving thereby of needless expense. The Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice, constitute a board of control, and appoint six trustees, who have general supervisory powers, and choose the superintendent.

The act authorized the establishment of a Reform Farm School, thus adopting the method of reform described in my preceding remarks.

Acting under this authority, the trustees have purchased a farm of four hundred and ninety acres near Jamesburg, convenient of access, yet sufficiently aside from the route of ordinary travel, to make escape quite difficult, and have erected a suitable main building, reserving the former farm house for a colony of boys when required, and as the means are furnished. Twenty-five boys are already enjoying the benefits of the institution, and room for sixty is about the present capacity of the buildings.

Rev. Luther H. Sheldon, whose experience at the school at Westboro, Massachusetts, had fitted him for the position, has been appointed superintendent, and has aided the trustees in preparing the school for the reception of inmates. He is now in charge, with his family, giving entire satisfaction to the Board, and promising great efficiency in the future.

It remains for us now as citizens, whether acting individually or officially, to aid in advancing the interests of this school which so nobly illustrates the beneficent action of our State as the fostering parent of the weak and erring, the neglected and vicious. It is working in the true spirit of Christian charity, which suffers long and is kind. Not in weak sympathy for the undeserving, but with wise judgment do we use the constraining power of love to warm the hearts and control the spirits of those who are to be guided in the path to virtue, usefulness and happiness.

Let us remember that each one reclaimed adds to the aggregate wealth and peace of the State, while the outcast and the criminal are a heavy burden and a disgrace.

Mr. Sheldon, the Superintendent, was then called out. He gave a history of schools in different parts of the country, and showed by contrasting the effect of the different systems of government, the superiority of the family system. He also gave a minute detail of the discipline administered in this school, by which boys were stimu-

lated to good behaviour and advanced to positions of honor and trust in the school, or degraded in rank if they fail to do right.

The Chairman then invited remarks from any of the guests present.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr. Brown, Mayor Peddie, and Dr. Campfield, of Newark, Mr. Lathrop of Burlington, Dr. Parrish, Superintendent of the Asylum for Idiots, at Media, Pa., B. F. Randolph, Esq., of Jersey City, Hon. John Hill, of Morris county, Mr. Talcott, Superintendent of the Rhode Island Reform School, Dr. Griscom, of New York, and the venerable J. J. Barclay, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen earnestly sympathized with efforts for the reformation of juvenile offenders, instead of incarcerating them in our prisons. Their remarks contained so much of practical wisdom and sound philanthropy that we regret we cannot reproduce them.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Brown, B. F. Randolph, and J. Hill, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved, 1st,* That our thanks and the thanks of the citizens of New Jersey are due and are hereby tendered to our State Judiciary, to our Governors, to our Legislators, and to the Board of Trustees, for the interest they have taken and the labor they have performed in suggesting, devising, and establishing the State Reform School of New Jersey; and that we appreciate the practical judgment of the Trustees in selecting so eligible a situation for the School, and in erecting a building so commodious and every way suited to the object for which it is erected.

*Resolved, 2d,* That we heartily endorse the open farm and reformatory principle and plan on which the institution is, and is to be conducted, and that from the expositions which have been made to-day by its able and efficient Superintendent and others, of its operations thus far, and plans for the future, we are confident that it will in the future, by the reform of juvenile delinquents, and by its example to other States and institutions, achieve all that its most sanguine friends can anticipate.

*Resolved, 3d,* That the Trustees be requested to publish the proceedings of this day, and especially the able and timely address of Hon. E. W. Scudder; and further, that earnest application be made to the Legislature the coming winter for an additional appropriation, so that the original plan and pressing wants of the institution may be accomplished, and the great ends of its organization be secured.



---

**ANNUAL REPORTS**  
**OF**  
**THE OFFICERS**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,**  
**TO HIS EXCELLENCY,**  
**GOVERNOR MARCUS L. WARD,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---



## REFERENCES TO PLAN.

---

A. Portico. B. Entrance Hall. C. Halls of Centre and Wards. D. Superintendent's Office. E. Manager's Room and Public Parlor. F. Apothecary Room and Steward's Office. G. Medical Stores. H. Reception Parlors for Patients. I. Stairs. J. Assistant Physician's Room. K. Dining Rooms. L. Parlors of Wards. M. Bath Rooms. N. Water Closets. O. Clothes Rooms. P. Passage between First and Second Wards. Q. Associated Dormitories. R. Attendant's Rooms. S. Spaces for Light and Air. T. Blank Rooms, (Single Bed Rooms for Patients).

The CENTRE BUILDING is four stories high. The first, being the Steward's Apartments, Kitchens, and Store Rooms. The second, the Public Offices, Parlors, etc. The third, the Superintendent's Private Rooms and the Chapel. The fourth, Bed Rooms. The Tanks for supplying water occupy the dome.

The WINGS are three stories high, and are similarly arranged, except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms.





# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

---

## MANAGERS:

HON. ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, *President*.  
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.  
Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D.D., Lawrenceville.  
Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, New Egypt.  
G. S. CANNON, Esq., Bordentown.  
P. B. KENNEDY, Esq., Belvidere.  
RICHARD T. HAINES, Esq., Elizabeth.  
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, M.D., Trenton.  
C. S. GREEN, Esq., Trenton.  
WILLIAM ELMER, M.D., Bridgeton.

---

## RESIDENT OFFICERS:

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,  
H. A. BUTTOLPH, M.D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
HENRY F. CARRIEL, M.D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
JOHN W. WARD, M.D.

STEWARD,  
CALEB SAGER.

MATRON,  
Miss MARY TABOR.

TREASURER,  
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.



## MANAGERS' REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency* MARCUS L. WARD.

*Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

In pursuance of the provisions of the law providing for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, the Managers respectfully submit their Twenty-first Annual Report:

The number of patients in the Asylum on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, was four hundred and nine. The number admitted during the year was two hundred and twelve—making the whole number under treatment during that period, six hundred and twenty-one, being eighty-one more than in any previous year. Of the number under treatment, seventy-two were discharged recovered, fifty-four improved, eight unimproved, and thirty-seven died, leaving four hundred and fifty patients in the Institution on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Of those remaining in the Asylum, ninety-one are private patients, supported by themselves or their friends, and three hundred and fifty-nine are county patients, supported at the public expense.

Since the Asylum was opened, in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six patients have been admitted within its walls. Of that number, four hundred and thirty-six have died, and nine escaped from the Asylum; eleven hundred and seventy-three have been restored to reason, and eight hundred and eighteen have been discharged improved in mental condition.

The receipts from all sources, during the year, including a balance of two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-five cents (\$2380.95) remaining at the date of the last report, amount to one hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$111,231.28). The payments for the same period amount to one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy cents, (\$109,187.70); leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$2,043.58).

Of the entire receipts, twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifteen cents (\$26,668.15) were received from private patients, sixty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$64,825.77) from the several counties for the

pauper and indigent insane, and seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-one cents (\$17,356.41) from the State Treasury for the same class of patients, at the rate fixed by law.

The annual inventory and appraisement of the personal property belonging to the Asylum amounts to the sum of forty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$49,939.28), being an increase over that of last year of seven thousand and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, (\$7,060.19).

The office of Second Assistant Physician, created at the last session of the Legislature, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. John W. Ward, of Salem, who has performed its duties to the entire satisfaction of the managers as well as of the Superintendent.

A considerable portion of the eastern extension is completed and occupied, and the whole of that wing will soon be ready for use. The work on the western extension has been pushed forward as rapidly as was consistent with a due regard to the character of the work and its proper execution, with the number of hands that could be profitably employed. We confidently hope to have the whole building completed and fitted for the reception of patients, during the ensuing spring. The Asylum will then afford accommodations for five hundred patients; and if the present rate of increase in number is continued during the ensuing twelve months, every ward will be occupied by the time the building is finished, and the question of increased accommodation for the insane of the State will again be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, the Board respectfully submit to the consideration, both of your Excellency and of the Legislature, the views of the Superintendent upon this important question, as presented in his annual report.

The extension of the Asylum, and the large increase in the number of patients and attendants, rendered necessary a corresponding enlargement of the laundry and increase in the facilities for manufacturing bread for the use of the establishment,—the rooms and apparatus heretofore used for these purposes being now found totally inadequate for the wants of the Institution. Under these circumstances, and believing that the work could be much more economically done while a competent force of workmen and the necessary materials were on the ground, the Managers authorized the enlargement of the laundry, as recommended in the last annual report of the Superintendent, and the erection of a building for a bakery, containing rooms for storage, and a number of lodging rooms for persons employed about the establishment, and also the building of a carriage-house and stable, the need of which had long been felt. For a more particular description of the size and character of these buildings, and of the apparatus and fixtures for the laundry and bakery, your Excellency is referred to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

A lot of land and trestle work near the Asylum, on a turn-out of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, has been rented and used for some time for the purpose of unloading the coal used in the institution. During the past summer this property was offered for sale, and its possession and continued use was considered so important, that the

Superintendent, advising with the Managers, purchased it upon his own responsibility, no appropriation having been made, or authority granted to the Managers for that purpose. The title is now held by the Superintendent, with the understanding that the property shall be transferred to the State whenever its purchase shall be approved by the Legislature.

The Managers would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency and of the Legislature to the suggestions of the Superintendent in relation to the want of facilities for extinguishing fire in various parts of the establishment. The importance of the subject can scarcely be over estimated. The dictates of humanity and prudence alike require that the lives of the patients, as well as the valuable property of the State, worth at a low estimate, nearly half a million dollars should be guarded in every practicable way against the possibility of destruction or loss by fire. The amount required for procuring the needful apparatus and fixtures is so small, compared with the benefits to be derived from the outlay, that we earnestly recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

The continued high price of mechanical labor and materials has necessarily increased the cost of the building somewhat beyond the original estimates, but everything has been done in the most economical manner, having due regard to durability and the substantial character of the work required.

To defray the cost of the buildings and improvements above mentioned, the Managers would respectfully ask of the Legislature an appropriation of \$20,000.

ALEXANDER WURTS,  
THOMAS J. STRYKER,  
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,  
GEORGE F. FORT,  
GARRET S. CANNON,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY,  
RICHARD T. HAINES,  
JOHN H. PHILLIPS,  
CALEB S. GREEN,  
WILLIAM ELMER,

*Managers.*

TRENTON, December 10th, 1867.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

*An Abstract of the Accounts of Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending November 27th, 1867.*

### DR.

1866, December 1.—To balance in Treasurer's hands.....	\$2,380 95
1867, November 27.—To amount received from the State Treasurer for board of patients..	17,356 41
To amount received from Revenue account.....	91,493 92
	<hr/>
	\$111,231 28

### CR.

1867, November 27.—By amount paid Caleb Sager, Stew- ard's orders.....	109,187 70
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	2,043 58
	<hr/>
	\$111,231 28

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers, by  
JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

TRENTON, November 27, 1867.

We have examined the accounts of which the foregoing is an abstract, ending November 27th, 1867, and find them correct.

CALEB S. GREEN,  
THOMAS J. STRYKER,  
*Auditing Committee.*

TRENTON, December 11, 1867.

*The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in account with Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, from Nov. 30, 1866, to Nov. 27, 1867.*

DR.

CR.

AMOUNT PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.			
Flour.....	\$9,576 40	Balance from last year.....	\$2,380 95
Building.....	1,925 78	Received for Board, Clothing, etc., Patients.....	108,850 88
Light .....	1,901 47		
Fruit.....	1,142 36		
Fuel.....	9,611 54		
Repairs.....	2,474 03		
Straw .....	474 61		
Furniture.....	3,558 73		
Farm and Garden.....	1,091 50		
Clothing .....	9,674 72		
Groceries.....	8,394 64		
Smith and Wheelright .....	1,016 06		
Postage.....	224 95		
Medical.....	1,225 62		
Fixtures.....	5,077 79		
Incidental .....	837 30		
Provisions.....	29,766 98		
Funeral Expenses.....	618 59		
Wages.....	15,471 19		
Harness .....	306 90		
Newspaper.....	41 00		
Feed.....	1,649 71		
Petty Current Expenses.....	463 71		
Freight.....	328 17		
Laundry.....	280 90		
Refunding.....	1,181 11		
Books and Stationery.....	295 94		
Stock.....	575 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$109,187 70		
Balance.....	2,043 58		<hr/>
	<hr/>		
	\$111,231 28	1867, Nov. 27.—Balance.....	\$2,043 58

Respectfully submitted to J. S. Scudder, Treasurer.

CALEB SAGER, *Steward.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

### *To the Managers of the Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his Annual Report:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum November 30, 1866....	205	204	409
“ received since to December 1, 1867...	85	127	212
“ under treatment during the year.....	290	331	621
Patients discharged recovered during the year..	38	34	72
“ “ improved .....	25	29	54
“ “ unimproved.....	5	3	8
Died .....	22	15	37
Total discharged and died.....	90	81	171
Remaining November 30, 1867.....	200	250	450
	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there are.....	359	91	450
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number of cases received and treated from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 30, 1867.....	1415	1571	2986
Discharged recovered.....	561	612	1173
“ improved .....	355	463	818
“ unimproved.....	48	48	96
Escaped .....	7	2	9
Not insane.....	4	0	4
Died.....	240	196	436
Total discharged and died.....	1215	1321	2536
Remaining November 30, 1867.....	200	250	450
Total discharged and remaining.....	1415	1571	2986

## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients at the close of the last year was four hundred and nine : two hundred and five men and two hundred and four women.

The number received since, viz. : from December 1st, 1866, to November 30th, 1867, inclusive, was two hundred and twelve : eighty-five men and one hundred and twenty-seven women.

The number of cases under treatment during the same period was six hundred and twenty-one. Of this number, seventy-two were discharged as recovered, fifty-four as improved, eight as unimproved, and thirty-seven died.

The number under care at the close of the year was four hundred and fifty ; of whom two hundred were men and two hundred and fifty were women.

Deaths occurred in eight cases from general exhaustion of the system ; in six from epilepsy and congestion of the brain ; in one from apoplexy ; in one from cholera morbus ; in four from general paralysis ; in nine from consumption ; and in eight from exhaustion of acute mania.

By reference to the causes of death above named, it will be perceived that in a large proportion of the cases it occurred in feeble and worn-out individuals, and hence, that the comparatively large number of deaths is no indication of the prevalence of special or peculiar sickness.

Eighty-one more patients have been treated during the last than in any previous year, indicating a large increase in the demand for room in the Institution.

It may be stated, also, that although only a small portion of the new buildings for two hundred additional patients, in process of construction, is yet occupied by them, yet one hundred women, or the full number to occupy the eastern extension, and fifty men, or one-half the number for the western, are already in the house.

Within a few months all parts of the new structures will be completed, and, judging from the experience of the past year, a patient will be in readiness to occupy the last room when finished.

## FARTHER ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

In this state of things, and in view of the fact that there are still large numbers of insane in the State for whose admission to the Asylum the authorities and friends are making urgent request, it is important that early steps be taken by the Legislature to provide still additional room for their accommodation.

The first inquiry naturally raised in this connection will be, how shall this provision be made ? On this point, my opinion is decided, that the buildings now erected here for five hundred patients, are as large as it is expedient to make them. This opinion is formed in view of the nature and extent of the practical details attending the medical

and other care and oversight required by an Institution of this size, and also the difficulty of arranging for the proper classification, employment and amusement, both in and out of the house, of that number of insane persons.

The second inquiry on this subject will, of course, relate to the location, plan, and extent of another Institution. On these points I would suggest that it be so located as to be central to the most populous district in the northern and eastern part of the State, and so planned as to be adapted in size and arrangement to receive the number who would require its care, and *all* the insane of the *district*, without reference to the form or duration of their mental disorder.

At this point I take the liberty of quoting views presented by myself at the last meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for Insane, while the subject of providing Hospital or Asylum care for the chronic insane was under consideration :

"I believe it to be the *duty* of the National and State governments, assisted by such voluntary contributions as wealthy and benovolent individuals may offer, to provide Hospital and Asylum accommodation for *all* insane persons who need and desire them.

"In making this general statement, I recognize the advantage and propriety of having institutions so constituted and conducted as to adapt them to the care of all classes in society, and all forms and stages of the malady. To carry out this proposition in the best manner for the good of the insane and for the convenience and economy of states and communities, I would have institutions so located as to make them easily accessible, and so constructed as to give all classes of insane, whether recent or chronic, equal advantages for cure, if curable, or for comfort and health if otherwise.

"I believe that these objects can be best and most certainly attained, as society now exists, if hospital buildings are constructed so as to receive, properly classify, employ, amuse, etc., all the insane of the districts assigned to them.

"Under this system, having the number or proportion of chronic insane in an institution that would naturally fall to it, and disconnected from the system or practice of frequent changes of one class of insane patients for another, and taking into view, also, the improved facilities in our day for carrying out practical details, I believe it to be possible for a well-constituted medical man, with due industry and with proper aids, to superintend and manage the affairs of an institution for five or six hundred patients. With numbers beyond this, I should fear that it would be necessary for him to delegate his authority and oversight to such an extent as to impair or destroy his usefulness.

"The advantages of the district system of providing for all classes of insane are, first, the least possible exposure, fatigue, and expense in removing patients to and from the institution ; secondly, the greater readiness with which private individuals and public authorities living near them avail themselves of their benefits ; and last, though not

least, the greater ease with which the friends of insane patients can visit them when it is deemed suitable for them to do so."

I farther ventured to express the opinion, that the public sentiment in New Jersey was favorable to the adoption of these views in regard to the insane within its borders, and that the day was not far distant when the State would provide Hospital or Asylum care for all of this afflicted class.

It is proper to add, in closing remarks upon this subject, that should the Legislature, at its next session, authorize the erection of buildings for an Institution in another part of the State, it would require from two to three years to prepare them for use, and that, in the meantime, patients must be refused admission here, or, if admitted, others must be discharged to make room for them; or, what would perhaps be a still worse alternative, repeating the experience of the last few years, by crowding its wards far beyond their ability for useful service to the insane.

In every aspect of the case, therefore, and especially in view of the large number who will, in the immediate future, require care that cannot possibly be given by this Institution, it seems important that prompt action be taken for the erection of another structure.

#### THE GENERAL OPERATIONS

of the Institution during the last year, including its financial affairs, have been conducted with average success and satisfaction. This statement is verified by the facts that nearly one hundred more persons have received its benefits than in any other year. Seventy-two have been discharged restored to reason, others have been made as comfortable as was consistent with circumstances, and the year closes, according to the accompanying abstract of the Steward's account, without debt and with two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$2,043.58) in favor of the Treasurer.

Such progress has been made in the work on the new buildings that the whole of the easterly extension will soon be in use. On the west side the plastering is nearly finished, and a large portion of the floors are laid with other work in an advancing state. The gate house is also in course of erection, and will soon be enclosed.

The most important improvement connected with the buildings and fixtures of the establishment, during the year, has been the thorough renovation of the laundry building and the introduction of the "Hydraulic Clothes' Washing" in place of the "Shaker" machines heretofore in use. These machines are furnished by the New York Laundry Manufacturing Company, No. 18 Dey street, New York, and are justly regarded by those who have used them as greatly superior to any other washing machinery in use. Their leading advantages consist in doing their work efficiently and well, without injury to clothes, with diminished amount of labor and soap, without splashing water, and with very little escape of steam in the room in boiling clothes. I can cordially recommend them to others, after a trial of several

months in doing the washing for our large family of five hundred and fifty persons.

#### ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES AND WANTS.

By consent of a portion of your Board, a lot of land, about three acres in extent, including a tenement house and trestle work for landing coal, on a turn-out of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, was purchased by the undersigned during the last year, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800), with the understanding that it should be transferred to the State, for the use of the Asylum, when the Legislature approves the transaction and appropriates the amount required by the terms of purchase. This lot being the only convenient point on the road at which coal from the mines can be landed for the Institution at all seasons of the year, it was considered a highly desirable acquisition for the purpose.

By consent of your Board, also, two substantial buildings, of stone, have been erected during the past year, beyond what was contemplated by the acts appropriating money for extensions of main building. One of these structures is thirty-nine by seventy feet in extent, and two-stories high, intended, primarily, for bakery, but in addition to space and fixtures for this purpose, it furnishes a large vegetable cellar, which was much needed, room and arrangements for preparing and smoking meats, and several living and lodging apartments for the increased number of employees at the establishment.

The bakery department of this building is supplied with all the needed mechanical fixtures and facilities for making the aeriated or unfermented bread used in the Institution, crackers, cakes, etc., and is so located as to enable us to use the fan engine for driving the machinery, in place of the special engine heretofore and now used for the purpose. The "Reel" oven, for baking two barrels of flour at once, and the connecting and other machinery required in this building, was necessarily expensive, and, together with the building, will call for an appropriation of eight thousand dollars, (\$8,000).

The stable and carriage-house was also much needed, and consists of a stone structure forty-six by sixty feet in extent, and, together with scales for weighing hay, straw, etc., will cost three thousand dollars (\$3,000.)

As before stated, the erection of these buildings was not authorized by the Legislature, but they were so much needed that it seemed natural to do the work while we could have the advantage of aid from the force of mechanics employed in extending the main building.

I consider it my duty to mention one additional want in connection with the extension and completion of main and outbuildings, which is, increased arrangements and facilities for using both water and steam for extinguishing fires. I may add, that we were recently reminded of the importance of such facilities by the occurrence of a fire in the boiler-house, and which would not have been easily extinguished had we lacked the proper appliances for the purpose at that point. It is estimated that for the purchase and laying of the necessary water and

steam pipes, fire-plugs, hose, stop-valves, &c., &c., that the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) will be required.

#### RECAPITULATION OF THESE ITEMS.

For lot of land and trestle work for landing coal from cars..	\$1,800
“ bakery building, oven, machinery, &c.....	8,000
“ stable and carriage-house and hay scales.....	3,000
“ fire fixtures and apparatus.....	3,000
“ extension and renewal of laundry building, machinery, &c	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$18,300

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity we are under renewed obligations for conducting religious services in the Chapel of the Institution on every Sabbath of the past year.

From Miss Dix we have received many substantial tokens of her interest and sympathy, as in former years.

From the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., we have received a “Report on Amputations at the Hip-joint,” and catalogue of Army Medical Museum.

From Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Senator in Congress from this State, various Congressional Documents.

From Mr. J. S. Pierson, of New York, eight bound volumes of *Harper's Monthly*, four bound volumes of the *Illustrated London News*, one bound volume of *Punch*, and two other volumes.

Also, from Mrs. Pierson, one box of oranges, one box of sugar plums, beside valuable material for fancy work for the case, books, pamphlets, &c.

From Charles Scott, Esq., Trenton, seventeen volumes for the Patients' Library.

From B. S. Disbrow, Esq., of Trenton, apparatus for steam bath.

From Miss M. A. Cassidy, of Camden, specimen of shells for the Museum.

From the Publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers we have received gratuitous copies, viz.: *Daily True American*, *Daily State Gazette*, and *Daily Emporium*, Trenton; *National Standard*, Salem; *Somerset Messenger*, Somerville; *Monmouth Inquirer*, Freehold; *Dollar Newspaper*, Burlington; *New Jersey Herald*, Newton; *Intelligencer*, Belvidere; *Mount Holly Herald* and *Mount Holly Mirror*, Mount Holly, (the acknowledgement of the latter omitted by mistake in the report for the preceding year); *Newark Weekly Courier*, Newark; *Bridgeton Chronicle*, Bridgeton; and the *Phrenological Journal*, New York.

We highly prize the favor of receiving papers from different parts of the State, on account of the interest manifested in them by patients from the several sections. Next to the visit of a friend from home, the receipt of the local newspaper is appreciated as a valued favor by a large number of the inmates.

John W. Ward, M. D., of Salem county, in this State, entered upon the duties of Second Assistant Physician in the Institution, in May last, and, by intelligent and faithful application to his duties, has given good evidence of his fitness for the place.

The other Resident Officers remain the same as for several years past, and to them, and to many faithful attendants and assistants, I would return my thanks for the faithful performance of duties made especially arduous by the very crowded state of the house and the inconveniences connected with building operations.

To the members of your Board I am under renewed obligations for the same generous confidence and kindness heretofore manifested.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }  
TRENTON, December 1, 1867. }





## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

---

### PRIVATE PATIENTS,\*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows:

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal when discharged.

The forms of "request for admission," "certificate of insanity," and "bond for support," &c., are as follows:

### FORM OF REQUEST.

*To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum:*

The undersigned, of the township of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of \_\_\_\_\_, a resident of the township of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, who is aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession, or business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

---

\*Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the Superintendent.

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

I, A B, physician, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, do certify that I have examined into, or am acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of C D, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, and that he is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Signed,

A. B.

Dated, ———, 18——.

[The law requiring the certificates of two physicians, under oath, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

## FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, ——— ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, are held and firmly bound unto ———, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, 18——.

Whereas, ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as ——— shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by ——— requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for ——— suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for ——— by the Steward of the Asylum, and shall remove ——— from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by ——— shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Superintendent, to be received into said Asylum; and if ——— should be removed at the request of ——— before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless ——— should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages ——— may do to the furniture or other property of the Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of ———.

## FORM OF ORDER, &amp;C., FOR JUDGES.

I, A B, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of ———, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report, that application has been made to me in behalf of C D, a resident of the township of ———, in said county, alleged to be insane, [and in indigent circumstances, or a pauper, as the case may be,] and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, I have called before me Dr. ———, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit: [state their names,] and having examined them, and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C D to be an insane person, and that ——— has not sufficient estate or means to support ——— under said visitation.

Given under my hand, at ———, in the county and State aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

A B.

——— County, *ss.*:—I, A B, being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C D, of the township of ———, of said county of ———, and that I am of opinion that ——— is insane.

A B. *Physician.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18———.

A B, *Judge, &c.*

Endorse on certificate, "Approved"—A B and C D, Chosen Freeholder of the township of ———, and county of ———.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }  
——— County, }

I, A B, Clerk of the county of ———, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of ———, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of ———, and also of the certificate of Dr. ———, thereto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A B and C D, whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval, are members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said township, in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18———.

[L. s.]

A B, *Clerk.*



---

---

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.**

---

---



---

---

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.**

---

---





## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

---

### *To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the State Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report that they have made the customary visit to the institution ; carefully examined the arrangement and extent of its apartments, the working of its various fixtures, and have obtained such information from the Superintendent, Dr. Buttolph, of the general system of means used, with the results obtained, as is necessary for a proper understanding of the subject.

Your Committee find that the buildings, apart from the extension now in process of completion, give accommodations for three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex, together with the officers and employees required for the proper management of its affairs internal and external, and that the new apartments are intended for two hundred patients, one hundred of each sex, with their attendants and the employees required.

They further find that as now extended, and when fully completed in its arrangements and details, the institution will furnish ample facilities for thoroughly doing the work that it was intended to accomplish, and will compare favorably with the best of its class, the State institutions, in the country.

In view of the extension of the buildings, and the increased number of patients from three to five hundred, a second assistant physician was appointed during the last year ; but no further increase in the number of officers will be required on this account.

Your Committee, however, concur in the propriety of the views expressed by the Superintendent in his last two reports, that the building as now extended is as large as it is expedient to make it, having in view the best good of the insane, and the ability of officers properly to carry out the details—physical, medical, mental and moral—of an institution for this number of insane inmates.

By reference to the reports of the Managers and Superintendent, it will be observed that, although only a portion of one extension—that for women—has yet been practically occupied, yet that three-fourths of the number of patients the entire structure was intended to receive are now in the house, while the friends of others and the public authorities are anxiously awaiting notice of the time when the balance of the

complement of two hundred—five hundred in all—may be placed under its care.

After carefully considering the views of the Superintendent, as expressed verbally and in his last report, and in view also of the known fact that there are now several hundred insane persons in all stages of the malady outside of the institution, and for whose proper care no adequate provision has been made by the State or otherwise, your Committee fully concur in the opinion of the Superintendent, that early steps should be taken looking to the establishment of another institution, for the accommodation of this afflicted class of our fellow-citizens.

It is believed that in thus recognizing the obligation of the State for further and continued effort in behalf of the insane, that we shall be performing only a *duty* to which we are impelled by the dictates of our common humanity, and that to deny the obligation by refusing or deferring to act as the occasion demands, will not be consistent with the high reputation which the State has already acquired for benevolent liberality in this good work.

By way of relieving the minds of individuals of possible objections, to prevent action in behalf of this subject, it may be stated that it will soon be one of pressing urgency—that it is not a topic of either a partisan or political character, but one in which all classes of our citizens can cordially unite in the discharge of a Christian duty.

To divest the subject still further, or, perhaps, entirely of objection to immediate action, it is proposed to initiate the enterprise only at this time by appointing three commissioners, to act without pay—except for travelling expenses—with authority to visit different localities in the northern and eastern parts of the State, examine sites deemed suitable for such an institution; to accept any one that may possess all or the greatest number of desirable points, *that may be offered as a free gift to the State* by the owner, or by contributions from the citizens or towns in the vicinity; to procure plans, with written specifications and estimates of cost of such structure, and to report their proceedings to the next Legislature. To carry out these objects your Committee submit a bill for the purpose, embracing names of persons deemed suitable to perform the duties of the commission.

By further reference to the reports of the institution, the members of your Committee are satisfied that the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), asked for by the Managers for the objects named, is a just and reasonable request, and that it should be granted.

We would also state that from the representations of the Superintendent, and from an examination of the premises, we are satisfied that a sum is required for *extraordinary repairs*, improvements, and for refurnishing the older parts of the building, beyond the convenience and welfare of the institution to supply at this time from its current income, and we recommend for these purposes the appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

A bill embracing the various items named by the Managers of the Asylum, and by your Committee, amounting in gross to the sum of

twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), is presented, and its passage recommended.

In closing this report your Committee desire to express the gratification they experienced in visiting the institution, and would congratulate the Legislature and people of the State on the possession of such extended and well-adapted facilities as it supplies for the care and cure of the insane.

R. E. EDSALL,  
AMOS CLARK, JR.,  
*Senate Committee.*

HIRAM C. CLARK,  
H. G. HARING,  
ABRAHAM T. HUFF,  
JOSIAH SPEER,  
B. PICKEL,  
*House Committee.*



---

---

**R E P O R T**

**OF**

**THE STATE GEOLOGIST,**

**PROF. GEO. COOK,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---

---



## BOARD OF MANAGERS OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

---

His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD, Governor and *ex-officio* President  
of the Board.

HON. ANDREW K. HAY	}	<i>First Congressional District.</i>
CHARLES E. ELMER, Esq.,		
HON. WILLIAM PARRY,	}	<i>Second Congressional District.</i>
JOHN A. ROEBLING, Esq.,		
SELDEN T. SCRANTON, Esq.,	}	<i>Third Congressional District.</i>
HENRY AITKIN, Esq.,		
HON. ANDREW B. COBB,	}	<i>Fourth Congressional District.</i>
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, Esq.,		
WILLIAM M. FORCE, Esq.,	}	<i>Fifth Congressional District.</i>
HON. JACOB R. WORTEDYKE,		

---

*State Geologist*—GEORGE H. COOK.

*Assistant Geologist*—JOHN C. SMOCK.





## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

---

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the Executive Chamber, at Trenton, December 27, 1867.

The report of the State Geologist for the year 1867 was read and approved.

The Geologist reported that the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the survey were sufficient to complete the work according to the plan proposed, but that the collection of specimens and the publication of the final report could not be finished by the first of April, 1868, and would require a few months longer; whereupon Messrs. Wortendyke, Hay, Hewitt, Force and Cook were appointed a committee to ask from the Legislature the repeal of that section of the law relating to the Geological Survey which requires its completion in April, 1868.

A meeting of the Board was directed to be called when the final report should be completed, to distribute the reports and suites of specimens.

The Auditing Committee reported

The expenditures of the past year at.....	\$5,098 55
The total expenses to the close of 1867.....	17,488 03
Balance still unexpended of.....	2,511 97



*To his Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the operations of the State Geological Survey for the year 1867.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. H. COOK, *State Geologist.*



## REPORT.

---

The work of the Geological Survey has been continued throughout the year. My own time has been occupied in the business matters of the survey, in arranging and directing the various branches of the field work, in getting maps and sections drawn and engraved, and in giving such attention to the practical ends of the survey as the interests of the State seemed to me to require.

John C. Smock, the Assistant Geologist, has been in the field during the entire year, except when the weather compelled him to remain in the office. He has completed the survey of the southern portion of the State, has carefully gone over and traced on the maps the boundaries of the different limestones, slates, sand-stones, &c., of the northern part of the State, and when winter drove him from the field, was engaged in making collections of characteristic specimens of the different rocks, ores, minerals, building stones, fertilizers, &c.

Edwin H. Borgadus, Chemist for the Survey, has been steadily employed during the year at his work in the laboratory. The results of his labors, as given in this and the final report, will show a useful addition to our knowledge of various iron ores, zinc ores, copper ores, limestones, peats, marls, sandstones, &c.

Francis C. Van Dyck, Chemist, has worked a part of the year analyzing well waters and minerals, and has contributed valuable material for the report.

Paul Cook has been in the field most of the summer and autumn, engaged in searching for iron ore with the miners' compass. The results are shown in the map of the iron mines and on the map of Northern New Jersey. At the close of the season he was in the field with Mr. Smock collecting specimens.

Mr. John Ilance, of Port Oram, and others of much local experience in mining and searching for ore, were also engaged in the work with the miners' compass.

G. Morgan Hopkins, Civil Engineer, has been employed a part of the year. He has compiled the general maps of the survey, and has surveyed for and drawn those of the zinc mines, and of the Oxford Furnace iron mines.

Dr. C. C. Abbott has completed his list of the vertebrate animals of the State. He has spent much time in making it full in regard to the rare, almost extra limital, or otherwise little known species, and it is as perfect as he can make it at present. This list will be of much interest to those engaged in the study of natural history.

Much time and money has been spent in preparing the colored maps, so as to exhibit to the eye at a glance what pages of print, however carefully worded, can but imperfectly convey. This mode of presenting results is alike acceptable to the scholar and to the unlettered man. The maps which are prepared are—

*First*—A Map of the Azoic and Paleozoic Formations, including the Iron-Ore and Limestone Districts of New Jersey. On this the boundaries of the Gneiss rocks are carefully drawn out, and the various iron mines found in them are marked. The white limestone is also traced out in its outline, colored, and the zinc mines found in it are located. The limestone valleys are also marked and colored, and the region of the slates is indicated, as well as the ridges of sandstone and conglomerate.

This rich agricultural and mineral region is a subject of study and of admiration, with its long narrow belts of limestone, its hills and valleys of slate, and its ranges of rich and productive iron mines. It includes that great portion of the great valley of the eastern United States which is in New Jersey. And famed as it is in the Lancaster Valley of Pennsylvania, the Cumberland Valley of Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, this portion in our State is not behind them in picturesque or rural beauty; and, lying as it does within a few hours' ride of the great commercial centres, it presents, in addition to its substantial advantages, remarkable attractions to lovers of country life. The sections accompanying the maps show the structure of the rocks and their relation to each other.

The adjoining portions of New York are very much like our State in geological structure and mineral products, and it has been found profitable to continue the study of our rocks into that State. The map is extended so as to include the country beyond the State line to the New York and Erie railway.

*Second*—The Map of the Triassic Formation, including the Red Sandstone and Trap Rocks of Central New Jersey. The country covered by this map is the most thickly settled portion of the State. It is remarkable for the long, narrow and abrupt ranges of hills of trap rocks which traverse it in various directions, and which have given character to all its improvements. This region does not contain any mineral wealth, but it is susceptible of the highest degree of agricultural and rural improvement, and has been cultivated by farmers for two hundred years past. It is charming for its many beauties of scenery and its thousands of residences; and all of it being within an easy morning's ride of New York or Philadelphia, it is destined to be the most highly improved portion of the United States.

*Third*—The map of the Cretaceous Formation, including the green-sand marl beds. The portion of the State covered by this map contains the rich deposits of fire and potters' clay which have already made the region the seat of the largest potteries and manufactories of fire brick in the whole country, and which still contains material enough to enlarge these branches of industry to an almost unlimited extent. It contains also those immense beds of green-sand marl which have already been the means of converting the light and im-

poverished soils of this region into a garden of fertility, and which, now that their value is known, are being made to perform the same friendly office for the neighboring lands. This marl is, when properly managed, by far the cheapest phosphatic fertilizer that can be bought; and every year is making it more highly and more extensively appreciated.

*Fourth*—The Tertiary and Recent Formations of Southern New Jersey. The portion of country covered by this map is that which has so long been known as “the pines,” “barrens,” and “sands,” and by various other disparaging names. It has been out of the way of markets, chiefly held in large tracts by iron and glass manufacturers, for its charcoal and wood, and has mostly remained unimproved. By the opening of railroads, and other means of ready communication, these despised lands have been brought into market. They have been tilled and everywhere have developed a most unexpected capability of improvement, and under skilful cultivation have yielded as large crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, rye, &c., as any other in the State; and now that so large a portion of the market garden, and small fruit supplies of New York and Philadelphia are drawn from New Jersey, these sandy and gravelly loams are proving themselves to be just what are needed for such a purpose. The clearing up and settling of new land is going on as fast here as anywhere in the West.

Vineland, in Cumberland county, would be a marvel in any country. In 1861 it was all uncleared, and less than one hundred people, (wood-choppers and colliers) in it. Now it is laid out in farms and cultivated, and has more than ten thousand inhabitants, who, though in a new country, are provided with good roads, schools, churches, and all the conveniences and privileges of an old-settled community, besides being exempt from many of their disadvantages. There are a score of other towns and villages within the area covered by this map, which are also looking forward to a like prosperous future. This map has been carefully corrected, and is a valuable contribution to the geography of Southern New Jersey, and will be a useful and important means of making these valuable lands known.

These four maps, on a uniform scale of two miles to an inch, cover the whole area of the State. In addition to these, several other maps of small area have been prepared upon a larger scale, in order to exhibit more plainly some particular parts of our Geology.

*Fifth*—The map of a group of iron mines in Morris county covers an area of about 75 square miles, drawn to a scale of three inches to a mile. The miners' compass has been used in tracing out the beds of ore now opened and the indications it has given are shown upon the map. There is an immense wealth of iron-ore in the district here represented, and the map will be highly suggestive to landowners, miners, and iron manufacturers, in looking for further supplies of ore.

*Sixth*—A map of the Ringwood Iron Mines. This map covers an area of about 1½ square miles, and is drawn on a scale of eight inches to a mile. It exhibits the overlapping of the beds of ore, and shows with remarkable plainness this singular feature of our iron-ore beds.

*Seventh*—A map of the Oxford Furnace Iron-Ore Veins. This map covers an area of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and is drawn on a scale of 8 inches to one mile. The peculiarity of the district covered by this map is that it contains the end of one of those close folded beds of limestone and sandstone, and the iron-ore beds seem to be bent around, somewhat in conformity to the limestone.

*Eighth*—A Map of the Zinc Mines of Sussex county. This map is drawn to show the geological and topographical relations of the remarkable ores of this region. The same general structure of rocks is shown as in the other maps, and the folding of the strata in both mines is the same as at Oxford Furnace; but the minerals are peculiar to this region.

The report which is to accompany these maps will also contain explanations and illustrations of the various geological formations, and it is hoped, will make the subject so plain that every one can understand it. And these, with the descriptions, analyses, and uses of the various materials found in the State, must make up the matter of the report.

The work of collecting cabinet specimens to illustrate the geology of the State, was purposely delayed until the other field work should be done. It is not possible for a geologist who is pursuing his work on foot to make progress in his investigations if loaded down with specimens—neither can he tell where the best specimens are to be found until he has looked over the whole field. For these reasons only small fragments of rocks and minerals have been collected for examination during the progress of the survey. Since the examination for the maps was completed, the collection of cabinet specimens has been carried forward. Six sets of rocks and mineral specimens, to illustrate the geology and mineralogy of the country along sections 1 and 2 of the northern map, have been collected, and about half of those to illustrate section 3 of the same map. Suites of specimens to illustrate the cretaceous formation are also nearly completed. These to illustrate the red sandstone, especially its quarries of freestone, are still to be made.

There is, however, an abundance of material for the winter's examination and study, and a few weeks in the open weather of spring will be sufficient to make these collections as complete as they need to be made for the work we are doing. They are designed to comprise specimens of various formations in their varieties—building stones, slates, limestones, marls, peats, soils, ores, minerals, clays, glass sands, moulding sand, &c.

The specimens will be marked and packed in separate sets as fast as they can be examined and described.

The Geological Survey was undertaken for economical purposes. Its special object was to benefit the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the State. Its work was to study out our different rock formations, our soils, our mines and minerals, our fertilizers, and other useful substances, and then to classify, describe and publish the results so that our citizens may understand them, and so that all may have full and free opportunity to avail themselves of our natural resources.



These objects have been kept steadily in view during the progress of the work, and every endeavor has been made to direct it in such channels as to make it useful. The liveliest interest has been exhibited by our people in the progress of the work, and questions on soils, fertilizers, marls, ores, rocks, peats, building stones, artesian wells, &c., are being asked every day; and with the publication of our work, it is hoped that a still greater interest will be aroused for turning our resources to the best account.

The transportation of marl on our railroads is rapidly increasing. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, the Pemberton and Burlington, the Mount Holly and Camden, the Camden and Atlantic, the West Jersey, and its connecting roads to Salem, Bridgeton, Millville and Cape Island, are all employed in carrying this useful article, greatly to the benefit of the State and its agriculture. A road from Pemberton to Hightstown is in process of construction, and others from Swedesboro' to Woodbury, from Vineland to Atsion, and from Squankum to Freehold, are soon to be built, all of which will furnish new markets for the marl, and extend its benefits over new areas.

Every mile of new railroad adds to the value of our farms; it gives cheaper and quicker access to markets, and makes it possible to bring in fertilizers to enrich the soils and increase the crops. Already we have 855 miles completed, and 68 more being built. Several new lines are projected. It is hoped that they will continue to be built until every farm in the State can enjoy their benefits.

With the completion of the maps we have been enabled to make a new measurement of the area of the State, and we find it to contain 7,576 square miles. The areas heretofore published have been quite discordant. (Morse has it 8,320 square miles, Gordon 7,276, and Darby 6,851 square miles.) The area of the State in acres is therefore 4,848,640. The statistics of the United States census for 1860 gives the estimated area of New Jersey farm lands as 2,983,525 acres. Of this, 1,944,441 acres was called improved lands, and 1,039,084 unimproved lands. There is then left an area of 1,865,115 acres which is not included in farms. There are large tracts of good land in different parts of the State—especially in the southern counties—which have never been cleared up on account of their remoteness from market and other causes. But there are also large tracts which are naturally wet and cold, and so hard to bring into cultivation that they are left among the farm lands unimproved or else in unoccupied wilds. There are within our borders 295,476 acres of tide meadows, and 31,750 of other wet meadows, which are at present yielding but a tithe of what they are capable.

With the rapid advances in the agricultural improvement of the State, there is felt to be a more urgent need for reclaiming these tide marshes, both salt and fresh, and for draining our flowed lands, as well as for calling out a more thorough system of draining and improving the lands scattered through all parts of the State, which, though enclosed in farms, are still wild, poor, and unproductive. The interests of the State demand that such improvements should be made.

Our rapidly increasing population can well occupy them, and the great cities on our borders are in want of just such produce as these lands can supply every day. Much of this land is owned by persons of small means, who cannot at once pay the expenses of their improvement, and who are yet unwilling to part with them. Such owners are keeping back works which, in the end, will be to their benefit. And still the desire to hold land is so praiseworthy and so useful, that it must always be respected, and only the most pressing public wants will justify an invasion of the rights of freeholders. It was from strong sympathy with these worthy owners of the soil, that inquiry was made in other countries as to the means of protecting them, and still pressing forward the needed works of reclamation or drainage. Difficulties of like nature have presented themselves in Great Britain and in France. The English Inclosure Commissioners who have charge of such matters, sent out several documents and papers explaining their mode of proceeding and its results.

These papers are of much interest. They give not only the forms of proceeding, but also the effects of drainage on the value and productiveness of land in England, the best methods of drainage, and the conditions on which \$20,000,000 have been loaned by the Government to encourage such improvements. Extracts from them are inserted in the appendix, and they will well repay perusal.

Nearly 20,000 acres of tide marshes have been reclaimed in Salem, Cumberland, and Gloucester counties, by banking out the tides and draining by sluices, and the lands thus regained from the water are the most productive and the most profitable in the State.

The Iron Dike and Land Reclamation Company has undertaken to bank in some 6,000 acres of marsh which constitutes the tongue of land between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers at the head of Newark Bay. The marsh is already enclosed by a bank some six miles long, and to prevent the damages from muskrats, boring crabs, &c., which pierce the banks and let in the water, they have put an iron core in the centre of the bank. This core is made of thin cast iron plates which are fitted together at their edges so as to make a continuous shield of iron standing on edge and extending about a foot and a half above the level of the marsh, and three and a half feet below that level. It is expected that this plate protected by a proper weight of earth, in the bank over it, will withstand the pressure of the water and the attack of the borers. The plan contemplates draining the water to a level considerably below low-water mark. The undertaking is one of great public importance, in view of the extension of such improvements to all our tide marshes; and it is of much pecuniary interest, on account of the richness of the land, and its location so near to New York market.

The Drowned Lands on the Walkill have suffered very much the past season for want of drainage. Nearly all the hay grown upon 15,000 acres of land has been spoiled, and the losses in a single year have been much more than enough to pay for removing all the obstructions in the river and draining it thoroughly. The great obstacle to be overcome is a mill dam at Hampton, where the Walkill leaves the

**Drowned Lands.** Considering the interests involved, there should be no difficulty in getting some joint action with the State of New York, by which to effect this much needed improvement.

The southeastern half of Morris county is one of the most charming valleys to look upon in all our country. It is a vast amphitheatre, having the highland range of mountains on the northwest, and on the other sides being enclosed by the long ridges of trap which curve around from near Pluckamin, by Boundbrook, Plainfield, Springfield, Orange, Bloomfield, Paterson, and around to Pompton. The Passaic and its tributaries supply it with an abundance of water in every part. But it is not well drained—the streams are sluggish, and there are large tracts of wet meadows which are liable to overflow, and which in rainy seasons like the last summer are spoiled by the excess of water. Fever and ague is so prevalent in some years as to give much of the valley a bad reputation. It needs some well-planned and thoroughly-carried out system of drainage to make it what it ought to be. The area to be benefitted is large, being fully twenty-five miles long and, on an average, five miles wide. This is one hundred and twenty-five square miles, or 80,000 acres, and I have no doubt that if this improvement were thoroughly done, every acre of land in this large area would be worth \$2½ an acre more than it is now, and much of it would be worth \$50 an acre more. The smaller increase would make \$1,600,000, a sum in comparison with which the cost of improvement is not worth mentioning.

The Great Meadows in Warren county are also lying comparatively unproductive for the want of drainage. They contain five thousand acres of first quality meadow land, on the Pequest, and would be easily brought to their highest productiveness if the water that now fills them were drawn off to some lower level, as it is said that it could be at a very moderate expense.

There are many other topics which have been subjects of examination during the survey, and might well claim a place here but for the short time before the final report will be issued. The results of the examinations into the structure of the iron-ore beds, and the gneiss rocks which contain them, together with the indications of the miners' compass, cannot but be useful. They will relieve some of the uncertainties of mining, and may save much useless expenditure of money.

The analyses of fertilizers must possess a curious and important interest for farmers. A number have been made during the last year, and they give new importance and value to some of those which are most easily obtained.

*Statistics of Mining.*—According to the tables of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, furnished by William H. Talcott, Esq., there has been transported on that canal during the year 1867, 250,064 tons of iron ore, and 22,456 tons of zinc-ore; the products of our mines. There has also been carried 2,000 tons of zinc-ore, and perhaps 25,000 of iron-ore by railroad, which would make the products of our mines for the past year to be

Iron-ore.....	275,064 tons.
Zinc-ore.....	24,456 tons.

*Statistics of Marl.*—The amount of marl which has been carried on railroads, and mostly beyond the marl region, as far as ascertained, is as follows

	Bushels.	Tons.
By the Squankum Marl Company.....	400,000	20,000
“ Freehold and Jamesburg Ag. R. R....	336,805	18,340
“ Pemberton Marl Company.....	500,000	25,000
“ Camden and Atlantic Railroad.....	220,000	11,000
“ West Jersey Marl Company.....	1,048,000	52,400

*Prices of Marl.*—The Squankum Marl Company deliver marl on the line of the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad between Eatontown and Manchester, for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel or \$1.50 a ton, and at all other points on that road, as well as on board boats at Port Monmouth, for 8 cents a bushel or \$1.60 a ton. William E. Barrett, Farmingdale, Agent.

The price of Squankum marl on board of cars at Freehold, is 12 cents a bushel or \$2.40 a ton, and the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company deliver it at Bordentown, Trenton, and Millstone, at 5 cents a bushel advance, at New Brunswick  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, Rocky Hill and South Amboy, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and at all intermediate points along the railroads for lower prices, corresponding with the distances. I. S. Buckelew, Jamesburg, Superintendent.

The Pemberton Marl Company sells marl from the Middle Marl Bed, digging it near Birmingham, Burlington county. Their advertised prices delivered by railroad are: At Birmingham 80 cents a ton, of twenty bushels; at Mount Holly, 95 cents; at Burlington, \$1.25; at Camden, \$1.70; Bordentown, \$1.90; South Amboy, \$3.00; Trenton, \$2.10; New Brunswick, \$2.90; Flemington, \$2.95; and at Belvidere, \$3.95 a ton. John S. Cook, Mount Holly, General Agent.

The White Horse marl is delivered along the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for prices varying from about four cents a bushel upwards, according to distance. This marl is dug near White Horse Post Office, Camden county.

The West Jersey Marl Company deliver marl by railroad at South Amboy, for \$3.50 a ton, of 20 bushels; New Brunswick, \$3.40; Trenton, \$2.65; Bordentown, \$2.45; Camden, \$1.70; Marlboro, 90 cents; Bridgeton, \$1.85; Salem, \$2, and for corresponding prices at intermediate points, and on the road to Cape May. On the Delaware and Raritan Canal the freights are less than by railroad, and the prices are lower by from 30 to 50 cents a ton. I. C. Voorhees, of Woodbury, Agent.

The work of describing minerals, rocks, &c., and writing the Final Report, will occupy the time this winter, and some time will be needed after the season opens to complete the collection of specimens, and to attend to the printing of the work. The money appropriated will probably be sufficient for these expenses, but as the time for making the survey closes with the month of March, 1868, some legislation may be needed to authorize the continuance of the work, and I would respectfully suggest that a committee of this Board be authorized to procure the passage of such a law as they may deem necessary.

By the terms of the law this Board is constituted with powers to publish and distribute the reports of the survey, and to designate the places where suites of specimens shall be sent. As the time for this distribution is near, it may be desirable to consider how the reports shall be distributed, and how the results of the survey can be best made known to all our citizens.

It will probably be necessary to have a meeting next spring, in order to hear the Final Report, and to complete the arrangements for its distribution.



---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---





## APPENDIX.

---

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS SENT BY THE "INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS" OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*Memorandum No. 1.*—Commission of Sewers are issued under the provisions of 24 and 25, Vic. cap. 133. Under this act the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, after due inquiries, can recommend to the Sovereign that a Commission of Sewers should issue for a certain area defined by them, and thereupon a Commission of Sewers is issued under letters patent, sealed with the great seal of England. The persons named therein as the first Commissioners are recommended by the Inclosure Commissioners. A Drainage Board is formed under the provisions of this same statute (24 and 25 Vic. cap. 133). Upon application made to the Inclosure Commissioners they, after inquiry, issue a provisional order. To this provisional order is attached a map, on which is defined the limits of the area within which the Drainage Board may exercise jurisdiction. The first members, and the number of members of the board, with their qualifications, are also stated in the provisional order. This provisional order is afterwards confirmed by act of Parliament, and this act is deemed a public, general act of Parliament.

The members of the board are, after the first board has officiated a certain time, elected by the proprietors of land within their district, according to a scale laid down in the act of Parliament.

To form a Commission of Sewers under this last named act, the consent of proprietors of one-tenth part in acreage of the land within the proposed boundary is required for the petition to form it. If one-third afterwards dissent, the Commission is not formed.

To form a Drainage Board under that act, the petition to form it must be signed by one-tenth in acreage, and must afterwards be assented to by two-thirds in acreage.

A Commission of Sewers once established is deemed to continue until superceded.

A Drainage Board is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, having a capacity to hold lands for all purposes of their constitution.

If Commissioners of Sewers and Drainage Boards require to purchase lands for new works otherwise than by agreement with the

owners thereof, they must apply to the Inclosure Commissioners, who, after inquiry, can issue a provisional order; but this order to be of any validity must be confirmed by Parliament. Commissions having the same objects and powers as mentioned above, have also been formed under private acts of Parliament; but these are too numerous and special in their circumstances, objects and powers to be mentioned in detail in this memorandum.

There are upwards of three hundred of such private acts of Parliament; some of them apply to drainage only, some to drainage and embankments, some to drainage and navigation of the tidal rivers and canals which pervade the districts to which they relate. But they will all, more or less, partake of the character and comprise the duties and powers of the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of Sewers, under the act of Henry VIII., have within the area of their jurisdiction power to survey and repair existing sea walls, and other defences against inroads of the sea, or of fresh water descending over marsh or other lands. They can correct, remove or put down annoyances caused by mills, mill-dams, flood-gates, locks, weirs, and other impediments.

For maintenance and improvement of existing works, Commissioners of Sewers may be said to be "facultatif." They can do the work and assess persons for the cost thereof. If they desire to make new walls, banks, sewers, cuts, &c., where none have heretofore been, they must have a majority in value to bind the minority, and must obtain the consent in writing of the owners of three-fourths at least in *value* of lands proposed to be charged, with the costs. Where such works will cost more than £1,000 sterling, the proprietors of one-half of the *area* to be taxed can negative such works by expressing their dissent.

Drainage Boards may be said to be under the same legislative provisions in the above mentioned respects as Commissioners of Sewers.

In Commissions of Sewers the administration of its duties and powers is carried on by those named in the commission. In Drainage Boards by those named as members of the first board by the Inclosure Commissioners, and afterwards by those who are elected by the proprietors, according to a scale of voting laid down in the act of Parliament.

Contributions are assessed upon the proprietors of lands within the area of jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers and Drainage Boards. These have power to appoint surveyors, valuers, collectors, and other officers to assess and collect from each district or parish contributions in proportion to the benefit or advantage received, or capable of being received by them, and to apportion the sum so assessed among the occupiers of the lands of each parish or district within their jurisdiction, according as they ought to pay.

If any complaint is made against the amount of the sum to be raised, or against the assessment of that sum, it is heard by the Court of Sewers, whose decision is final.

There is also a liability to do works of repair, or be rated for the same where the obligation arises from tenure. This, however, may now be commuted.

The rates may be mortgaged, and the money so raised is repaid, principal and interest, in a term of years not exceeding thirty. The consent of the Inclosure Commissioners is required in order to affect such mortgage.

The establishment of Commissioners of Sewers is undoubtedly of very long standing in England. Probably the laws relating to Romney Marsh, in the county of Kent, are the oldest. These date from the reign of Henry III., A. D. 1216–1272, and extend over a district computed at 20,000 acres. There have also been established Commissioners of Sewers for draining and protecting marsh lands in the counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk, Nottingham, Oxford, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Huntingdon, and Hatfield Chase, in the county of York. The “Bedford Level Corporation,” is the largest and most important, and undoubtedly it is owing to the large powers with which these Commissioners were from early times invested for the public benefit that the reclamation from the sea, and the rendering productive of such immense tracts of level marsh and other lands, have taken place. It is computed that the “Great Bedford Level” extends over an area of 680,000 acres of the richest land in England, converted from a dreary waste into a fruitful plain. This conversion has been brought about by the successful application of art as much as in the Kingdom of Holland, opposite to which this great district lies. Among other large districts under the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Sewers, or of Commissioners acting under private acts of Parliament, may be mentioned “The Commissioners of Sewers for the county of Somerset,” “The Nene Valley Drainage Commissioners,” “The Rye and Derwent Drainage Commissioners,” and the “River Witham Drainage Acts.”

*Memorandum No. 2.*—1. Does the State interpose in works of drainage undertaken by private individuals?

It does in this way: It advances money necessary to defray the expenses after the execution of the works.

2. What are the guarantees which it requires?

The guarantee it requires is a charge on the lands drained.

3. Does any administration, any rules exist to determine the conditions on which the State makes advances to individuals?

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales are charged with the administration of the affairs connected with the drainage of land.

4. What is the course of proceeding prior to the grant of a loan?

The course of proceeding prior to granting the loan will be found in the appendix.

5. What are the powers put in motion for the control of the works and to make sure that a loan is really applied to the drainage works?

\* \* \* \* An inspection of the works by those employed under the Inclosure Commissioners.

6. What measures are taken in case of a loan, if the works should be abandoned by the proprietor before their completion?

7. How does the government proceed to recover its first advances?

There are no advances to recover, because they are not made until after the execution of the work of drainage. The government reduces the sum which it has advanced by an annual payment of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the outlay, which, at the end of twenty-two years, discharges principal and interest.

8. Does the government cause the official work to be stopped in certain cases to preserve the security?

It is not necessary that the government stop official works because the security in the case supposed cannot exist.

9. In the principal works of drainage which have been executed, has the cost of drainage been always covered by the increased value of the land?

The act of Parliament does not allow the Commissioners to make any advance for drainage if they are not satisfied that increased value of the land will cover the advance.

10. Is the increase of production of the land immediate? Is there a continuing increase, or is there a sensible decrease in it after some years?

The increase of production is in general immediate, and it continues to increase for some years. It never decreases unless the flow of water is arrested by the imperfection of the works, or from causes hereafter pointed out. In very strong land, nevertheless, in order to secure immediate benefit, it is important to make use of the subsoil plough, which stirs the land, without turning it over, to the depth of eighteen inches from the surface, after the common plough has done its work.

11. Has the presence of vegetation been observed in the pipes which has stopped the flow of water?

12. What are the measures taken in this case?

Three sorts of vegetation have been observed which have stopped the flow of water—the roots of trees and bushes, roots of underground plants, and those of mangold wurzel and rape. It is not possible to take any measures against the roots of trees and bushes, except to root them up, which is better done a couple of years before the drainage. There has been no remedy discovered as regards the roots of underground plants; but obstruction from these are rarely met with, as they generally die away as the ground becomes dry from the water being carried off. In the meantime it is necessary to raise the tiles and clear them of the roots if occasion require. As to the roots of plants, as mangold wurzel or rape, it is a good plan not to sow the seed over the drains for a couple of years after drainage, to give time for the ground to settle down. In case one has to drain land impregnated with iron, it is very difficult to prevent the tiles from being choked, because the water, which is clear as long as it is not exposed to the action of the atmospheric air, oxydizes as soon as the exposure to it takes place, and leaves a considerable deposit. One should therefore endeavor to prevent a greater admission of atmospheric air into the pipes than is necessary to facilitate the flow of water through them, which may be accomplished in the following manner: As a general rule the furrow drains ought to follow the fall of the ground,

and empty themselves in a larger drain running across them. The orifice of the larger drain is secured by a dry stone wall, to keep the pipe in its place; but in land impregnated with iron, the last pipe forming the orifice ought to be turned down, so that the mouth is under water contained in a tank constructed for that purpose. It becomes absolutely necessary, nevertheless, to empty the tank from time to time, and if this be not done it will be filled with an accumulation of the oxide of iron.

13. How much does it cost to drain a hectare (2.47 acres) of ordinary land?

The drainage of a hectare (2.47 acres) of ordinary land will come to £11 5s. 0d., or £12 10s. 0d.

14. Give the difference of price between the drainage of ordinary land, stony and clay lands and loam.

The difference must depend on the sort of lands you propose to drain. All lands are costly to drain where there are stones requiring the use of the pick axe, as well as the draining spade, or which, from any special cause, or from the very close and impervious nature of the subsoil, require the drains to be placed near each other. The drainage in such difficult cases will reach £15, £18, £20, and even £22 per hectare.

15. Give some estimate of the difference of the produce of a hectare before and after drainage.

The best proof there is of the increased value of land, as regards the facility of finding a tenant, is that the farmers of their own account pay the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the outlay for drainage. In certain cases where the land rent per hectare was not 2s. 6d., after drainage it has become worth £2 10s. 0d. The additional value given by drainage to land does not consist alone in the increase of the corn crops, but in the rendering it fit for root crops, such as turnips and mangold wurzel, which are of the greatest importance to the proper cultivation of land, which would not grow thereon unless drained. Drainage often produces an increase in the wheat crop of 7.25 hectolitres the hectare (8 bushels the English acre).

16. Give the different modes of drainage, which are the most favorable and least costly with respect to land difficult to drain.

No mode of drainage is allowed because it is a cheap one, if it be not also permanent. But it may be safely said that only circular pipes are made use of when they can be procured. These pipes should not only be closely fitted together, but in light lands—in order to prevent the sand getting into the pipes—a collar of three inches in length should be made use of, so as to cover the joints of the pipes. In some places where it is impossible to procure pipes, stones, broken to a size to pass through a ring three inches in diameter, are placed at the bottom of the cutting, and covered with a turf to prevent the earth getting into the drain. The experience we have acquired demonstrates in the most satisfactory manner that drains to produce the improvements of which we have spoken ought not to be less than 4 feet deep. A less depth does not render the ground sufficiently dry by getting rid of the evaporation to secure the necessary warmth for

the roots of agricultural plants—a warmth which alone renders their growth certain, an earlier maturity, and an abundant crop.

*Appendix to Memorandum No. 2.*—By the 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 101, and the 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 31, the treasury is authorized to make advances, not exceeding £4,000,000, from the consolidated fund for the drainage of lands in Great Britain.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales are the persons appointed to carry out these acts.

The words “proprietors of lands” embrace a larger class of persons than absolute owners “called owners in fee,” namely, tenants for life, &c. Minors and persons under legal disabilities can also by the substitution of other parties make application. The proprietors of lands as such can make an application to the Inclosure Commissioners according to the form No. 1, and this application should give a designation of the land to be drained, the system on which it is proposed to drain it, the estimated expense, the increased value, the estate of applicant in the land, and if the advance is intended to cover the whole, and if not, what proportion of the expense. The application is advertised twice in a local paper, and in the London *Gazette* for two successive weeks.

A provisional certificate cannot be issued until two months after the last advertisement, so that any one having any interest whatsoever in the land may object if he has any grounds. The objection must be made to the Court of Chancery. As yet there has been no case opposed.

By an amendment (act 10, Vic., cap. 11) other expenses have been included in works of drainage: outfalls over the lands of other owners, open water courses and drains, where security is given for their maintenance; inclosing and trenching waste or pasture lands for the purpose of converting them into arable.

The land in respect of which a loan is applied for is inspected by a competent person appointed for the purpose by the Commissioners. This person makes his report, and gives his opinion whether the drainage, inclosing, &c., will be durable and effect an improvement in the land which will exceed the annual charge of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the outlay. If, after the report, the Commissioners entertain the opinion that the whole or a part of the expenses ought to be advanced, they apply to the Lords of the Treasury to obtain their sanction to grant a provisional certificate, in which the description of the land in question is specifically set forth.

The sanction of the treasury having been obtained, the provisional certificate is issued and forwarded to the applicant, who can, under the provisions of the act of 10 Vic., cap. 11, assign it to a banker, or to any one who will advance the necessary amount to carry on the works, who has the right, if the works be approved of, to receive the amount of the certificate of advance.

The inspector, in pursuance of his instructions from time to time, visits the works which are in progress and makes his report, and cer-

tifies, at the request of the proprietors, the completion of such works as are complete in themselves. If he be satisfied with the works, the Commissioners apply to the Comptroller of the Exchequer to pay to the account of the Inclosure Commissioners, at the Bank of England, a sum sufficient to meet the advances of the ensuing month, namely, £25,000. Out of this sum, if the Commissioners be satisfied with the report of the inspector, they issue a certificate of advance, and forward to the person entitled to it a check on the Bank of England, signed and sealed with the official seal.

The certificates of advance are issued from time to time in consideration of the provisional certificate, until the whole sum applied for has been received, the cost of inspection and advertisement having been retained by the Commissioners. The certificates of advance form a first charge on the land.

The Commissioners have the power of requiring a security for the cost of inspection and advertising; but they have never done so, and no inconvenience has resulted.

The  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the outlay is collected by the tax collectors, and the loan—principal and interest—is cleared off at the end of twenty-two years. If the Commissioners are not satisfied with the proposed manner of executing the works, whether as regards the system or cost, they require an explanation, or, perhaps, alteration. If they are dissatisfied with a report of works executed they call for an explanation, or may disallow a portion or the whole of the cost; but from the precaution taken, it seldom happens that even a portion is disallowed.

In consequence of these advances made by the government applications have been made for more money than is at the disposal of the Commissioners. In these cases the different applications are placed in order of their dates.

As it is an acknowledged fact, and universally admitted that the drainage of wet land is essential to agricultural operations, according to the improved system, as well as to the growth of the crops incident to it, it is impossible to give more than an outline of the result.

One can nevertheless affirm that the strong lands when drained can be worked at a much less cost, in every sense have become very fertile, and that which produced absolutely nothing now produces good crops; that in Scottish districts, which are cold and wet, the temperature of the soil, which has been improved by drainage, has so overcome the climate that corn which never formerly ripened actually now does ripen there, and generally that the harvest on drained land is earlier than it was before drainage; that turnips, vetches, and other crops of a like nature, so necessary to maintain a sufficient quantity of beasts and sheep to carry on farming in a profitable manner, and which wet land will not produce, grow readily when the land has been drained; and in some parts of the country where industry did not prevail, as in other districts, the day laborers are become much better conditioned, and are sensible of the advantages of constant and regular work. The best proof of the good resulting in general from the drainage is

the number of applications which exceed what can now be met by the four millions granted by the acts of Parliament, and the demand of parties who have already benefitted by loans for further advances, which are now made under other acts of Parliament—the amount available as a loan from government being now nearly exhausted.



(6)

---

---

**ANNUAL REPORTS**  
**OF**  
**THE OFFICERS**  
**OF**  
**The New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers,**  
**SITUATED AT NEWARK,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---

---



# OFFICERS.

---

## MANAGERS,

MARCUS L. WARD,	EDWIN A. STEVENS,
DANIEL HAINES,	CHARLES S. OLDEN,
WILLIAM A. NEWELL,	RYNIER H. VEGHTE.

## PRESIDENT,

RYNIER H. VEGHTE.

## SECRETARY,

DANIEL HAINES.

## COMMANDANT AND SURGEON,

COL. ALEX. N. DOUGHERTY.

## SUPERINTENDENT,

CAPT. WM. WAKENSHAW.

## MATRON,

MRS. WAKENSHAW.



## REPORT OF MANAGERS.

---

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, }  
NEWARK, November 30, 1867. }

*To His Excellency* MARCUS L. WARD.

*Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the second annual report, as follows:

During the year the Institution has made favorable progress, and is now in a more prosperous condition than ever.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held in June last, the office of physician, as a separate one, was abolished; the Commandant, Surgeon and Brevet Col. A. N. Dougherty being willing to do the duties of that office, in addition to his own, without increase of compensation. This arrangement has worked to our entire satisfaction.

The late superintendent was removed from office on the 18th of June, at which time Captain William Wakenshaw was appointed in his place. The office of matron was discontinued, and Mrs. Wakenshaw was desired to exercise the functions of it.

These changes have resulted in a saving to the treasury of over one thousand dollars, and in greatly increased order and comfort among the beneficiaries.

We have used our best endeavors to carry on the institution with the utmost economy.

The average cost of the ration for the first half of the year, was 43 cents; for the last half 30 cents, and for the whole year 36 cents.

The meats, flour, sugar, and coal consumed are furnished on public contract, by the lowest bidder, and all other articles of consumption are purchased at wholesale on the best terms.

The officers have been faithful to the charge committed to them, and have done all in their power to carry out the intentions of the State with regard to their trust.

The reports of the officers, herewith submitted, show the number of beneficiaries to have nearly doubled during the year.

The original appropriation having been nearly exhausted, it becomes

necessary to ask renewed aid. I would accordingly respectfully request an additional appropriation of \$30,000 to meet the expenses of the next year.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RYNIER H. VEGHTE, *President.*

## REPORT OF COMMANDANT AND SURGEON.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, }  
NEWARK, November, 30, 1867. }

*Hon. R. H. Veghte, President Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers:*

SIR—I have the honor herewith to forward the report of the Superintendent, Captain William Wakenshaw, for the year ending this day; and in my double capacity as Surgeon and Commandant to add as follows:

The health of the inmates has been unaffected by endemic or epidemic influences, no diseases having existed except such as the inmates brought with them. Experience thus shows that the site of the Institution was judiciously selected in this regard.

The principal disease prevailing, as well as the most fatal, has been pulmonary consumption, from which most of the deaths have occurred, and of which we have still, unfortunately, several examples.

The whole number of cases of disease under treatment.....	98
Largest number on sick list at one time.....	42
Smallest “ “ “ “ “ .....	16
Average “ “ “ “ “ .....	25

Average proportion on sick list to whole number of inmates, one-third.

Two operations have been performed—one for the removal of a fatty tumor, and the other a case of tenotomy. Among the injuries treated is a case of artificial anus, the results of a gunshot wound in the left iliac region, on which, however, owing to the opposition of the patient, no radical operation has been attempted.

We have treated also among the recently received injuries (*i. e.*) those occurring since the discharge of the soldiers from service an ununited fracture of the thigh, a fracture of both legs, a fracture of the collar bone, and several minor cases.

Twenty-eight hundred and ninety-seven prescriptions, including repetitions and issues to out patients (who also are admitted to share the benefits of the dispensary,) have been put up.

Those who died at the Home and those of the deceased out patients who required such aid, were buried at the expense of the Institution.

## 160 REPORT OF HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

With rare exceptions, visits have been made daily to the sick, and on these occasions all the wards are inspected in order that none needing medical aid shall be overlooked.

Average monthly cost of drugs and liquors,.....\$110 84  
Average monthly cost per patient,..... 3 69

The deaths during the year have been eighteen, as follows, viz :

### IN PATIENTS.

1. Charles Lyruth, 10th N. J.; admitted Dec. 1, 1866; died Dec. 2, 1866; pneumonia.
2. Peter Dunn, Co. E, 5th N. J.; admitted July 20, 1866; died Jan. 7, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
3. Frank Graham, Co. D, 9th N. J.; admitted Nov. 28, 1866; died Jan. 16, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
4. Charles L. Halsey, Co. I, 39th N. J.; admitted July 30, 1866; died Jan. 17, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
5. Edward Adams, Co. G, 1st N. Y.; admitted Nov. 21, 1866; died Jan. 19, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
6. John Z. Taylor, Co. E, 33d N. J.; admitted July 25, 1866; died Jan. 27, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
7. John G. Clemens, Co. A, 14th N. J.; admitted Dec. 10, 1866; died April 3, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
8. Frederick Jones, Co. L, 1st N. J. Cavalry; admitted Nov. 6, 1866; died April 12, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
9. Henry Frick, Co. B, 35th N. J.; admitted May 7, 1867; died July 3, 1867; pneumonia.
10. Richard Stitt, Co. K, 15th N. Y. Engineers; admitted July 20, 1866; died July 30, 1867; psoas abscess and consumption.
11. Thomas Brannon, Co. F, 7th N. J.; admitted June 12, 1867; died Sept. 25, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
12. James Allen, Co. C, 11th N. J.; admitted Aug. 27, 1867; died Sept. 29, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
13. F. Baumgartner, Co. G, 35th N. J.; admitted Aug. 4, 1866; died Nov. 15, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
14. Patrick Manan, Co. A, 35th N. J.; admitted Sept. 17, 1867; died Nov. 19, 1867; psoas abscess and consumption.

### OUT PATIENTS.

1. Thos. Welch, Co. H, 11th N. J.; admitted Aug. 1, 1866; died Dec. 15, 1866; pneumonia.
2. William L. Proal, Co. F, 27th N. J.; admitted Feb. 26, 1867; died May 10, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
3. John T. Lake, Co. D, 26th N. J.; admitted June 26, 1867; died Sept. 30, 1867; pulmonary consumption.
4. James H. Silsbe, Co. C, 8th N. J.; admitted Aug. 31, 1867; died Oct. 29, 1867; pulmonary consumption.



It should be stated that no liquors are given out from the dispensary (where they are kept under lock and key) except by express medical prescription, and in designated quantities. When the supply of any kind of liquor happens to be exhausted, inquiry is made as to whether or not there is due correspondence between the time it lasted and the quantities called for in the prescription book.

Those whose cases require it are furnished a special diet, composed of more delicate food than is placed on the general table.

It is believed that in no hospital in the country are there greater comforts for the patients, while at the same time due regard is had to economy in expenditure.

As commandant, I would respectfully report, that I have endeavored to the best of my ability to carry out in all respects what seemed to be the intention of the Legislature, and that my acts, having been submitted weekly to your inspection, have in the main met with your approval. That they have done so is of course very gratifying to me.

The enlarged powers conferred by the supplement passed last winter, providing for the temporary admission of soldiers of other States, who might apply to us in distress, and of soldiers of our own State whose disability dated subsequent to discharge from the army have been used I trust, with discretion, and have enabled us to relieve much misery.

Temporary inmates from other States who fulfilled the necessary conditions, and some of our regularly admitted inmates, who desired it, have been from time to time forwarded to the United States Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, on permission obtained from the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckle, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the National Asylums.

The funds appropriated for the establishment and support of the Institution having been reduced to a balance of 4,869 16-100 dollars, it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature for a sufficient amount to carry it on another year.

The great sum of suffering it has extinguished, the many death beds it has soothed and comforted, gathering in as it has done, worn and dying soldiers out of the street, where they were wandering forlorn and desolate, and lavishing on them attentions which only wealth could procure for private persons, have amply vindicated the wisdom of those who conceived and founded it; and the persistence of these conditions, the sum of misery still calling for relief, and the numerous mortal cases of disease, and the cases of utter disability still on our books, with others not yet on them, but which will be so during the coming year, urgently demand its continuance. I have only to say further that I have been in all respects well and amply sustained by the Superintendent, Capt. William Wakenshaw, and the matron, Mrs. Wakenshaw, in my endeavors to make the Institution, to the widest extent, useful to those for whom it was designed, and creditable to the State.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALEX. N. DOUGHERTY.

*Surgeon, Brevet Colonel, and Commandant.*



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, }  
NEWARK, Dec. 1, 1867. }

*Colonel A. N. Dougherty, Surgeon and Commandant:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as Superintendent of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers for the year ending November 30, 1867:

During the past year this Institution has accomplished much of the object for which it is designed; many a war-worn veteran has reason to be grateful to the State for the benefits they have received.

### BENEFICIARIES AT THE HOME.

December 1, 1866—Number of beneficiaries.....	94
December, received.....	41
January, ".....	32
February, ".....	19
March, ".....	29
April, ".....	32
May, ".....	31
June, ".....	27
July, ".....	33
August, ".....	31
September, ".....	48
October, ".....	34
November, ".....	51
<b>Total received during the year.....</b>	<b>502</b>
Discharged.....	245
Expelled.....	23
Died.....	18
Absented.....	39
Suspended.....	4
Men sent to National Asylum.....	16
	<hr/> 345
<b>November 30, 1867—Number of beneficiaries in the Home at this date.....</b>	<b>157</b>

## FINANCIAL.

*Cash Received for the Year ending November 30, 1867.*

Balance on hand . . . . .	\$295 50
December 8, 1866—Draft on State Treasurer . . . . .	5,000 00
January 25, 1867— “ “ . . . . .	5,000 00
March 29, “ “ “ . . . . .	5,000 00
May 31, “ “ “ . . . . .	5,000 00
August 13, “ “ “ . . . . .	5,000 00
November 1, “ “ “ . . . . .	2,524 70
Buildings . . . . .	504 21
Pasturage . . . . .	71 57
Sundry warrants of Superintendent on Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer . . . . .	1,893 45
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$30,289 43</b>

*Cash Expended for the Year ending November 30, 1867.*

Incidental expenses . . . . .	\$602 29
Furnishing Home . . . . .	4,238 96
Wages . . . . .	2,025 46
Salaries . . . . .	2,507 46
Stationery and printing . . . . .	201 87
Provisions . . . . .	11,436 88
Fuel and lights . . . . .	1,060 44
Clothing . . . . .	1,742 51
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	1,330 07
Allowances to out patients . . . . .	3,714 40
Tobacco . . . . .	530 99
Lands, rent . . . . .	600 00
Cash in hands of Superintendent . . . . .	298 10
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$30,289 43</b>

Clothing has been issued in all cases where it has been required.

The average number of beneficiaries per day for the year is . . . . 144

The total cost per day for each beneficiary during the year is . . . 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ c.

The system of relief for out patients established by the law creating the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers is truly a noble charity.

The timely assistance thus afforded to the needy, disabled soldier, consisting of medicines, medical assistance, and a stipend of from four to eight dollars per month, as their several circumstances require, is the means of enabling many to provide for the wants of their families, who otherwise would have had to rely on private charity for aid.

The experience of the past year has fully proven the necessity for this Institution. In many instances patients have come to the Home suffering with distressing diseases, friendless and destitute; they have

been provided with comfortable clothing, careful nursing and all their wants have been supplied in a manner creditable to the State, in return for the sacrifice they have made in her defence.

The supervision of the special diet for the sick is under the charge of the matron (Mrs. Wakenshaw) who has been untiring in her efforts to relieve the suffering with proper nourishment and care.

Religious services have been held in the Chapel nearly every Sabbath, sustained in turn by the clergy of the different denominations, who kindly volunteered their assistance.

The products of the farm are nearly sufficient to supply the Home with vegetables, corn and hay; most of the labor having been performed by the inmates.

On the 18th of June I received my appointment, and in obedience to orders relieved Rev. S. T. Moore, the former Superintendent; since which time I have endeavored to perform my duties in a faithful, impartial manner, and enforce discipline in accordance with the rules and regulations provided for the government of the Institution.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WAKENSHAW, *Superintendent.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers :*

The Treasurer begs leave to submit the following report of the receipts and payments during the year ending November 30, 1867:

November 30, 1867—To payments as per vouchers.....	\$29,356 06
December 8, 1866—By checks from Howard Ivins, Esq., State Treasurer.....	\$5,000 00
January 25, 1867—By checks from Howard Ivins, Esq., State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
March 29, 1867—By checks from Howard Ivins, Esq., State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
June 1, 1867—By checks from Howard Ivins, Esq., State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
August 14, 1867—By checks from Howard Ivins, Esq., State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
November 2, 1867—By checks from Howard Ivins, Esq., State Treasurer.....	2,524 70
	\$27,524 70
Balance due Treasurer.....	1,831 36
	\$29,356 06

MARCUS L. WARD, *Treasurer.*





(71)

---

ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE  
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION  
OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND,  
AND  
FEEBLE-MINDED,  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---



## DEAF AND DUMB.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION  
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
NEW YORK, January 4, 1868. }

*To His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of New Jersey :*

DEAR SIR :—In forwarding to you the semi-annual statement relative to the State pupils in this Institution supported by the State of New Jersey, permit me to express my appreciation of the prompt and liberal action of the Executive and of the Legislature in everything that relates to the well being of the deaf mutes committed to our care.

I do not think, however, that it has been well understood that the actual cost of board and tuition, exclusive of clothing and of interest on the value of the buildings, has during the last two years been \$260 per pupil, and that this is what the State of New York has actually paid for its beneficiaries. The State of New Jersey has paid for its beneficiaries \$265 each, \$240 of which has been reckoned as for maintenance and instruction, and \$25 for clothing. There has consequently been a loss of \$20 on each pupil. This for twenty-four pupils, the average attendance of New Jersey State pupils during the last year, would give the amount of \$480, which, if not made up by the Legislature, will fall upon the State of New York.

I would respectfully suggest that your Excellency communicate this statement to the Legislature.

The education of the deaf and dumb cannot be successfully conducted on the same principles that would apply to an orphan asylum, or other refuge for the dependent poor. A plain but generous diet is requisite to counteract the evil tendencies of a scrofulous constitution, which is so general a source of deafness, and a liberal compensation must be given to secure the life-services of persons competent to the work of instructing them; this life-service being necessary because great experience as well as tact is one of the prerequisites of success. There are, moreover, expenditures in the direction of apparatus that require to be made. So that I think that I am justified in saying that this Institution does practice a rigid economy even when charging, or rather expending \$260 on each of its pupils.

I would also suggest that the law be changed so as to admit children at eight years of age, and extend the period to ten years of instruction. By this means more can be accomplished in behalf of the deaf and dumb than would be possible with less time. When we con-

sider that the hearing child is constantly learning through the ear an amount greater than he can possibly acquire in school, and that the deaf mute is dependent entirely for what he knows on special instruction, it is evident that this is not too long a term of education. There is, in my opinion, no work of greater benevolence than that of taking an uneducated deaf mute, cut off by his infirmity from all knowledge of language and of those ideas, facts, and principles which are acquired by the rest of mankind through the medium of language, and by a peculiar process inspired by Christian love, giving to him a command of alphabetic discourse, whereby all books, and especially the Book of Books, are brought within his comprehension, and whereby, through writing, he may communicate freely with his fellow men on all subjects which affect his interest or his happiness.

Confident that your excellency will appreciate the motives which have dictated this communication.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC LEWIS PEET, *Principal.*

*Statement relative to the State Pupils in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, supported by the State of New Jersey, January 1, 1868.*

1. Rosa Borschneck, certificate September 1, 1861; admission September 1, 1861; reselections September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1868; scholarship tolerable; health good.
2. Peter B. Gulick, certificate September 10, 1861; admission September 10, 1861; reselections September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1868; scholarship excellent; health good.
3. Milton Bell, certificate September 19, 1861; admission September 19, 1861; reselections September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1868; scholarship good; health good.
4. Matilda Freeman, certificate September 1, 1862; admission September 1, 1862; reselections September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1868; scholarship excellent; health good.
5. Isabella Conover, certificate November 1, 1863; admission November 1, 1863; term expires November 1, 1868; scholarship good; health good.
6. Lydia Conover, certificate November 1, 1863; admission November 1, 1863; term expires November 1, 1868; scholarship good; health good.
7. Harriet Sullivan, certificate May 17, 1864; admission May 30, 1864; term expires September 1, 1869; scholarship good; health good.
8. Nellie M. Kevitt, certificate March 31, 1864; admission September 1, 1864; term expires September 1, 1869; scholarship tolerable; health good.
9. John H. Van Arden, certificate November 1, 1864; admission

December 1, 1864; term expires December 1, 1869; scholarship moderate; health indifferent.

10. James Kane, certificate March, 21, 1865; admission September 1, 1865; term expires September 1, 1870; scholarship good; health good.

11. Eleanor Bonsfield, certificate August 21, 1865; admission September 1, 1865; term expires September 1, 1870; scholarship good; health good; remarks—returned September 1, 1867.

12. Anna A. Van Arsdale, certificate August 28, 1865; admission September 1, 1865; term expires September 1, 1870; scholarship good; health good.

13. Mary H. Barnet, certificate September 18, 1865; admission September 1, 1865; term expires September 1, 1868; scholarship tolerable; health good.

14. Caroline Meiselbach, certificate January 18, 1866; admission January 18, 1866; term expires September 1, 1870; scholarship tolerable; health good.

15. Greanleaf Delhagon, certificate May 29, 1866; admission September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1871; scholarship good; health good.

16. Elizabeth Dulong, certificate August 21, 1866; admission September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1871; scholarship good; health good.

17. John B. Warne, certificate September 17, 1866; admission September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1871; scholarship good; health good.

18. Mary Fullam, certificate October 16, 1866; admission September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1871; scholarship good; health good.

19. J. W. Chamberlain, certificate November 9, 1866; admission September 1, 1866; term expires September 1, 1871; scholarship very moderate; health indifferent; remarks—returned September 1, 1867.

20. Henry A. Heller, certificate November 9, 1866; admission January 1, 1867; term expires September 1, 1871; scholarship good; health good.

21. Townsend Lawrence, certificate January 14, 1867; admission January 1, 1867; term expires January 1, 1870; scholarship excellent; health good.

22. Margaret B. Lawrence, certificate January 14, 1867; admission January 1, 1867; term expires January 1, 1870; scholarship excellent; health good.

23. Margaret Geminden, certificate October 23, 1867; admission November 25, 1867; term expires September 1, 1872; scholarship good; health good.

24. Nancy C. Brown, certificate November 22, 1867; admission December 14, 1867; term expires September 1, 1869; scholarship good; health good.

25. Mary Ann Finn, certificate December 3, 1867; admission December 5, 1867; term expires September 1, 1872; scholarship good; health good.

*To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the following statements respecting the standing, progress, and health of the deaf mutes supported wholly or in part by the State of New Jersey in the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb in the city of Philadelphia, for the last six months, are respectfully submitted :

Thomas M. Simons, from Burlington county, aged 12 ; admitted October 24, 1863, for three years from September 1, 1863. His term has been renewed for three years from September 1, 1866. His progress in study is good, his standing in his class fair, and his health is robust.

Elizabeth J. Murrey, from Camden county, aged 13 ; admitted September 17, 1863, for three years from September 1, 1863. The term was subsequently extended to September 1, 1869. She is making much better improvement than formerly. Her health is pretty good.

Sarah E. Jones, from Middlesex county, aged 12 ; admitted March 25, 1864, for five years from March 3, 1864. Her mental capacity is poor, and her faculties feeble. Her standing, of course, is low. Her health is pretty good at present, although her constitution is delicate.

Joseph A. Turner, from Camden county, aged 11 ; admitted November 21, 1864, for five years from September 1, 1864. His capacity and application are good, and he holds a fair standing. He enjoys robust health.

Sarah Jane Disborough, from Burlington county, aged 12 ; admitted March 1, 1865, for five years. Her progress and standing is greatly affected by her delicate health, but she is, notwithstanding, making considerable progress.

John A. Large, from Hunterdon county, aged 12 ; admitted March 23, 1865, for five years. He has pretty good capacity and some application which enables him to maintain a pretty good standing. He has excellent health.

Leonard Somers, from Atlantic County, aged 16 ; admitted October 2, 1865, for 2 years. His term extended three years from the 15th day of November, 1867. He is slow in his mental operations as well as in his physical movements, but he maintains a good standing and is very healthy.

John M. Malsbury, from Monmouth county, aged 13 ; admitted January 6, 1866, for 5 years. He stands well in his class and is making respectable improvement. His health is most excellent.

Benjamin Mulford, from Camden county, aged 13 ; admitted October 16, 1866, for five years. He is an active boy, but his intellectual capacity is moderate. He therefore does not fulfill the expectations at first excited. Health good.

Elizabeth Gray, from Salem county, aged 12 ; admitted December 10, 1867, for five years from December 4, 1866. Her capacity and standing in her class are good. She appears to be making respectable progress. Her health is excellent.

Anna Mullen, from Camden county, aged 12; admitted October 26, 1867, for five years from October 18, 1867. Her frame and her health are delicate. Evinces mind, and when her health becomes better, we presume she will improve well.

William M. Hains, from Camden county, aged 13; admitted September 24, 1860, for five years. His term was extended two years from the 5th of September, 1865. Term out September 5, 1867.

New classes are formed about the 1st of October in each year. As the pupils can only be taught in classes, they should not be crowded by aftercomers. It is therefore important to the pupils and to us, that they should be admitted nearly at the same time, which is about the first of October.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. HUTTON, *Principal*.

AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB,  
HARTFORD, CONN., September 26th, 1867. }

Governor WARD:

SIR—We have at present but two deaf mutes, beneficiaries of New Jersey, in our Institution, viz., Samuel Graham, of Newark, James H. King, of Matawan. Both are in good health and are making fair progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COLLINS STONE, *Principal*.





# BLIND.

---

## NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

*To his Excellency, Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor State of New Jersey:*

The following facts concerning the blind in this Institution from the State of New Jersey are submitted :

Number of pupils December 31st, 1866, 10; discharged during the year, 1; received during the year, 1; present number, 10.

The pupils have enjoyed good health—no death and no serious illness having occurred. In the course of study are included all the branches taught in other schools, of both the common and higher grades.

In music and mechanical pursuits the pupils receive a thorough instruction, with a view to their future usefulness. The course in music comprises elementary instruction, vocalization, chorus singing, the piano and organ.

In the industrial department, the mat, broom and mattress trades are taught.

Every effort is made to impart such knowledge and give such training as fit the pupils to answer their proper places as useful and intelligent members of society. I send herewith the annual report of 1866, and, as being of kindred interest and public importance, ask your attention to the treasurer's statement, page 14; the table of expenditures, page 24; to the facts and statistics on pages 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 33; and to the subject of alphabets and printing for the blind; with tables on pages 39, 41 and 42.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. WAIT, *Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, }  
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1868. }

*His Excellency, Governor M. L. Ward :*

SIR : I have the honor to report to you that there were in this Institution, as beneficiaries of New Jersey, on the 1st instant, fourteen (14) blind persons, (including Nath. B. Garton, at a reduced rate, who is deaf, dumb and blind).

These are faithfully occupied in the several departments, and are making very good progress—being redeemed from a life of darkness and affliction to a condition of intelligence, happiness and self reliance.

Three of the former graduates of New Jersey are now usefully employed here as assistants on salaries.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CHAPIN, *Principal.*

## FEEBLE MINDED.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, }  
MEDIA, January 9, 1868. }

Governor M. L. WARD;

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 8th, is at hand ; I beg leave to remit you the following hasty statement of the standing and condition of the sixteen children who are receiving support, either partial or entire, on the State funds of New Jersey ; at the same time I would apologize for the brevity of this, by referring you to the annual report of our Institution, which will shortly be placed in your hand, and distributed among the members of your Legislature,

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC N. KERLIN.

*Case 1.* Lydia Gilmore, Morris county. Of this poor girl I can but repeat my language of one year ago. "Has been bed-fast four years, and our only office is to palliate her physical sufferings and gratify the reason she still possesses, with attractive pictures, readings and conversation. Although helpless and hopeless, she is the centre of much natural tenderness from our active children." One interesting girl from your State, recently discharged and doing well, writes to one of our present inmates saying "Do not forget to read often to Lydia, she is a poor girl." Lydia is so sensitive to surroundings, and needs so much care that it would be inhuman to commit her to an Alms House. The Institution is simply a kindly asylum for her.

*Case 2.* Mary Morrison, Union county. Continued improvement. Reads short sentences, and is becoming useful in housework.

*Case 3.* Thomas Hatfield, Union county. Ciphers in fractions ; draws and reads well. Epileptic attacks continue.

*Case 4.* Percy Blythe, Warren county. "Mute, passionate and destructive." Has become much more gentle, and is considered to have improved.

*Case 5.* J. H. Picker, Union county. Speech and understanding much improved. Making first attempt at reading.

*Case 6.* Anna Robbins, Middlesex county. Is rapidly developing in speech, understanding and industrial acquirements.

*Case 7.* Wm. Crowell, Union county. Has made but small advance since last report. Epileptic.

*Case 8.* Daniel McDowell, Union county. No longer obstinate and uncleanly. Mnticism continues. Understanding improved.

*Case 9.* W. S. Loudenslager, Cumberland county. Habits and disposition better.

*Case 10.* M. J. McLaughlin, Union county. A poor little insane girl—vicious and obscene. We cannot do too much for her, and have requested her removal, fearing the effects of her evil tongue upon others.

*Case 11.* Mary L. Kinney, Essex county. Not susceptible of education in ordinary schools, but is rapidly gaining knowledge and developing usefulness, under special training.

*Case 12.* Thomas Archibald, Burlington county. Same grade as last, and same report.

*Case 13.* Jos. Thorne, Mercer county. But a short time in the Institution. He will probably improve considerably.

*Case 14.* Jos. M. Ross, Camden county. Same report as last.

*Case 15.* Jacob Shuster, Warren county. Epilepsy not so severe. Has improved, being less destructive and vicious, and more observant than at last report.

*Case 16.* E. J. Steed, Hudson county. An interesting case of feeble mindedness. Taken early in life, and susceptible of much improvement. Recently admitted.

(5.)

---

---

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---

---



# REPORT.

---

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
TRENTON, November 30, 1867. }

To His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of this department for the year 1867.

On the resignation of Brevet Major General Robert F. Stockton, I was commissioned by you to this office, April 12, 1867, and entered upon its duties the same date. From that time until the present I have given it my undivided personal attention and efforts. Assisted, as I have been, by an efficient clerical force, I cannot fail now to applaud them for their conscientious discharge of duty, for the accuracy and promptness with which they have followed my directions.

The routine office business has been dispatched with great celerity. During the past year several thousand letters have been received, the desired information collected, and proper endorsements made. Many statements have also been compiled for the several bureaus of the War Department. The office of pensions has demanded of us almost daily, complete records of the military history of each applicant from this State.

It is my duty to call your attention to the obvious necessity of providing a fire-proof room for the invaluable statistics which this office contains. The destruction of its records would be an incalculable loss and could not fail to cause much distress among those affected by the late war.

Since the last official report there have been fourteen thousand six hundred and fifteen (14,615) copies of the 'Honorable Testimonial' issued, as ordered by the Legislature of 1866. Applications are made at the rate of about forty per diem.

The mortuary and burial rolls furnished by the War Department have been carefully compared, revised, and corrected. In each case accurate rolls have been made and placed on file. I regret to state that scarcely a single name is correctly reported. It is either misspelled, wrong rank, company, regiment, and date of death; and even then frequently credited to the soldiers of another State. The Quartermaster's Department of the Government, following these official

lists, have had head-boards placed at the graves of these men, and the result is apparent. Of the graves at Antietam and Gettysburg I have personal knowledge that not one in ten is correct. This neglect should be remedied now. And I would suggest that some careful and efficient man be appointed to visit the National Cemeteries alluded to, as well as those at Alexandria, Hampton, Danville, Va., Annapolis, Md., Andersonville Ga., etc., and have the errors corrected to which I allude.

An accurate list of the martyred dead in the prisons of the South has also been carefully compiled. This has been prepared from official rolls, furnished, as before, from the Department at Washington, from information given by surgeons in the rebel army, from lists surreptitiously copied from rosters in the office of these prisons, and from diaries of returned prisoners. A large amount of valuable information has thus been obtained, as to the date of death, disease, and place of burial. This method has now been entirely exhausted, yet we are daily tracing men, reported "missing in action," and published as of the same company and regiment of N. Y., N. H., or N. C. troops. By comparing sworn statements of comrades, testimony of nurses, *idem sonans*, and obtaining the certificate of the Adjutant General of N. Y., etc., that no man by that name ever belonged to the regiment of Volunteers from that State as indicated, we are enabled to gather a complete and faultless record of the soldier. The labor incident thereto is apparent, but our success thus far warrants the exertion.

There is still a large amount of State pay unsettled, especially to naval volunteers and colored troops. The paying of these claims is greatly retarded, necessitating, as it does, application in each case to the records of the Provost Marshal General's Department for date of muster in, place and time of credit and discharge. Provost Marshals of districts in this State during the war, were required to make at least four copies of their muster-in rolls, to be transmitted to the Commandant of Rendezvous, the Acting Provost Marshal General of N. J., the Provost-Marshal General of U. S., and the Adjutant General of the Army. All these are known now to be in the custody of the War Department. One copy on file at this office would have been of incalculable value.

By your direction a roster of New Jersey officers and enlisted men in the volunteer organizations of this State, in the Staff Corps of the Army, in the U. S. Navy, miscellaneous organizations, and U. S. colored troops is being prepared. This collection approaches completion, delayed however, by the want of the date of discharge of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men. All of these men were forwarded from the draft rendezvous at Trenton to the depot at Alexandria, Va., and, many of them, although assigned to the various regiments from this State, failed to reach them. They stand "unaccounted for" on our books. The Commandant of Depot, neglecting to send us a record of their desertion or death, the mustering out officer of their discharge, and the War Department refusing now to give this information in detail, causes us great embarrassment. During the



rebellion it was declared impolitic to furnish any of the States with the bi-monthly musters and this being the only official history of soldiers in the early stages of the war, the record will necessarily be lost.

Since the war, it has been the apparent determination of Congress to pass at an early day a law to reorganize the militia of the country on a permanent, efficient and uniform status. Should such an act be passed it must result in giving this State an effective force for military service, prepared for any emergency. As our State law now stands it presents an incongruous mass of details—much that is impracticable, very conflicting, superfluous, inadequate. The law of 1865 is nullified, impaired and in part improved by the specialties of a State guard law and a rifle corps act. The conflicting points in each law defy the most astute to understand or the most zealous to make operative. The militia law informs us that each company of infantry must consist of “not more than sixty-four (64) and not less than twenty-five (25) privates; that companies of riflemen may be formed consisting of “not more than one hundred (100) and not less than fifty (50) privates, four (4) commissioned and ten (10) non-commissioned officers;” the State guard law requires that no company shall be paid unless it reports for duty “at least fifty (50) uniformed men exclusive of officers; the rifle corps act demands that each company claiming compensation shall number “at least thirty-uniformed men.” It were easy to show many other gross inconsistencies.

The nearer our system can be made to conform to the basis of the regular army code, assimilating in rank, strength and in form, the more reliable will it become. Indeed, we need a law simply of organization, and not one replete with minor rules and regulations. These rules for the government of the militia had far better be issued in general orders from the Commander-in-Chief, than be so hampered by the stability of law. Exigencies often demand an immediate change in details, a proceeding quite easy in the way I have indicated, of course otherwise impossible. The long experience and complete knowledge of my predecessor of the militia laws of our State caused him to say on his last report that “the difficulty arises from the fact there is too much law.” I reiterate his remark.

I would suggest an “improvement to advance the discipline and benefit the militia” by the creation of an examining board to inquire, when necessary, into the military capacity and moral fitness of officers. On the recommendation of said board let the commission of the officer be annulled or let him be retired by your order. This would soon rid the service of incompetent and useless officers.

Inducements, such as suitable rewards, exemptions and compensation, should be held out by the State to encourage enlistments and for the strict and faithful performance of military duty. A reasonable amount of service should be required and penalties for its non-performance should be prompt and sure.

We need, also, power to enforce discipline and protect the property of the State. Now, if any man offends, he is expelled—just what he desires, and we pay a premium for misconduct. Although the law

says he shall be "held for the full term of seven years" his officers not being invested with the power, find it impossible to hold him.

The militia of this State would be greatly benefitted if property now exempt by law from execution should be declared not exempt from militia fines. Then, fines for absents from drills, secreting or disposing of uniforms, arms and accoutrements, could be imposed and collected. Authority ought also to be given to courts-martial in cases of repeated and long-continued mutinous conduct and defiance of their power to imprison. These suggestions constitute the secrets of the efficiency of some of the organizations of other States.

In lieu of the present large expenditure of funds of the State for drills, parades, uniforms and armory rents, I would recommend that a certain stipulated sum be given to each independent company, to each battalion or regiment, according to their numerical strength and the amount of duty performed. This fund, guarded by the sworn returns and vouchers of the paymaster, would, if judiciously expended support each organization in a suitable manner.

The new tactics, prepared by General Upton, has not as yet been officially ordered to be used in this State. A sufficient number of copies thereof should be immediately purchased, and the work authorized.

The rifle corps has attained considerable discipline, and is an efficient organization. The commanding officers of its various regiments and battalions manifest a proper spirit in urging the selection of competent line officers. For the present roster of this command, you are referred to *Exhibit A*; and for its strength, as shown in the annual inspection, to *Exhibit C*.

The veteran regiment, Newark brigade, deserves special mention. Each man in the organization is fully conversant with every duty of the soldier. The regiment has thus attained a drill so accurate that both its commandant and the State should feel a pride therein, and foster it in every way practicable.

A great effort has been made by the general commanding the Hudson brigade to reorganize his command, so fearfully depleted and disorganized by recruiting during the war. With these exceptions, the companies of infantry and cavalry, and the batteries of artillery, receive little or no encouragement from the officers of the brigade in "whose bounds the organizations rendezvous." It is only with great difficulty that their inspection returns have been obtained, and these mostly by direct orders from this office. I refer you for a list of the officers of the active militia to *Exhibit B*, and for the inspection thereof to *Exhibit D*.

The present strength of the enrolled militia of the State, uniformed and not uniformed, is:

Commissioned officers in rifle corps.....	143	
Commissioned officers in active militia.....	81	
		224
Enlisted men in rifle corps.....	2,177	
Enlisted men in active militia.....	902	
		3,079
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>3,303</b>

All this discordant force needs consolidation. This assertion, without argument, is patent to every one. I earnestly hope you will call the attention of the Legislature to its apparent necessity.

The annual report of the assistant adjutant general, chief of enrolling and drafting, has been received. *Exhibit E* shows the number and approximate estimate "of white male persons between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years, who are liable to perform military duty." This constitutes the reserve militia of the State.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,  
*Adjutant General of New Jersey.*



---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---



## EXHIBIT A.—ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF NEW JERSEY RIFLE CORPS.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
<i>Commanding Officer and Staff.</i>					
Theodore Runyon.....	Brig. General.....	.....	Jan. 5, 1866.....	Jan. 6, 1866.....	Brevet Major General New Jersey Militia.
George T. Gould.....	Inspector.....	.....	Oct. 11, 1867.....	Oct. 16, 1867.....	
<i>FIRST REGIMENT.</i>					
<i>Field Officers.</i>					
James Peckwell.....	Colonel.....	.....	May 22, 1862.....	July 15, 1865.....	Transferred from the Militia.
Martin B. Provost.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....	March 19, 1866.....	March 21, 1866.....	
Julius C. Fitzgerald.....	Major.....	.....	Nov. 25, 1865.....	Nov. 29, 1865.....	Transferred.
William Martin.....	Adjutant.....	.....	Dec. 8, 1866.....	Oct. 11, 1867.....	
George E. Matthews.....	Quartermaster.....	.....	June 20, 1863.....	July 15, 1865.....	Transferred.
John William Ripley.....	Paymaster.....	.....	July 10, 1866.....	July 13, 1866.....	
M. H. C. Vail.....	Surgeon.....	.....	June 20, 1863.....	July 15, 1865.....	Transferred.
.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Chaplain.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred.
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
John Brintzinhoffer.....	Captain.....	A	July 15, 1860.....	July 15, 1865.....	Transferred.
Charles H. Mitchell.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Aug. 20, 1866.....	Aug. 31, 1866.....	
George C. Ford.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	Aug. 20, 1866.....	Aug. 31, 1866.....	Transferred.
John G. Fischer.....	Captain.....	B	June 28, 1867.....	July 12, 1867.....	
Henry Lutt.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	May 25, 1866.....	May 29, 1866.....	Transferred.
Henry M. Vanburen.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	June 28, 1867.....	July 12, 1867.....	

## EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
Herman Stoeckel.....	Captain.....	C	July 27, 1865.....	Sept. 18, 1865.....	
Lorenzo Augster.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	July 27, 1865.....	Sept. 18, 1865.....	
James Augster.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	July 27, 1865.....	Sept. 18, 1865.....	
John Diech, Jr.....	Captain.....	D	Nov. 8, 1865.....	Oct. 11, 1867.....	
Julius Jager.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	June 28, 1866.....	July 13, 1866.....	
Charles Flock.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	June 28, 1866.....	July 13, 1866.....	
Benjamin F. Russell.....	Captain.....	E	May 29, 1866.....	June 5, 1866.....	
John H. Demarest.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	May 29, 1866.....	June 5, 1866.....	
Charles Lange.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	May 29, 1866.....	June 5, 1866.....	
Adam Herzinger.....	Captain.....	F	Nov. 27, 1865.....	Dec. 13, 1865.....	
Adolph Streit.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F	Nov. 27, 1865.....	Dec. 13, 1865.....	
Daniel J. Pierman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	F	Dec. 12, 1865.....	Dec. 21, 1866.....	
George Shaw.....	Captain.....	G	June 30, 1862.....	July 15, 1865.....	Transferred.
Andrew J. McManus.....	1st Lieutenant.....	G	Feb. 2, 1866.....	Feb. 6, 1866.....	
	2d Lieutenant.....	G	Jan. 24, 1867.....	Jan. 30, 1867.....	
<b>SECOND REGIMENT.</b>					
<i>Field Officers:</i>					
Joseph W. Plume.....	Colonel.....		July 2, 1865.....	July 5, 1865.....	
Alfred F. Munn.....	Lieut. Colonel.....		Aug. 7, 1865.....	Sept. 18, 1865.....	
Edward B. Bingham.....	Major.....		April 29, 1867.....	July 2, 1867.....	
Charles H. Taylor.....	Adjutant.....		Sept. 15, 1865.....	Sept. 23, 1865.....	
John B. Van Wagenen.....	Quartermaster.....		Dec. 30, 1865.....	Jan. 2, 1866.....	
—	Paymaster.....				
—	Surgeon.....				
—	Assistant Surgeon.....				
—	Chaplain.....				



*Company Officers:*

George P. Kingsley.....	Captain.....	B	Sept.	19, 1867.	Oct.	8, 1867.
Charles K. Ensign.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Sept.	19, 1867.	Oct.	8, 1867.
James M. Smith.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Nov.	19, 1866.	Feb.	6, 1867.
William Allen.....	Captain.....	C	April	1, 1864.	Sept.	27, 1864.
J. Frank Eagle.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	July	10, 1865.	Nov.	18, 1865.
W. Wallace Hullsby.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	Oct.	21, 1867.	Nov.	29, 1867.
Alfred Williams.....	Captain.....	D	July	21, 1864.	July	27, 1864.
Ch. H. Mandeville.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	Oct.	28, 1865.	Nov.	18, 1865.
John Turner.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	Nov.	21, 1867.	Nov.	29, 1867.
Eli W. Van Houten.....	Captain.....	E	Sept.	18, 1865.	Sept.	28, 1865.
Thomas Moore.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	Sept.	18, 1865.	Sept.	28, 1865.
—	2d Lieutenant.....	E	.....	.....	.....	.....
William E. Blevett.....	Captain.....	H	Sept.	19, 1866.	Oct.	12, 1866.
—	1st Lieutenant.....	H	.....	.....	.....	.....
James H. Van Rensselaer.....	2d Lieutenant.....	H	Sept.	19, 1866.	Oct.	12, 1866.
Jacob Berg.....	Captain.....	I	Sept.	28, 1866.	Oct.	12, 1866.
George W. Taylor.....	1st Lieutenant.....	I	Sept.	28, 1866.	Oct.	12, 1866.
James W. C. Gardner.....	2d Lieutenant.....	I	Oct.	16, 1867.	Nov.	29, 1867.
Thomas W. Frey.....	Captain.....	K	Dec.	22, 1866.	Feb.	6, 1867.
—	1st Lieutenant.....	K	.....	.....	.....	.....
George W. Frey.....	2d Lieutenant.....	K	Dec.	22, 1866.	Feb.	6, 1867.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

*Field Officers:*

Uriah De Hart.....	Colonel.....	.....	July	21, 1866.	July	21, 1866.
Edgar Whittaker.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....	July	21, 1866.	July	21, 1866.
James Leggett.....	Major.....	.....	July	21, 1866.	July	21, 1866.
William C. Vandewater.....	Adjutant.....	.....	July	21, 1866.	July	21, 1866.
George W. Shinn.....	Quartermaster.....	.....	Sept.	21, 1866.	Oct.	28, 1866.
Henry H. Brinkerhoff.....	Paymaster.....	.....	Nov.	1, 1866.	Nov.	2, 1866.
Elias C. Baker.....	Surgeon.....	.....	Sept.	21, 1866.	Oct.	28, 1866.
Samuel S. Stryker, Jr. ....	Assistant Surgeon.....	.....	Sept.	21, 1866.	Sept.	26, 1866.
—	Chaplain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
Aaron L. Greene.....	Captain.....	A	Jan.	7, 1866.	Jan. 8, 1866.
Valentine Arnhelter.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Aug.	28, 1866.	Sept. 6, 1866.
Edward Sweeney.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	Aug.	28, 1866.	Sept. 6, 1866.
Robert C. Bellville.....	Captain.....	B	Aug.	9, 1866.	Sept. 6, 1866.
Joseph Ott.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Aug.	9, 1866.	Sept. 6, 1866.
William H. Skirm.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Aug.	27, 1867.	Sept. 20, 1867.
James H. Hunt.....	Captain.....	C	Feb.	9, 1867.	Feb. 14, 1867.
Cornelius M. Vreeland.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	Feb.	9, 1867.	Feb. 14, 1867.
Barzillai G. Grant.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	Feb.	9, 1867.	Feb. 14, 1867.
George W. Vanderveer.....	Captain.....	D	Feb.	20, 1867.	Feb. 28, 1867.
Thomas W. Ryall.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	Jan.	18, 1862.	Oct. 2, 1865.
William Warner.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	.....	.....	Transferred.
.....	Captain.....	E	July	6, 1866.	July 10, 1866.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Walling.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	Dec.	20, 1866.	Dec. 28, 1866.
Joseph E. Taylor.....	Captain.....	F	July	18, 1866.	Aug. 24, 1866.
J. W. Goodenough.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F	July	18, 1866.	Aug. 24, 1866.
Charles S. Prosser.....	2d Lieutenant.....	F	July	18, 1866.	Aug. 24, 1866.
Alfred Chamberlain.....	Captain.....	G	Feb.	14, 1867.	Feb. 20, 1867.
James T. Jones.....	1st Lieutenant.....	G	Feb.	14, 1867.	Feb. 20, 1867.
John J. Troutman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	G	Feb.	14, 1867.	Feb. 20, 1867.
Michael E. Devinney.....	Captain.....	H	Oct.	3, 1866.	Oct. 26, 1866.
Jacob Hill.....	1st Lieutenant.....	H	Oct.	3, 1866.	Oct. 26, 1866.
Richard J. Robinson.....	2d Lieutenant.....	H	Oct.	3, 1866.	Oct. 26, 1866.
Albert L. Blue.....	Captain.....	I	May	15, 1867.	May 17, 1867.
Uriah D. Voorhees.....	1st Lieutenant.....	I	May	15, 1867.	May 17, 1867.
P. W. Voorhees.....	2d Lieutenant.....	I	May	15, 1867.	May 17, 1867.

Jarvis Wanser.....	Captain.....	K	May 28, 1867.....	May 31, 1867.....
William W. Montalro.....	1st Lieutenant.....	K	Oct. 25, 1867.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....
Anthony H. Van Hise.....	2d Lieutenant.....	K	Oct. 25, 1867.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....
FOURTH REGIMENT.				
• Field Officers :				
William E. Rogers.....	Colonel.....		Aug. 19, 1867.....	Sept. 3, 1867.....
.....	Lieut. Colonel.....		.....	.....
.....	Major.....		.....	.....
.....	Adjutant.....		.....	.....
Hewlett P. Seaman.....	Quartermaster.....		June 17, 1867.....	June 19, 1867.....
Joseph A. Wood.....	Paymaster.....		June 17, 1867.....	June 19, 1867.....
John W. Hunt.....	Surgeon.....		June 17, 1867.....	June 19, 1867.....
John B. Burdett.....	Assistant Surgeon.....		June 17, 1867.....	June 19, 1867.....
Lewis L. Noble.....	Chaplain.....		June 17, 1867.....	June 19, 1867.....
Company Officers :				
John S. Bookstaver.....	Captain.....	A	Feb. 27, 1867.....	Feb. 28, 1867.....
Henry C. Keenan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Feb. 27, 1867.....	Feb. 28, 1867.....
Walter I. Smith.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	Feb. 27, 1867.....	Feb. 28, 1867.....
Frederick J. Angerbower.....	Captain.....	B	Nov. 12, 1867.....	Nov. 19, 1867.....
Alfred Ballard.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 12, 1867.....	Nov. 19, 1867.....
Isaac T. Dupey.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 12, 1867.....	Nov. 19, 1867.....
John McLaughlin.....	Captain.....	C	Feb. 27, 1867.....	Feb. 28, 1867.....
Benjamin Murphy.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	Feb. 27, 1867.....	Feb. 28, 1867.....
William H. Browning.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	Feb. 27, 1867.....	Feb. 28, 1867.....
John J. Taffey.....	Captain.....	D	Oct. 25, 1867.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....
John Headden, Jr.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 7, 1867.....
Evan T. Rogers.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 7, 1867.....
Henry G. Shaw.....	Captain.....	E	Aug. 13, 1867.....	Aug. 30, 1867.....
William D. Stryker.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Thomas J. Halsted.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Cornelius G. Van Reipen.....	Captain.....	F	Aug. 9, 1867.....	Aug. 13, 1867.....
John B. Randolph.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F	Oct. 30, 1867.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	F	.....	.....

## EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
<b>FIRST BATTALION.</b>					
<i>Field Officers:</i>					
John J. Cladek.....	Major.....	.....	Oct. 30, 1866.....	Nov. 13, 1866.....	
Robert Rea.....	Adjutant.....	.....	Nov. 4, 1867.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....	
William Ross, Jr.....	Quartermaster.....	.....	Nov. 4, 1867.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....	
James T. Wiley.....	Paymaster.....	.....	Sept. 27, 1866.....	Nov. 28, 1866.....	
James A. Petrie.....	Surgeon.....	.....	Dec. 15, 1866.....	Dec. 21, 1866.....	
Joseph Gatchell.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	.....	Sept. 27, 1866.....	Nov. 28, 1866.....	
	Chaplain.....	.....			
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
John B. Lutz.....	Captain.....	A	July 23, 1863.....	July 25, 1863.....	
John D. Pierce.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Dec. 12, 1865.....	Jan. 2, 1866.....	
Jacob M. Clark.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	June 11, 1866.....	June 15, 1866.....	
William H. De Hart.....	3d Lieutenant.....	A	Nov. 9, 1864.....	Nov. 25, 1864.....	
Ferdinand Graves.....	Captain.....	C	Oct. 8, 1866.....	Oct. 23, 1866.....	
Charles Diebold.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	Oct. 8, 1866.....	Oct. 23, 1866.....	
John Hoff.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	Oct. 8, 1866.....	Oct. 23, 1866.....	
J. Madison Drake.....	Captain.....	E	Feb. 11, 1867.....	Feb. 19, 1867.....	
Leonhard Heuning.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E			
	3d Lieutenant.....	E	Feb. 11, 1867.....	Feb. 19, 1867.....	

## SECOND BATTALION.

*Field Officers:*

Abraham B. McKeen.....	Major.....	Jan 20, 1866.....	Jan. 30, 1866.....
Stephen H. V. Moore.....	Adjutant.....	April 11, 1866.....	May 25, 1866.....
Garrett G. Ackerson, Jr.....	Quartermaster.....	April 11, 1866.....	May 26, 1866.....
Samuel H. Campbell.....	Paymaster.....	April 8, 1867.....	April 4, 1867.....
James L. Scott.....	Surgeon.....	April 11, 1866.....	May 29, 1866.....
.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	.....	.....
.....	Chaplain.....	.....	.....

*Company Officers:*

Henry C. Brinkerhoff.....	Captain.....	A	Feb. 20, 1866.....	Feb. 28, 1866.....
Edo Vreeland.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	.....	.....
Jacob Furtendach.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	June 2, 1866.....	June 5, 1866.....
James V. Moore.....	3d Lieutenant.....	A	June 2, 1866.....	June 5, 1866.....
.....	Captain.....	B	May 4, 1861.....	June 22, 1861.....
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	.....	.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	.....	.....
.....	Captain.....	C	.....	.....
Abraham Freeland.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	Feb. 23, 1866.....	Feb. 28, 1866.....
Cornelius Van Vleet.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	Feb. 23, 1866.....	Feb. 28, 1866.....
.....	Captain.....	D	.....	.....
John H. Outwater.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	Dec. 6, 1865.....	Dec. 27, 1865.....
Richard E. Halsey.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	July 12, 1866.....	July 17, 1866.....
Frederick P. Van Wetering.....	3d Lieutenant.....	D	Dec. 6, 1865.....	Dec. 27, 1865.....
Adam Rueting.....	Captain.....	E	Nov. 20, 1866.....	Jan. 22, 1867.....
John H. Buggeln.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	Nov. 20, 1866.....	Jan. 22, 1867.....
John H. Dechart.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	Nov. 20, 1866.....	Jan. 22, 1867.....

Transferred.

## EXHIBIT B.—ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF ACTIVE MILITIA.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
NEWARK BRIGADE.					
Commanding Officer and Staff.					
Theodore Runyon.....	Brigadier General.....	.....	April 30, 1857.....	April 30, 1857.....	Brevet Major General New Jersey Militia.
Marvin Dudd.....	Paymaster.....	.....	July 26, 1864.....	July 30, 1864.....	
Charles E. Lockwood.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	.....	Nov. 5, 1863.....	Nov. 16, 1863.....	
VETERAN REGIMENT.					
Field Officers :					
William Ward.....	Colonel.....	.....	Feb. 5, 1867.....	Feb. 7, 1867.....	
Charles H. Tay.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....	Feb. 5, 1867.....	Feb. 7, 1867.....	
August Lulder.....	Major.....	.....	Feb. 6, 1867.....	Feb. 7, 1867.....	
Samuel R. Bearley.....	Adjutant.....	.....	Feb. 11, 1867.....	Feb. 13, 1867.....	
.....	Quartermaster.....	.....	.....	.....	
William A. Henry.....	Paymaster.....	.....	Nov. 6, 1866.....	Nov. 7, 1866.....	
Sanford A. Hunt.....	Sergeon.....	.....	Dec. 10, 1866.....	Dec. 14, 1866.....	
.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Chaplain.....	.....	.....	.....	
Company Officers :					
Charles Maller.....	Captain.....	A	Feb. 20, 1867.....	Feb. 25, 1867.....	
Gustave L. Freche.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Feb. 20, 1867.....	Feb. 25, 1867.....	
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	.....	.....	
Charles F. Bowers.....	Captain.....	B	Aug. 16, 1866.....	Sept. 10, 1866.....	
William I. Lake.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 12, 1867.....	Nov. 16, 1867.....	

Elias A. Bolen.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 12, 1867.....	Nov. 15, 1867.....
Charles M. Taylor.....	Captain.....	C	Aug. 30, 1866.....	Sept. 10, 1866.....
Cyrus Benedict.....	1st Lieutenant.....	C	Feb. 7, 1867.....	Feb. 12, 1867.....
Emil I. Girod.....	2d Lieutenant.....	C	Oct. 3, 1867.....	Oct. 16, 1867.....
John Hunkle.....	Captain.....	D	Sept. 3, 1866.....	Sept. 10, 1866.....
William Gauch.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	March 18, 1867.....	March 19, 1867.....
Albert Gardeman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	March 18, 1867.....	March 19, 1867.....
John M. Mahannah.....	Captain.....	E	Oct. 18, 1867.....	Oct. 22, 1867.....
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	.....	.....
Albert W. Riddler.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	Oct. 18, 1867.....	Oct. 22, 1867.....
William Wakenshaw.....	Captain.....	F	Jan. 31, 1867.....	Feb. 4, 1867.....
Abraham Jenkinson.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F	Jan. 31, 1867.....	Feb. 4, 1867.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	F	.....	.....
Michael Beahan.....	Captain.....	G	June 5, 1867.....	July 12, 1867.....
Joseph Barker.....	1st Lieutenant.....	G	June 5, 1867.....	July 12, 1867.....
Theodore Mackey.....	2d Lieutenant.....	G	June 5, 1867.....	July 12, 1867.....
NEWARK CITY BATTERY.				
John B. Monroe.....	Captain.....	.....	Feb. 9, 1867.....	Feb. 12, 1867.....
Robert F. Hayes.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	Feb. 9, 1867.....	Feb. 12, 1867.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
HUDSON BRIGADE.				
<i>Commanding Officer and Staff:</i>				
James T. Hatfield.....	Brigadier General.....	.....	Sept. 14, 1867.....	Sept. 14, 1867.....
Edward Duer.....	Quartermaster.....	.....	May 9, 1869.....	May 9, 1869.....
Benjamin Gregory.....	Paymaster.....	.....	Jan. 26, 1866.....	Jan. 31, 1866.....
Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.....	Inspector.....	.....	April 29, 1861.....	April 29, 1861.....
N. Sayre Harris.....	Chaplain.....	.....	May 31, 1869.....	May 31, 1869.....
FIRST REGIMENT.				
<i>Field Officers:</i>				
Frederick W. Bohdstedt.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....	May 14, 1861.....	May 30, 1861.....

## EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
Patrick J. Meehan.....	Captain.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 8, 1867.....	
John McCluskey.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 8, 1867.....	
John Meighan.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 8, 1867.....	
George Neuscheler.....	Captain.....	E	March 19, 1867.....	March 20, 1867.....	
Adolph L. Mitchell.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	June 28, 1867.....	Aug. 2, 1867.....	
John Reinhardt, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	June 28, 1867.....	Aug. 2, 1867.....	
B. Franklin Hart.....	Captain.....	F	March 28, 1867.....	April 3, 1867.....	
Cornelius Coutant.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F	March 28, 1867.....	April 8, 1867.....	
John R. Stevens.....	2d Lieutenant.....	F	March 28, 1867.....	April 8, 1867.....	
SECOND REGIMENT.					
<i>Field Officers:</i>					
Abraham Speer.....	Colonel.....		Nov. 9, 1861.....	Nov. 21, 1861.....	
John J. Van Buskirk.....	Lieut. Colonel.....		Nov. 9, 1861.....	Nov. 21, 1861.....	
William H. Speer.....	Major.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
Cornelius Vreeland.....	Adjutant.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
John B. Moffat.....	Quartermaster.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
John Longstaff.....	Paymaster.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
	Surgeon.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
	Assistant Surgeon.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
	Chaplain.....		.....	.....	
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
William D. W. C. Jones.....	Captain.....	B	Nov. 7, 1867.....	Nov. 15, 1867.....	



Richard N. Vreeland.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 7, 1867.....	Nov. 16, 1867.....
Hiram Van Bostirk.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 22, 1861.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....
Andrew Van Bostirk.....	Captain.....	E	Nov. 22, 1867.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....
Henry C. Post.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	Nov. 22, 1867.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....
Hermann Reuter.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	Nov. 22, 1867.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....
William Young.....	Captain.....	G	Feb. 18, 1867.....	Feb. 19, 1867.....
Allen McDonald.....	1st Lieutenant.....	G	Feb. 18, 1867.....	Feb. 19, 1867.....
	2d Lieutenant.....	G	Feb. 18, 1867.....	Feb. 19, 1867.....
HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.				
Jacob Gath.....	Captain.....		Jan. 11, 1864.....	May 11, 1864.....
Peter Schraas.....	1st Lieutenant.....		Feb. 11, 1864.....	May 11, 1864.....
Edward Wohleben.....	2d Lieutenant.....		Feb. 11, 1864.....	May 11, 1874.....
Peter Eller.....	8d Lieutenant.....		Nov. 27, 1862.....	March 12, 1863.....
Joseph Bratt.....	4th Lieutenant.....		Feb. 11, 1864.....	May 11, 1864.....
INDEPENDENT VETERAN BATTALION OF PATERSON.				
<i>Field Officers:</i>				
Edgar Taylor.....	Major.....		Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Louis A. Praget.....	Adjutant.....		Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Peter D. Ackerman, Jr.....	Quartermaster.....		Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
<i>Company Officers:</i>				
Robert C. Crawford.....	Captain.....	A	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
John H. Milligan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Charles A. May.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Jacob B. Terhune.....	Captain.....	B	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Peter G. O. Blenis.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Henry Clarke.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Oct. 21, 1867.....	Oct. 25, 1867.....
CALDWELL UNION ARTILLERY.				
Jonathan De Camp.....	Captain.....		Dec. 5, 1865.....	Dec. 27, 1865.....
Arthur B. Noll.....	1st Lieutenant.....		Dec. 5, 1865.....	Dec. 27, 1865.....

## EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
Patrick J. Meehan.....	Captain.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 8, 1867.....	
John McCluskey.....	1st Lieutenant.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 8, 1867.....	
John Meighan.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D	March 6, 1867.....	March 8, 1867.....	
George Neuscheler.....	Captain.....	E	March 19, 1867.....	March 20, 1867.....	
Adolph L. Mitchell.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	June 28, 1867.....	Aug. 2, 1867.....	
John Reinhardt, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	June 28, 1867.....	Aug. 2, 1867.....	
B. Franklin Hart.....	Captain.....	F	March 28, 1867.....	April 3, 1867.....	
Cornellus Coutant.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F	March 28, 1867.....	April 3, 1867.....	
John R. Stevens.....	2d Lieutenant.....	F	March 28, 1867.....	April 3, 1867.....	
SECOND REGIMENT.					
<i>Field Officers:</i>					
Abraham Speer.....	Colonel.....		Nov. 9, 1861.....	Nov. 21, 1861.....	
John J. Van Buskirk.....	Lieut. Colonel.....		Nov. 9, 1861.....	Nov. 21, 1861.....	
William H. Speer.....	Major.....				
Cornellus Vreeland.....	Adjutant.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
John B. Moffat.....	Quartermaster.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
	Paymaster.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
	Surgeon.....				
John Longstaff.....	Assistant Surgeon.....		Jan. 11, 1862.....	Jan. 15, 1862.....	
	Chaplain.....				
<i>Company Officers:</i>					
William D. W. C. Jones.....	Captain.....	B	Nov. 7, 1867.....	Nov. 15, 1867.....	

<b>HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.</b>			
Richard N. Vreeland.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 7, 1867.....
Hiram Van Buskirk.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Nov. 16, 1867.....
Andrew Van Buskirk.....	Captain.....	E	Nov. 22, 1861.....
Henry C. Post.....	1st Lieutenant.....	E	Nov. 22, 1867.....
Hermann Reuter.....	2d Lieutenant.....	E	Dec. 24, 1861.....
William Young.....	Captain.....	G	Dec. 24, 1861.....
Allen McDonald.....	1st Lieutenant.....	G	Feb. 18, 1867.....
	2d Lieutenant.....	G	Feb. 19, 1867.....
			Feb. 19, 1867.....
<b>INDEPENDENT VETERAN BATTALION OF PATERSON.</b>			
Jacob Gath.....	Captain.....		Jan. 11, 1864.....
Peter Schraas.....	1st Lieutenant.....		May 11, 1864.....
Edward Wohleben.....	2d Lieutenant.....		May 11, 1864.....
Peter Eller.....	3d Lieutenant.....		May 11, 1874.....
Joseph Bratt.....	4th Lieutenant.....		Nov. 27, 1862.....
			March 12, 1863.....
			May 11, 1864.....
<b>Field Officers:</b>			
Edgar Taylor.....	Major.....		Oct. 21, 1867.....
Louis A. Praget.....	Adjutant.....		Oct. 25, 1867.....
Peter D. Ackerman, Jr.....	Quartermaster.....		Oct. 25, 1867.....
<b>Company Officers:</b>			
Robert C. Crawford.....	Captain.....	A	Oct. 21, 1867.....
John H. Milligan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	A	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Charles A. May.....	2d Lieutenant.....	A	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Jacob B. Terhune.....	Captain.....	B	Oct. 21, 1867.....
Peter G. O. Blenis.....	1st Lieutenant.....	B	Oct. 25, 1867.....
Henry Clarke.....	2d Lieutenant.....	B	Oct. 25, 1867.....
<b>CALDWELL UNION ARTILLERY.</b>			
Jonathan De Camp.....	Captain.....		Dec. 5, 1865.....
Arthur B. Noll.....	1st Lieutenant.....		Dec. 27, 1865.....

## EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Date of Rank.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Lewis H. King .....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	Dec. 5, 1865.....	Dec. 27, 1865.....	
MONMOUTH VETERAN ARTILLERY.					
Isaac Van Dorn.....	Captain .....	.....	June 27, 1867.....	July 12, 1867.....	
David S. Oliphant.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	Nov. 3, 1865.....	Nov. 27, 1865.....	
Theodore Young.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	Nov. 3, 1865.....	Nov. 27, 1865.....	
NEWARK CAVALRY.					
Francis W. Gerth.....	Captain .....	.....	Nov. 22, 1865.....	Nov. 27, 1865.....	
Adam Cline.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	Nov. 22, 1865.....	Nov. 27, 1865.....	
Francis Echealt.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	Nov. 22, 1865.....	Nov. 27, 1865.....	

# EXHIBIT C.—INSPECTION RETURN OF N. J. RIFLE CORPS FOR 1867.

	Com. Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total Present.	Absent.	Total.	Station.
<b>FIRST REGIMENT.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	3	..	..	..	3	4	7	Newark.
Company A.....	3	5	2	30	40	43	86	Newark.
" B.....	2	7	..	18	27	43	70	Newark.
" C.....	3	5	1	13	22	42	64	Newark.
" D.....	3	8	1	18	30	15	45	Newark.
" E.....	3	8	..	32	43	22	65	Newark.
" F.....	3	5	1	20	29	56	85	Newark.
" G.....	1	6	1	18	26	41	67	Newark.
<b>SECOND REGIMENT.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	4	2	..	..	6	2	8	Newark.
Company B.....	1	4	..	3	8	35	43	Orange.
" C.....	3	11	3	20	37	25	62	Newark.
" D.....	1	5	2	13	21	15	36	Newark.
" E.....	2	4	..	13	19	27	46	Newark.
" H.....	2	6	2	28	38	20	58	Belleville.
" I.....	2	5	1	13	21	15	36	Newark.
" K.....	2	6	2	10	20	14	34	Newark.
<b>THIRD REGIMENT.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	6	3	..	..	9	2	11	New Brunswick.
Company A.....	2	8	2	38	50	35	85	Princeton.
" *B.....	..	..	..	..	..	61	61	Trenton.
" C.....	2	6	2	22	32	24	56	Kingston.
" D.....	2	8	2	33	45	27	72	Freehold.
" E.....	2	9	2	43	56	25	81	Keyport.
" *F.....	..	..	..	..	..	88	88	Burlington.
" *G.....	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	Long Branch.
" *H.....	..	..	..	..	..	66	66	Camden.
" I.....	3	13	2	46	64	23	87	New Brunswick.
" K.....	2	12	2	50	66	9	75	New Brunswick.

\* Not inspected.

## EXHIBIT C.—CONTINUED.

	Com. Officers	N. C. Officers	Musicians	Privates	Total Present	Absent.	Total.	Station.
<b>FOURTH REGIMENT.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	5	3	...	...	8	1	9	Hudson City.
Company A.....	3	13	2	23	41	28	69	Hudson City.
" B.....	1	4	1	11	17	23	40	Hudson City.
" C.....	3	10	2	26	41	12	52	Jersey City.
" D.....	3	12	2	28	45	14	59	Bergen.
" *E.....	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	Jersey City.
" F.....	1	12	1	24	38	28	66	Jersey City.
<b>FIRST BATTALION.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	1	...	...	...	1	6	6	Rahway.
Company A.....	3	9	...	25	37	22	59	Elizabeth.
" C.....	3	7	...	11	21	20	41	Rahway.
" E.....	3	6	...	22	31	20	51	Elizabeth.
<b>SECOND BATTALION.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	4	...	...	...	4	1	5	Carlstadt.
Company A.....	1	4	1	14	20	20	40	Carlstadt.
" B.....	2	10	2	50	64	15	79	Leonia.
" C.....	2	4	...	10	16	32	48	Lodi.
" D.....	2	3	2	5	12	45	57	Hackensack.
" *E.....	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	Carlstadt.

\* Not inspected.

# EXHIBIT D.—INSPECTION RETURN OF ACTIVE MILITIA.

	Com. Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total Present.	Absent.	Total.	Station.
<b>VETERAN REGIMENT—NEWARK BRIGADE.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	3	3	..	..	6	3	9	Newark.
Company A.....	3	8	1	31	43	17	60	Newark.
"    B.....	2	5	1	31	38	32	70	Newark.
"    C.....	3	5	1	29	38	28	66	Newark.
"    D.....	3	8	2	28	41	18	59	Newark.
"    E.....	1	7	..	18	26	23	49	Newark.
"    F.....	2	4	2	31	39	13	52	Newark.
"    G.....	3	5	1	32	41	19	60	Newark.
Newark City Battery.....	2	5	..	18	25	16	41	Newark.
<b>FIRST REGIMENT—HUDSON BRIGADE.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Hoboken.
Company D.....	3	7	..	38	48	5	53	Hoboken.
"    E.....	3	7	..	28	38	5	41	Weehawken.
"    F.....	3	8	..	36	47	2	49	Hoboken.
<b>SECOND REGIMENT—HUDSON BRIGADE.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	Hoboken.
Company B*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hoboken.
"    E.....	3	4	1	23	31	..	31	Bayonne.
"    G.....	3	7	..	31	39	11	50	Hoboken.
Hudson County Artillery.....	4	7	..	60	71	1	72	Hoboken.
<b>INDEPENDENT VETERAN BATTALION OF PATERSON.</b>								
Field and Staff.....	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	Paterson.
Company A.....	3	5	1	20	35	..	35	Paterson.
"    B.....	3	6	1	17	27	..	27	Paterson.
Caldwell Union Artillery.....	3	8	5	26	42	12	54	Caldwell.
Monmouth Veteran Artillery.....	2	4	1	14	21	6	27	Freehold.
Newark Cavalry.....	2	6	2	47	57	..	57	Newark.

\* Organization commenced.

**EXHIBIT E.—RESERVE MILITIA—NUMBER OF MEN  
LIABLE TO DO MILITARY DUTY.**

---

---

Atlantic.....	2,024
Bergen.....	3,550
Burlington.....	8,386
Camden.....	5,378
Cape May.....	1,092
Cumberland.....	3,953
Essex.....	16,829
Gloucester.....	3,300
Hudson.....	9,166
Hunterdon.....	6,631
Mercer.....	7,015
Middlesex.....	6,023
Monmouth.....	6,891
Morris.....	5,585
Ocean.....	2,013
Passaic.....	4,658
Salem.....	4,108
Somerset.....	4,102
Sussex.....	5,104
Union.....	4,884
Warren.....	5,293
<hr/>	
Total.....	115,985



---

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
TO THE LEGISLATURE,  
●  
*From November 30th, 1866, to November 20th, 1867.*

---

---



# REPORT.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, }  
TRENTON, January 15, 1868.

## *To the Legislatures:*

The State debt, at this date, is three million one hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred dollars (\$3,196,100.00); at the close of the last fiscal year it was three million two hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred dollars (\$3,235,600.00); but bonds to the amount of ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$99,500.00) have since been paid, or provided for, which leaves the debt at the amount first above stated. On the first day of January, 1869, other bonds of the par value of ninety-nine thousand nine hundred dollars (\$99,900.00) will mature and must be paid, and by the accretion of the interest due January 1, 1869, on the whole debt of three million one hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred dollars (\$3,196,100.00), which is ninety five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$95,883.00) and of the interest, payable July 1, 1869, upon the same, reduced by the payment of ninety-nine thousand nine hundred dollars (\$99,900.00) January 1, 1869, which is ninety-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$92,886.00), an aggregate is produced of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars (\$288,669.00), which must be provided for by the present Legislature, according to the statutes creating this debt.

This debt grew out of the emergencies of civil war and in aid of the preservation of the national integrity and life, and is less in amount now, and ever has been, than the debt incurred by the people of more than one county in the State in the same cause.

And beyond this debt the State does not owe a dollar. By various legislative acts, the issue of bonds to the amount of four million dollars (\$4,000,000.00) was authorized for war purposes; of which, last year, a balance of six hundred and four thousand eight hundred dollars (\$604,800.00) remained unissued. That balance remains. Not a bond has been sold during the past year, and not a dollar has been borrowed by the State, for any purpose, during the same time. The Treasurer would occasionally transfer a portion of one fund in his custody to the credit of another; as, for instance, a portion of the War Fund to the credit of the State Fund, in order that he might discharge the liabilities of the latter, but no bank, or corporation, or

individual has been asked or invited to become the creditor of the State for any amount whatever.

#### STATE TAX.

The State tax levied last year, and very promptly paid over by the several county collectors, was three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000.00), of which seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000.00) were appropriated to State purposes, and the residue to the payment of the matured bonds and accruing interest of the public debt for the year 1868. But during the last year six hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-eight cents (\$651,617.48) have been paid to the Governor by the Government of the United States, on account of war claims due New Jersey. This payment will not, however, supersede the necessity of levying the annual State tax.

It would be very pleasant, were it practicable, to revert to the time preceding the year 1861, when for a series of years a State tax was pretermitted. But now there is an existing public debt, created by statutes which are unrepealed. The fourth section of the act of May 10, 1861, provides that the debt thereby authorized, two millions of dollars (\$2,000,000.00), should be paid by a tax to be annually levied and collected, and the quota of said tax should at the then next annual session of the Legislature, and annually thereafter, be apportioned among the several counties, and under this act the bonds that will mature in 1869 were issued, as well as the bonds which will become due in each successive year, never exceeding in one year, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) principal moneys, between and including the years 1869 and 1885.

The supplement of March 24, 1863, increases the loan one million of dollars, (\$1,000,000.00), declares that no more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) of the principal of this sum shall be made payable in one year, and the times of these payments are fixed between and including the years 1886 and 1896, and the fourth section provides that the debt thereby authorized, should be paid out of the tax directed by the act of May 10, 1861, to be annually levied and collected.

The further supplement of April 14, 1864, increasing the loan another million of dollars, enacts that not more than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) of the principal of this sum should be made payable in any one year, and then only between and including the years 1897 and 1902, and contains the same fourth section as the supplement of March 24, 1863.

These legislative acts clearly prove that the intention of the Legislature was to pay off the debt by instalments assessed and levied by way of tax annually, and further, that a portion of it at least should be paid by posterity. To omit the levying of a State tax for the next year would substantially repeal these statutes for the time being. No doubt exists as to the Legislative power to omit the enactment of the annual State tax law, but its expediency at the present time for many reasons is more than doubtful.

The amount of money received from the United States was as before stated, but one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of this sum were paid in August last, and credited to the War Fund. That fund subsequently advanced thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents (\$35,139.60) to the State Fund, and fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$14,874.47) to the School Fund, and as the balance, November 30, 1867, standing to the credit of the War Fund is only two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents (\$2,688.33) it follows that the August payment by the United States has been very nearly appropriated. This left but five hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-eight cents (\$551,617.48) for application in any direction, and this has been paid over by the Governor to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. There are other debts and liabilities growing out of the war besides the payment of the public debt, which are fairly chargeable to the War Fund, such as the payment of the claims of discharged and deceased volunteers or their families, and the families of naval recruits and colored men, the maintenance of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, the Soldiers' Children's Home, and other objects hereinafter more particularly referred to. During the current year one hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars, (\$124,851.00) will be needed for these purposes.

It has not been deemed proper that these moneys, paid by the United States on account of advances made for war purposes, and made, too, from the very funds raised by the sale of State bonds, should be turned into the Treasury and used for general purposes, but rather should be held, in whole or in part, as pledged to the payment of claims incident to the war, or used, as far as they might extend, to the extinguishment of the public debt, *pro tanto*.

The State tax, if levied, should be for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000), which was the amount raised last year. Of this sum, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$290,000) should be appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) to the general uses of the State. This latter sum will not be too large, for the State Fund, as before stated, is indebted to the War Fund thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$35,139.68), and being by statute sponsor for the School Fund, or bound to supply the deficiencies of the latter, is further indebted to the War Fund in the sum of fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$14,874.47).

#### WAR FUND.

The total receipts of this Fund for the last fiscal year were three hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$380,000), and, adding the balance in bank December 1, 1866, amount to four hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-six cents

(\$437,617.36), and its disbursements three hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$384,914.88); if to these are added the advances to the State and School Funds of fifty thousand and fourteen dollars and fifteen cents (\$50,014.15), the total disbursements will amount to four hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and three cents (\$434,929.03), leaving a balance in bank, to the credit of this Fund, of two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents (\$2,688.33).

During the current year the War Fund will be called upon to discharge a part, and possibly the whole, of the military claims following, to wit: The claims of families, and widowed or dependent mothers of volunteers, for what is called State pay, and remaining unaudited in this office, one thousand and ninety-two dollars and sixty cents (\$1,092.60). According to the Regimental Rolls filed here, one hundred and eighty-seven single men, and the families of one hundred and twenty-six married men of the Tenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, are entitled to this pay; and two hundred and three single men of the First New Jersey Cavalry, and the wives or mothers of one hundred and seventy-four married men, are equally entitled; this pay, in the aggregate, amounts to eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$11,266). The families or mothers of two hundred and forty-eight naval recruits and eighty-one colored troops, are entitled to the sum of twenty thousand five hundred dollars (\$20,500.00), and for discharged and deceased volunteers of other regiments, and for the families or mothers of the married men in the service of the United States, or as volunteers, twelve thousand one hundred and forty one dollars and forty cents (\$12,141.40), making in all the sum of forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000).

The foregoing is a mere estimate made from the records, of all who could claim anything from the State under the law of 1861 and its supplement. It is known that the New Jersey Volunteers are mustered out. That some naval recruits, and perhaps a few colored men remain, and that there are soldiers in the Army of the United States from New Jersey, whose families, estimated at fifty, are supposed to be entitled to the monthly pay of six dollars each. Besides these, there are names recorded in every regiment of volunteers, in whose behalf or that of their families, no claim has ever been made upon the bounty of the State.

At the present time, the whole number of naval recruits registered is five thousand two hundred and twenty-six, and of colored troops two thousand five hundred and twenty-two.

It was supposed last year that seventy-thousand dollars (\$70,000.00) would be needed to liquidate claims of a similar nature that might be presented during the year 1867. The actual payments amounted to twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$25,447.59), which is one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-one cents (\$139,128.71) less than they were in 1866, and five hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-five

cents less than in 1865—a most gratifying result, as showing “the beginning of the end” of these extraordinary expenditures.

No appropriation was made by the last Legislature in aid of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, located at Newark, and that institution had been maintained during the year upon the balances of former appropriations, which are now exhausted. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy cents (\$27,524.70) have been disbursed to the Commissioners during the year, and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) will be required for its support during the current year, inclusive of the annual appropriation in its behalf of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) made by the act of April 4, 1866.

There was paid from the Treasury during the year for the Soldiers' Children's Home, established at Trenton, the sum of twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars (\$22,600.00); that is to say, on account of appropriations ten thousand five hundred dollars (\$10,500.00); for the maintenance of pupils ten thousand six hundred and fifty dollars (\$10,650.00; for compensation of Commissioners one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); and for insurance four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450.00). The number of its inmates, who are pupils, by the last quarterly return, was one hundred and twenty-four. It is quite likely that the average number in attendance for the current year will be one hundred and fifty, which, at the cost fixed by statute—one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) for each pupil annually—will require an appropriation of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$22,500.00).

The salaries of certain officers and clerks are also chargeable to the War Fund, for the reason that these offices were rendered necessary by the war, or the duties performed therein have relation mainly if not altogether to business created by it; such are the salaries of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the Agent for Collecting Soldiers' Bounties, of four clerks in the Adjutant General's office, one at four dollars per day and three at three dollars per day each; of two clerks in the Quartermaster General's office, one at four dollars per day, the other at seventy-five dollars per month; of one clerk in the Treasurer's office, and one in the office of the Comptroller, each at four dollars per day; of one in the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at four hundred dollars per annum; and of one page in the Executive Chamber at two dollars per day and in every case, where the salary is reckoned by the day, Sundays are excluded. To pay these salaries for the current year will require twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$12,351.00.)

If, to the foregoing amounts be added twenty-thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) for incidental expenses, which is a sum sufficient to include the unexpended balances on account of the National Cemeteries at Gettysburg and Antietam, to pay the salary of the military storekeeper, the expenses of the Arsenal, and any further sums that may be necessary, in payment of charges for Soldiers' Certificates, there is an aggregate sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$124,851.00) chargeable to the War Fund, and which it may be called upon to pay during the present

year. To meet this charge the Treasurer has a cash balance in bank of two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents (\$2,688.33), and the State can reimburse the advances made to the State and School Funds, which are fifty thousand and fourteen dollars and fifteen cents (\$50,014.15); in all fifty-two thousand seven hundred and two dollars and forty-eight cents (\$52,702.48), showing a deficiency of assets amounting to seventy-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents (\$72,148.52), and which, if necessary, must be supplied by a temporary loan or by the receipt of other moneys from the United States.

#### SCHOOL FUND.

The receipts of this fund during the last year were one hundred and three thousand and forty-three dollars and thirty-two cents (\$103,043.32), the disbursements were one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$117,917.79), and the excess of the latter is consequently fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$14,874.47), which last amount, as before stated, is due the War Fund. But these receipts include five thousand three hundred dollars (\$5,300.00) paid in as principal moneys, by mortgagors upon securities held by the trustees of the fund, and one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-three cents (\$172.53) the balance in bank to its credit December 1, 1866. The income of the fund for the year was ninety-seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$97,570.79), but of this sum sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) were contributed by the State for the support of public schools by virtue of the seventy-first section of "an act to establish a system of Public Instruction," approved March 21, 1867. The actual income of the fund during the same time was thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$37,570.79), whereas the seventieth section of the same law appropriates from the annual income of the fund, for the support of public schools, the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00), and provides that, if the annual income of the fund is insufficient for this purpose, the deficiency shall be supplied by the State, and the advance replaced by the School Fund as soon as it can be done from its income. That income, exclusive of State appropriation, is now limited to the interest and dividends arising from its investments, the laws taxing the banks in contribution, having been repealed.

The balance in bank to the credit of this fund, December 1, 1867, was two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars (\$2,860.00).

In the month of April last the trustees of the School Fund, governed by the seventy-second section of the same law above referred to divided these sums, in the aggregate amounting to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), into three equal parts, and made them payable respectively on the fifteenth days of May, August, and November. Accordingly the same were paid over to the collectors of the several counties, and in the amounts following, to wit:



To Atlantic County.....	\$2,090 94
" Bergen county.....	3,177 73
" Burlington county.....	7,253 43
" Camden county.....	5,503 67
" Cape May county.....	1,105 72
" Cumberland county.....	4,024 91
" Essex county.....	12,746 02
" Gloucester county.....	2,853 63
" Hudson county.....	10,493 95
" Hunterdon county.....	4,775 14
" Mercer county.....	5,333 31
" Middlesex county.....	5,078 00
" Monmouth county.....	6,342 08
" Morris county.....	5,419 18
" Ocean county.....	1,969 98
" Passaic county.....	3,980 13
" Salem county.....	2,999 52
" Somerset county.....	3,179 12
" Sussex county.....	4,256 67
" Union county.....	2,954 28
" Warren county.....	4,462 59
	<hr/>
	\$100,000 00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The use of this fund belongs to Rutgers College, and is appropriated by law to the maintenance of a scientific school, at which the pupils shall be instructed gratuitously. These pupils must be citizens of the State, and are to be apportioned ratably among the several counties, each county being entitled to have in said school, at the same time, a number of pupils equal to its legislative representation, or in proportion to the same. This fund consists of State bonds, and amounts to one hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred dollars (\$115,400,000), which, at six per cent. annually, yields an income of six thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$6,924.00). This interest money has been paid during the year, and the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the fund is five hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-five cents (\$545.95).

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, certain land scrip was granted to the State, whose Legislature by act appointed Commissioners to take charge of the scrip, and to sell it in such mode and for such price as to them might seem most advantageous. This they did, and invested the proceeds in bonds of the State. The Commissioners were further ordered, semi-annually, to pay over the interest accruing from this fund to the Trustees of Rutgers College for the purpose above indicated, whilst the Treasurer of the State was directed to hold in his keeping the bonds or other securities belonging to the fund.

## BANK NOTE REDEMPTION FUND.

The securities of this fund were deposited with the Treasurer by the several Banks organized under the General Banking Law, to secure the payment of their circulation, and have been gradually diminishing year by year, as these banks have ceased to be State institutions or have surrendered their charters. The amount of this fund December 1, 1867, is denoted by the balance standing to its credit in the Treasury, which is seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$17,762.68); the receipts during the past year were four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and four cents (\$4,729.04), and the disbursements six thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$6,631.89).

It is not believed that any one of these banks is now in operation, except so far as may be necessary to wind up its affairs, and very soon this fund must disappear, either in the redemption of bank bills yet outstanding or in circulation, or by the surrender of the securities to such institution as contributed them, in the manner and at the time prescribed by law.

## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

The income of this fund consists of two items, viz, An annual State appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), and the yearly rent of eight hundred dollars (\$800.00) received from the United States for certain rooms in the State House allotted to the use of Federal Courts. The receipts have therefore been one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1,050.00), and the disbursements seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents (\$749.73). The balance standing to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was three hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$300.27).

## STATE FUND.

The credits of this fund during the last fiscal year were from income, five hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-six cents (\$507,743.66). Refunded from School Fund, five thousand and forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents (\$5,047.54). Balance in Bank December 1, 1866, fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents (\$51,125.76). Total five hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-six cents (\$563,916.96). The disbursements were five hundred and ninety-nine thousand fifty-six dollars and sixty-four cents (\$599,056.64), showing a deficiency of thirty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$35,139.68), which as before stated was made good from the War Fund.

In last year's report it was estimated that the receipts of this fund for the fiscal year of 1867, from the ordinary sources of revenue, in-

cluding the balance in bank December 1, 1866, and excluding any portion of the State tax, would not be less than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000.00). And the actual receipts of ordinary revenue for the past year, and computed according to the foregoing conditions, were four hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$449,813.58).

There would then have been no inability in this fund, after receiving its share of the State tax, to meet every legal claim upon it, but for the large and extraordinary appropriations made by the Legislature in different directions, those made in behalf of the Lunatic Asylum and State Prison alone amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$142,500.00).

DISBURSEMENTS FROM STATE FUND.

There were paid out on account of public printing fifty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and five cents (\$55,976.05), distributed among the following items, viz.:

Current printing.....	\$13,858 87
Assembly journal.....	4,109 76
Senate journal.....	3,239 00
Legislative documents.....	4,620 89
Laws in newspapers.....	23,420 45
Proclamations, &c.....	566 03
Journals (extra session).....	332 80
Pamphlet laws.....	5,693 26
Miscellaneous .....	135 00

\$55,976 05

This is in excess of the estimate nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and five cents (\$976.05), and of the disbursements of the preceding year one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventeen cents (\$1,285.17). In looking for the reason of this excess, there is no necessity for going beyond the volume of Legislative Documents, a huge, unwieldy work of one thousand four hundred pages which, unbound, cost the State nearly five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), and which is stuffed with many curious papers that have not usually, if ever appeared in any similar work—such as the reports and testimony in contested election cases, the speeches of members upon the presentation of a picture to the House of Assembly, &c. But, besides this matter of bulk, the cost of the work is now an independent charge upon the Treasury. A few years since the current printer of the Legislature was also the printer of documents, and for the latter work he was paid for press work, paper and stitching, but not for composition, because, as printer of the current work, he was supposed to have the documents in type; but by a recent law these functions have been vested in different persons, and consequently, composition must be paid for to both.

The pamphlet laws were delivered to the Treasurer on the 24th day of last June. The dispatch with which the work was done is

highly to be commended, and is a vast improvement upon the speed of former years. But here all eulogy must cease; the book is miserably printed, on shabby paper, with imperfect or worn out type, and garnished with an index, admirably adapted, to impress him who seeks for a topic through its pages, that if the labyrinth of Clusium and of Crete, are among the things of the past, yet the idea connected with those famous structures can repeat itself in another form and in another age.

If this were the fifteenth century, the era of Guttenberg and Faust, the execution of this work might escape criticism, but in three hundred years the progress in the art of printing, and in the materials manipulated by it, has been immense, and New Jersey, paying as she does a sound price for this service, cannot afford to publish her laws and records in a style inferior to that adopted by other states.

These pamphlet laws by statute are in part distributed among the executive and legislative departments of the several States and the United States, and are sent to divers colleges, and literary and learned societies, and should be worthy at the same time of the reputation of the State, and of the proficiency of her people in this, the noblest of the mechanic arts.

The act relative to the public printing, approved February 20, 1867; provides that the documents, pamphlet and current work, shall be printed on "white printing paper of good quality," and establishes the weight required to the ream, and the price to be paid for it, but the paper should be calendered paper, and this is not specified in the law, the words "good quality" not being considered capacious enough to include and require the action of the calender upon the paper.

The law and equity reports are printed upon paper approved by the Secretary of State, and no bill of the reporters is audited without his certificate of approval. In like manner it should be made his duty or that of some other officer to examine the paper upon which the public documents and pamphlet laws are printed, in other respects than weight and price, and to reject it if found to be unworthy of the State, its character and patronage.

#### STATE MILITIA.

The expenditures in behalf of the Militia of the State during the past year, were thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$32,150.28), which are thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$39,980.78) less than they were in the year 1866. The items are for

Equipments, clothing, etc.....	\$25,069 60
Pay of officers and privates.....	1,239 18
Armory rents.....	3,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,583 24
Transportation of Rifle Corps.....	258 26
	<hr/>
	\$32,150 28

The act organizing the Rifle Corps, approved March 30, 1864, enacted by its seventh section, that on the first Monday of April in each year, there should be paid to the treasurer of each company of active militia in the State, for armory rent, etc., the following sums: If the company consisted of at least thirty members in uniform and did not exceed fifty, exclusive of officers, the sum of sixty dollars; if of at least fifty and not exceeding seventy, the sum of eighty dollars; and if of eighty members, one hundred dollars.

But on the next day, the 31st of March, 1864, the State Guard act was approved, which by its fourteenth section provided that there should be paid on the first Monday in June in each year, to the treasurer of each company of active militia for armory rent, etc., if, exclusive of officers, the company consisted of not less than forty or more than sixty members in uniform, the sum of sixty dollars; if not less than sixty or more than eighty, eighty dollars; and if of eighty members, one hundred dollars.

It was conceded that both organizations proposed by these Legislative acts, were to be taken from the active militia, and that the payments required by both of the foregoing sections were to be made to companies of active militia, in express terms. As a legal principle, then, the latter law repealed every inconsistent or repugnant clause, contained in a former law dealing with the same subject matter, unless indeed, it could be maintained that the foregoing sections were not inconsistent with each other, and that it was the intention of those sections to pay an armory rent in April, and another in June to the same company, which was deemed to be a conclusion bordering on paradox, if not absurdity. Therefore, it was decided that those companies having less than forty members should receive no armory rent, and those consisting of not more than seventy men, should receive sixty dollars instead of seventy dollars. By this process the item of armory rent has been somewhat reduced.

Again, in the Rifle Corps act, the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private, for every day actually on duty, was fixed at a dollar and a half. But the act entitled "an act for the more effectual organization of the militia," approved April 6, 1865, in its twenty-third section limits the compensation to a rate not exceeding the rate per day allowed in the regular army of the United States for the time being, which is understood to be about fifty-three cents. As the number of parades is comparatively few, it is obvious that at this latter rate some time must elapse before the non-commissioned officer or private can pay, by his service, for the uniform and equipments received from the State, and for which he is legally chargeable. The decisions made upon the questions of armory rent, and the soldiers' per diem were submitted to and approved by the Attorney General. They were made with regret, and with prepossessions and inclinations the other way; but officials, and especially auditing officers, should adhere to law, and to a strict interpretation of it. The uniformed companies, by their deportment, their soldierly qualities, their discipline and drill, will always prove, in seasons of danger, a chief defence, and in time of peace an ornament. The interests of this branch of the public

service are cheerfully and cordially commended to the sympathy and patronage of the Legislature.

A much smaller sum than that disbursed during the past year will, as the law now stands, be required for the State Militia during the year 1868.

#### CRIMINAL COSTS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The State is made liable to pay the bills of costs of all criminals brought to the State Prison, and of their transportation thither. The costs are taxed by the clerk of the court in which judgment was rendered, and the transportation money is certified by the Keeper of the State Prison, and is dependent upon the number of prisoners and the distance travelled. The doctrine of constructive services, although forbidden to the taxing officer, under penalties, is apparent in very many of the bills of costs. There is, moreover, no uniformity in the taxation in the several counties, either as to items or amounts; in truth the bills of costs on file in this office clearly disclose the fact, and prove that there are twenty-one modes of taxation in New Jersey, one for each county. Some of these bills are exorbitant, and as against the State and the convict, most unfair. But the remedy is with the Legislature, and not with the Comptroller. The power of the Comptroller is limited; if he declines to audit the bill because it is against law, he can remit it to the clerk, with directions to reform it, and if the latter declines to do so, the bill can be sent to the proper court for retaxation. This has been done in some cases with effect, and in others not, which shows that the remedies in use are by no means specific in curing the disease. The transportation mileage, is in many instances rated at too high a figure, the distance travelled not being so great as the certificate specifies. If this is done according to a schedule furnished the Keeper of the Prison by the Inspectors, it should be re-examined and corrected. The amount paid out the last year for this account of transportation and costs was twenty-nine thousand and ninety-two dollars and ninety-one cents (\$29,092.91), being six thousand and fifteen dollars and fifty-one cents (\$6,015.51) less than in 1866, and was distributed among the several counties as follows, to wit:

COUNTY.	COSTS.	TRANSPORTATION.
Atlantic.....	\$339 80	\$126 00
Bergen.....	492 73	84 00
Burlington.....	961 87	57 00
Camden.....	6,929 30	201 25
Cape May.....	237 50	117 00
Cumberland.....	265 77	109 20
Essex.....	5,764 67	615 60
Gloucester.....	226 45	47 30
Hudson.....	2,440 06	633 50
Hunterdon.....	399 66	27 50
Mercer.....	665 73	28 00

COUNTIES.	COST.	TRANSPORTATION.
Middlesex.....	\$988 57	\$72 00
Monmouth.....	486 07	44 80
Morris.....	470 90	90 00
Ocean.....		
Passaic.....	2,238 79	399 60
Salem.....	134 14	57 60
Somerset.....	787 00	91 80
Sussex.....	849 88	170 00
Union.....	1,005 66	161 20
Warren.....	236 51	39 00
	<hr/> \$25,920 56	<hr/> \$3,172 35

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The amount disbursed on this account for the past year was ninety thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and seventy cents (\$90,750.-70), of which sixty-seven thousand dollars (\$67,000.00) were paid on appropriations, six thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$6,394.29) for salaries, and seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-one cents (\$17,356.41) for county patients, who are either paupers or such indigent insane persons as are, by law, charged upon the respective counties from which they come. In aid of these counties the State contributes one dollar (\$1.00) a week for each patient.

STATE PRISON.

The payments on account of this institution have been: On appropriations, seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars (\$75,500.00); for salaries, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-six cents (\$34,997.26); for repairs, seven thousand and twenty-one dollars and sixty-five cents (\$7,021.65); amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents (\$117,518.91).

BLIND, DEAF, DUMB AND IDIOTS.

The number of these unfortunate persons received in the Asylums of other States at the date of the last semi-annual bills furnished, was seventy-nine, viz.: Of blind pupils, thirty, eighteen of whom were in Pennsylvania and twelve in New York; of deaf and dumb, thirty-two, fifteen of whom were in New York, fourteen in Pennsylvania, and three in Connecticut; and at the Training School for feeble minded children at Media, Pennsylvania, seventeen pupils.

The annual appropriation for the support of the Blind is nine thousand dollars (\$9,000.00), of this sum, last year, six thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$6,269.88) were disbursed.

For the support of the Deaf and Dumb eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-one cents (\$8,421.51) have been paid out, which exceeds the annual appropriation to this object, four hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-one cents (\$421.51). The appropriations made annually to the institutions for the benefit of the blind and feeble minded are accompanied by the statutory qualification that the unexpended balance of appropriation, if any, shall be credited to its proper fund and thereby increase it in succeeding years, but this qualification is wanting in the statutes referring to the deaf and dumb. It is nevertheless suggested that this should make no difference; if eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) annually are appropriated to the support of the deaf and dumb, and but six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) are expended in any one year, the balance of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) should be carried over to the credit of that account for the following year. In this case, hitherto the appropriation has not been overdrawn, but a balance has accrued in favor of the fund and this balance will greatly exceed the excess of the last year.

For the Training School five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) are annually appropriated, last year three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$3,569.27) have been paid out, leaving a balance in favor of this school for 1867 of one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-three cents (\$1,430.73).

Since the foregoing sentences were penned, a letter has been received in this office from the Principal of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in which he states that the board and tuition without clothing, have averaged the past year, two hundred and sixty dollars for each pupil, and during the same time the clothing furnished each pupil from this State exceeded an average of twenty-five dollars. He states moreover, that the State of New York for her State pupils, in the same institution, annually pays for the board, clothing and tuition of each, two hundred and ninety dollars. The statute of New Jersey approved March 21, 1866, provides that the annual expenses of each deaf mute shall not exceed two hundred and forty dollars, and where the Governor is satisfied that the means of such mute, his or her parents or guardians, are insufficient to supply the mute with suitable clothing, the same may be supplied at a cost not exceeding twenty-five dollars in each case. The statutes in the case of the blind, and feeble minded, provide that the annual expense of each pupil shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars including clothing, and certainly no reason exists why the mutes should not be placed on the same footing. It is therefore respectfully suggested that provision be made by law that the annual expense of each deaf mute supported by the State be fixed at a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars including clothing.

#### REFORM SCHOOL.

This school, situated at or near Jamesburg, in the county of Middlesex, is now in operation, in consonance with the object of the law of April 6, 1865, as stated in its first section to be, the establishment



of a Reform Farm School, for the reformation of such boys, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, as may be committed to it. During the last fiscal year there have been disbursed on this account twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty cents (\$25,571.80), being the balance of appropriations made in former years to its use. Last winter no appropriation was made or asked for. For the current year fifteen thousand dollars will be required for the maintenance of this school.

## STATE SCHOOLS AND STATE BOARD.

The annual appropriations of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) to the Normal School, and of one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) to the Farnum School at Beverly, were, as usual, paid over on demand to the persons entitled to receive them. Of the one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) annually appropriated to public schools, the State, in the first instance, paid sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) out of the State Fund, and fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$14,874.47) from the War Fund, or seventy-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$74,874.47) of the appropriation; so that, for the support or in aid of these State schools, New Jersey has, altogether, during the last year, expended eighty-six thousand and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$86,074.47). A finite sum to secure an infinite object—the moral and intellectual education of the children of the people. If ignorance is not the mother of devotion, she is at least the fruitful mother of crime and pauperism, and this money, expended for the public schools, however large its sum may seem to be, is absolutely dwarfed by the cost to the State in the maintenance of criminals and insane paupers in the State Prison and Lunatic Asylum.

The State Board of Education is composed of seventeen members, viz: the Trustees of the School Fund, and the Trustees of the Normal School, with the Treasurer of the latter. The members of the board receive no compensation for their services, but their expenses, by the law, are ordered to be paid. Among other things it is made the duty of this Board to order all necessary repairs to the grounds, buildings, and furniture of the Normal School, to keep the buildings and furniture insured, and to authorize the payment of all necessary incidental expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the performance of his duties; the Superintendent is the Secretary of the Board. The expenditures on this account during the past year were three thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents (\$3,142.42). Of this amount six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents (\$677.93) were paid for the board bills and travelling expenses of the members of the board, and the residue of the amount was paid for advertising, printing, stationery, insurance, &c. So large an amount will not in all probability be required for the current year, certainly the expenses of the members will be diminished, as at least four special meetings of the Board were con-

vened at Trenton, during the past spring and summer, for the purpose of electing county superintendents who hold office during the pleasure of the Board, for a term not exceeding three years.

By the act to establish "a system of Public Instruction," the payment of one hundred dollars annually for Teachers' Institutes, in each county or in any two or more counties, which are adjoining, is charged to the State Fund. By the act of 1854 this amount was payable out of the income of the School Fund. No Teachers' Institutes were paid for during 1867, very probably none were held. But according to precedent the School Fund is chargeable with the payment of the per diem and mileage of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Assembly, who are entitled thereto as trustees of the School Fund, for every attendance upon the meetings of the trustees. If the precedent is right, which is more than doubtful, then the income of the fund is by so much diminished, but whether so or not the entire income of this fund is now less than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00) a year, the sum it is required to furnish to the annual appropriation in behalf of the public schools. As the law now is, the fund can never increase, when its entire revenue is spent year by year. In 1835 the income was augmented forty thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$40,835.58) by the receipts of bank tax. In 1866 it received from the same source six thousand dollars and sixty-two cents (\$6,000.62) and in 1867 nothing. If the Legislature by its enabling acts and repealing clauses has remitted this tax, should it not make it good to the School Fund by appropriations, or, which is the same thing, increase the State's contribution to the annual appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) in behalf of the public schools?

#### LEGISLATIVE ACCOUNT.

The amount paid on this account last year was sixty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$65,182.87), but this includes the incidental bill of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-four cents (\$29,434.34) which formerly constituted an account by itself, and last year, for the first time, was transferred to the legislative account; deduct that and the difference in amounts is small between the legislative accounts of 1866 and 1867.

#### JUDICIARY ACCOUNT.

The expenditures on this account during the last fiscal year were thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and four cents (\$38,750.04) against thirty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-two cents (\$33,163.52) expended the year before; but a law enacted last winter, increasing the salaries of the Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court eight hundred dollars each, explains this difference.

## SALARIES AND FEES.

This is a new account, opened during the year, to show the amount disbursed for salaries of the Governor, his Secretary, Secretary of State, Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also for fees of such officers as by law are authorized to receive them. It shows, moreover, the amount paid out for every clerk in the State House whose salary is chargeable to civil account. In 1866 these items were spread through two accounts, those of "Salaries" and "Office of Secretary of State," and by selecting such items from the latter account as properly belongs to Salary and Fees, and adding them to the account of "Salaries," we have the disbursements of 1866 twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$22,572.69) against twenty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents (\$23,222.40) for 1867, or the latter year exceeds the former six hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents (\$649.71). But the excess would have been the other way but for the legislative acts of last session, which increased the compensation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and added a salary of one thousand dollars in the Treasurer's office to the pay roll of the civil list.

## STATE HOUSE EXPENSES.

This is a comprehensive account, and its disbursements have reference to every thing done in and about the State House and grounds to keep them in good order, to the repairs of furniture and its supply when necessary, to the salaries of the keeper and his laborers, to the payment for fuel and lights, insurance, &c., &c. And the aggregate amount of payments was seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$7,679.37). No great diminution in this account for the current year can be reasonably expected, for extensive repairs have been made in the Senate and Assembly Chambers, both as respects ventilation and heating. These rooms have been rendered more comfortable and agreeable than they have ever been before. New carpets, matting and curtains have been supplied, and the rooms thoroughly painted.

## COMMISSIONERS OF STATE LIBRARY.

The appropriations for adding a wing to the State House and furnishing the Executive Chamber, Comptroller's office, State Library and a committee room, all in that wing, and for altering, preparing and furnishing rooms for the Courts of the United States, were in all thirty-nine thousand dollars (\$39,000.00). At the beginning of the last fiscal year the balance of appropriations unexpended was two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$2,679.57) at its close it was two hundred and seven dollars and fifty-

three cents (\$207.53), showing the disbursements by the Commissioners of the State Library to whom the fund was entrusted, to have been two thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and four cents (\$2,472.04).

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

This work is understood to require at the present time no further appropriation. The act to complete the geological survey of the State, approved March 30, 1864, required the work to be completed within four years, at the expense of twenty thousand dollars (\$20 000.00) aside from the costs of publication thereof, one quarter being payable every year. There have been paid out last year on this account for appropriation five thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$5,278 98), and for publication one thousand two hundred and eleven dollars and forty-one cents (\$1,211.41). Total six thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$6,490.39). The sum paid on appropriation seems to exceed the statutory limit, and is owing to the fact of an unexpended balance from a former year having been added to the quota of the last year.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By statute approved March 20, 1866, one thousand dollars (\$1,000) were appropriated annually, for three years, to the State Agricultural Society, the first payment to be made May 1, 1866, and the preamble to the statute recites the motive of the Legislature in making the appropriations. It was to reimburse the entomologist of the Society, for outlays by him made, in preparing a work on the manner of destruction and the habits of such insects as ravage fruits, fruit trees, and grains within this State. The annual appropriation was paid last year to the Secretary of the Society.

#### ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES ON CIVIL ACCOUNT.

Pursuing the new distribution of accounts in the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller, which distribution is an improvement on the system hitherto adopted, the following estimate of expenditure, for the current year, on civil account, is submitted, viz.:

Legislature.....	\$36,000 00
Printing .....	56,000 00
Judiciary salaries, circuit fees, mileage, criers, reporters' salaries and reports.....	45,000 00
State Militia.....	14,000 00
Transportation and costs.....	30,000 00
Salaries and fees.....	24,000 00
Lunatic Asylum and County Patients.....	26,000 00
Public Schools and State Board of Education.....	62,000 00

State Prison, salaries and repairs.....	\$45,000 00
Normal and Farnum Schools, and Normal School repairs,	12,000 00
Blind, idiots, deaf and dumb (appropriations).....	22,000 00
State-house expenses.....	8,000 00
Commissioners of State Library (balance of appropriations).....	207 53
Stationery, Binding and Postage.....	3,200 00
Pensions, Requisitions and Wrecks.....	1,350 00
State Library, and Agricultural appropriations.....	1,250 00
Reform School.....	15,000 00
Geological Survey (balance of appropriation).....	1,681 76
Contingent and Incidental Expenses.....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	417,689 29
Due to War Fund from State and School Funds.....	50,014 15
	<hr/>
	\$467,703 44

It will be perceived that this estimate is not intended to cover appropriations that may be made of an extraordinary character by the Legislature, but is simply a statement of the moneys that will be required in the current year to discharge the ordinary liabilities of the State on civil account, or of appropriations already made by law.

The revenues of the State during the past year, exclusive of the balance in bank December 1, 1866, or any portion of the State tax, or any extraordinary receipt, or any receipts by the Treasurer for premiums on or sales of scrip stock of the Joint Companies, were four hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-six cents (\$418,170.36). This amount, then, represents the income of the State from its ordinary sources of revenue for the last year. This revenue will not be less this year than it was last, and probably will be greater, for the State having granted by act of March 14, 1867, to the Morris Canal and Banking Company, during the continuance of its charter, certain land and land under water, subject to conditions, for the annual payment of twenty-five thousand dollars, a ratable proportion thereof for the first year fell due upon the first instant, and was promptly paid by the Company; it amounted to \$20,410.95, and belongs, of course, to the revenue of 1868.

The State, moreover, by act of April 11, 1867, leased for fifty years certain lands in Hudson county to the Newark and New York Railroad Company for the annual rent of five thousand dollars, payable on the first day of April in each year. All this is so far plain enough, but there is in the second section of this law a proviso which contains machinery enough if put into operation to render it doubtful when the State will get this rent if ever. This proviso declares that this company for its own protection against individuals or corporations, who may have any claims to the leased lands, whether in the water or out of the water, may pay the rent into the Supreme Court and before or afterwards give ten days notice to the claimants and Attorney-General of the intention of this company to apply to the Supreme

Court, to frame an issue to try the title, then follow examinations, jury trial, judgment and execution, and there may be, of course, any number of these. If the Railroad Company succeed in recovering judgment, the rent in the keeping of the Supreme Court is to be paid into the Treasury of the State. But if the claimant succeeds, the rent is to abate proportionally or altogether as the case may be. It would not be safe then to rely upon this source of income with any certainty. But without it, and including that portion of the State tax, which is fifty thousand dollars for the year 1868, and the aforesaid payment of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, the entire revenue of the State for the current year is rated at four hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars (\$488,000.00) to liquidate four hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and three dollars and forty-four cents (\$467,703.44) which constitute the amount of liabilities recited in the foregoing estimate.

This estimate of probable income for the current year is not affected by the fact, that twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-one cents (\$26,724.41) were paid in last year for transit duties, which in truth belonged to the year before. For the reason stated in regard to the Morris Canal and Banking Company and because the receipts of 1867 from other ordinary sources are in excess of the receipts of its predecessor no fear is entertained that the income of the current year will fall below the estimate.

#### RAILROADS AND CANALS.

There is no uniform mode of taxation as applied to these corporations. The law for each is contained in its charter. Thus, the Morris Canal and Banking Company pay neither transit duty or tax upon its capital. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company pay transit duties but no tax. The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company pays both, and the other roads contributing to the treasury pay a tax upon their capital or earnings, as the case may be. The payments last year were as follows, to wit: Delaware and Raritan Canal Company for transit duties, ninety-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-six cents (\$97,684.26), being in excess of the previous year nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$9,192.37). But in point of fact the payments last year included twenty six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-one cents (\$26,724.41) which belong to the fiscal year 1866, although paid in 1867. This throws the balance the other way, and indicates a diminution in receipts for the last year, as compared with the year before, of seventeen thousand ve hundred and thirty-two dollars and four cents (\$17,532.04).

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company for transit duties, paid one hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$133,726.27), being in excess of the payments in 1866 of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-three cents (\$12,251.33).

New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company for transit duties, paid thirty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$36,799.29), an excess beyond the receipts of 1866 of one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents (\$1,188.76).

The Belvidere Delaware and Flemington Railroad paid fifty dollars and fourteen cents (\$50.14).

The transit duties paid in during the last year amounted to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents (\$268,259.96), and of this sum the amount properly belonging to the income of the last year is two hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-five cents (\$241,535.55), and for taxes upon capital, &c., the following were paid:

The Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	\$36,998 40
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company....	25,000 00
Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company.....	1,240 00
Morris and Essex Railroad Company.....	26,437 50
Warren Railroad Company.....	10,295 25
	<hr/>
	\$99,971 15

These transit duties and taxes in the aggregate amount to three hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and six dollars and seventy cents (\$341,506.70), and constitute more than three quarters or seventy-five per cent of the entire ordinary revenue of the State during the past year. They moreover exceed the receipts during 1866 from the same sources twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-six cents (\$23,646.66).

The probabilities are that these payments will not decrease in coming years, for other railroads according to their charters must sooner or later become contributors to the treasury. Some of those now contributing have increased their capitals and the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, are bound, by the statute approved March 16, 1854, to pay the transit duties now required, after the year 1869.

If that wise provision which generally governs individuals and ought always to govern States, and is indicated by the maxim "live within your income" should prevail in the Legislature of New Jersey, as doubtless it will, then will appear the rare spectacle of a State which pays its executive, judicial and legislative expenses without taxing the people. This was the condition of the State before the recent war, and by economy that condition may be restored.

#### OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

From assessment of private acts the receipts during the past year were eight thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars (\$8,970.00), an increase over the previous year of one thousand ninety-eight dollars (\$1,098.00).

From fines and forfeited recognizances the receipts were four thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$4,980.00), an increase of seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-four cents (764.84) during the last year. The law is plain, in one sense at least in regard to this matter. It is made the duty of the clerks in their respective counties, within ten days after the Court term ends, to make out an abstract of fines and amercements awarded, and of judgments rendered on recognizance at that term for the use of the State, and this abstract to transmitt in duplicate, one copy to the Treasurer and one to the Comptroller on or before the first day of November, annually. This is seldom done, and usually then by those who report no fines, amercements, or judgments on recognizance in their counties. If the clerks were only half as vigilant in this service as they are in taxing costs against the State in the cases of State Prison convicts, the public treasury would gain much; for no doubt exists whatever that considerable sums of money are now outstanding in the hands of sheriffs and other officers on this account, which belong to the State, but who these officers are, and what amounts they hold, can never be known without the abstracts, which should contain the names of the persons fined and amerced, and the names of the judgment debtors on recognizance.

When moneys on this account are paid to the Treasurer, there is no satisfactory mode of ascertaining whether the correct amount has been paid in or not, in the absence of the abstract. This, certified by the clerk and filed, would form a record in the proper office where such payments are audited.

From licenses and fees \$2,327 have been received, which exceeds the revenue from the same source during 1866, \$388, and from foreign Insurance Companies the tax received by the State has amounted to \$1,991.25.

#### RATABLES.

It is made the duty of the Assessor of every township and ward in the State, by the act creating the office of Comptroller, to transmitt to this office, on or before the 15th day of September, annually, an abstract of the amount of all the ratables in the township or ward, designating therein the quota of tax and the number of taxable inhabitants.

And the further supplement to "An Act concerning taxes," approved April 11, 1866, provides that the Board of Assessors of each county shall meet at the county seat, at the time prescribed by law, which, by the act of 1846, is declared to be the first Monday in September in each year, and then and there examine the duplicates of the several Assessors, and compute and ascertain the whole value of real and personal estate in their county, after the deduction of debts, to be taxed according to the value contained in the duplicates; "and it shall be the duty of such Assessors, at such meeting, to make out two abstracts of the net value of taxable real and personal property in each township and ward, to be signed by every Assessor present



and within three days delivered to the county collector, who shall forthwith file one of them, and transmit the other to the Comptroller for the use of the Legislature.

The first requirement has not generally been complied with. Compliance with the second has been rendered by fifteen counties.

Here are two very plain and necessary requirements. The one abstract, containing the amount of all the ratables, with the tax quotas and the number of taxable inhabitants, to be returned by the Assessor. The other, stating the value of the taxable real and personal property, to be signed by the Board of Assessors and delivered to the county collector, who shall forthwith transmit it to the Comptroller.

Now, here are six counties whose collectors make no returns, and yet their inhabitants and their real and personal estates are to be taxed by the Legislature in the annual State tax law. It is difficult to make a tax levy, in such cases, either fairly or intelligently, for the quotas of the defaulting counties must be estimated by consulting former abstracts or from conjecture.

#### COAL.

The contract for furnishing coal at the State House for the use of the Legislature was awarded to Blackfan, Wilkinson & Co., as the lowest bidders therefor. Advertisements soliciting proposals were inserted in the daily newspapers of Trenton, for the term and at the time prescribed by law, and the proposals when received were duly filed. The quantity furnished was sixty tons of egg and fifty tons of stove coal, at the prices of \$4.78 and \$5.03 per ton respectively. The whole amount of which was one hundred and ten tons, at the cost of \$538.30, and the cost included the delivery.

#### CONCLUSION.

The clerical duties in the offices of Treasurer and Comptroller have been well done. The clerks have been faithful and efficient.

In conclusion it may be suggested that the multitude of vouchers in these offices cannot be scrutinized by a legislative joint committee on treasurer's accounts, who only devote to their examination a few days or less in every year. A searching and rigorous annual examination of the public accounts is most desirable as a safeguard in protection of the moneys of the people and the test of the fidelity of their public servants.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. K. McDONALD,  
*Comptroller, etc.*



1701

---

---

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**JOINT COMMITTEE**  
ON  
**TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS,**  
TO THE LEGISLATURE,  
WITH  
**THE TREASURER'S REPORT**  
TO THE GOVERNOR,  
ON  
**THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.**

---

---



## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
TRENTON, N. J., December 5th, 1867. }

*To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The Joint Committee of the Legislature on Treasurer's Accounts respectfully report : That they have examined the accounts of Howard Ivins, State Treasurer, compared them with the vouchers relating thereto and find them in all respects correct.

Upon an examination of the books in which are included the transactions of the past fiscal year together with balances remaining from the business of former years, your Committee have found the condition of the Finances of the State, in all the departments entrusted to the Treasurer, to be as set forth in the balance sheet and statements of accounts hereto annexed.

The balance to the credit of the School Fund is two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.....	\$2,860 00
To the credit of Agricultural Fund, five hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-five cents.....	545 95
To the credit of Bank Note Redemption Fund, seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents.....	17,762 68
To the credit of the War Fund, two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.....	2,688 33
To the credit of the State Library, three hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents.....	300 27

All of which are deposited in bank as directed by law.

The securities belonging to the State, to the School Fund and to the Agricultural College Fund, were all found in the possession of the Treasurer.

The Committee feel that great credit is due the State Treasurer for the correct and systematic manner in which his accounts are kept, and that the business of the important department entrusted to his care has been conducted in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Committee.

In the further discharge of their duty the Committee examined and destroyed notes returned by banks organized under the General Banking Law, amounting in the aggregate to one thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars, belonging respectively to the following banks:

Bank of Bloomfield.....	\$613 00
Cataract City Bank.....	237 00
Exchange Bank of New Jersey at Toms River.....	207 00
Hudson River Bank.....	247 00
National Bank, Paterson.....	106 00
North River Bank.....	205 00
Passaic County Bank.....	2 00

---

**\$1,617 00**

---

W. W. WARE,  
 AMOS ROBINS,  
*Senate Committee.*

DAVID AYRES,  
 E. A. STANSBURY,  
 WM. M. ILIFF,  
 A. H. FORT,  
 FRANCIS CORLIES,  
*House Committee.*

---

# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

---

*General Balance sheet of the books of the Treasury*

## STATE FUND.

## DEBIT.

Amount of securities.....\$1,099,670 44

*War Fund.*

Balance Dec. 1, 1866....\$2,555,963 40

Disbursed during the year 102,689 34

---

\$2,658,652 74

Less amount of Bonds (ex-  
empt from taxation) paid  
by Commissioners of the  
Sinking Fund, January

1, 1867..... 99,600 00

---

\$2,559,052 74

*United States of America.*

Balance Dec. 1, 1866.... \$777,516 76

Disbursed during the year 42 84

---

\$777,559 60

Less amount received on

account..... 100,000 00

---

677,559 60

*Antietam Cemetery.*

Balance Dec. 1, 1866.... \$1,527 13

Disbursed during the year 1,000 00

---

2,527 13

*Gettysburg Cemetery.*

Balance Dec. 1, 1866.... \$2,575 35

Disbursed during the year 1,182 70

---

3,758 05

*Temporary Loan to School Fund.....*

---

3,242,897 52

14,874 47



*At the close of the Fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.*

## STATE FUND.

## CREDIT.

Amount Dec. 1, 1866.....	\$1,155,730 82	
Amount charged account		
R. M. Smith (late Treasurer).....	\$181 17	
Less amount credited Jas.		
S. Yard.....	68 25	
		112 92
Receipts during the year.....	507,743 66	
		\$1,663,587 40
Disbursements .....	599,056 64	
		<u>\$1,064,530 76</u>

## WAR FUND.

Loan on Bonds (exempt from taxation).

Amount outstanding Dec.		
1, 1866.....	\$2,801,800 00	
Less amount due and re-		
deemed by Commission-		
ers of Sinking Fund,		
Jan. 1, 1867.....	99,600 00	
		\$2,702,200 00
Loan on Bonds (taxable).		
Amount outstanding Dec. 1, 1866.....	593,400 00	
		<u>\$3,295,600 00</u>

*General Balance Sheet of the Books of the Treasury*

## DEBIT.

*School Fund.*

Amount of securities Dec.		
1, 1866.....	\$557,115 39	
Bonds and mortgages paid		
off.....	5,300 00	
	<hr/>	\$551,815 39
Invested during the year.....	2,440 00	
Cash in Mechanics National Bank.....	2,860 00	
	<hr/>	\$557,115 39

*Agricultural College Fund.*

Amount of securities Dec. 1, 1866.....	\$112,280 00	
Amount credited Commissioners.....	3,220 00	
	<hr/>	115,400 00
Trenton Banking Company (War Fund)	\$2,688 33	
Trenton Banking Company (Agricultural College Fund).....	545 95	
Trenton Banking Company, (State Library Fund) .....	300 27	
Mechanics' National Bank (Bank Note Redemption Fund).....	17,762 68	
	<hr/>	21,297 23
		<hr/>
		\$5,051,255 05

*At the close of the Fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.*

## CREDIT.

*School Fund.*

Amount Dec. 1, 1866....	\$546,100 07	
Income during the year..	97,570 79	
	<hr/>	\$643,670 86
Disbursements .....	101,429 94	
	<hr/>	\$542,240 92
<i>Temporary Loan from the War Fund.....</i>		14,874 47

*Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund.*

Amount Dec. 1, 1866....	\$112,825 95	
Amount charged securities	3,120 00	
	<hr/>	115,945 95
Income during the year.....	6,924 00	
	<hr/>	122,869 95
Disbursements.....	6,924 00	
	<hr/>	115,945 95

*Bank Note Redemption Fund.*

Amount Dec. 1, 1866....	\$19,665 53	
Received during the year.	4,729 04	
	<hr/>	24,394 57
Disbursements.....	6,631 89	
	<hr/>	17,762 68

*State Library Fund.*

Received during the year.....	1,050 00	
Disbursed.....	749 73	
	<hr/>	300 27
		<hr/>
		\$5,051,255 05



## SECURITIES BELONGING TO STATE FUND.

Certificate for one thousand (1000) shares of the stock of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, par value	\$100,000 00
Certificate (No. 154, dated April 3, 1832), for one thousand (1000) shares of the joint stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, par value	100,000 00
Certificate (No. 3,640, dated July 15, 1864), for five hundred (500) shares of the joint stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, par value	50,000 00
Certificate (No. 2,565, dated January 19, 1866), for two hundred and sixty-two (262) shares of the joint stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, par value	26,200 00
Certificate (No. 4,554, dated January 18, 1865), for one hundred and twenty-five (125) shares of the joint stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, par value	12,500 00
Two (2) six per cent. coupon bonds (\$12,000 each) of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, No. 804 and 805, dated February 1, 1853, redeemable February 1, 1883, interest (due semi-annually) paid to August 1, 1867	24,000 00
One (1) six per cent. coupon bond of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, No. 958, dated July 1, 1850, redeemable July 1, 1870, interest (due semi-annually) paid to July 1, 1867	20,000 00
Bond and mortgage of Edith Heuling, interest paid to September 10, 1867	2,300 00
Bonds of the several counties of the State for the surplus revenue of the United States loaned	764,670 44
	\$1,099,670 44

## RECEIPTS.

*State Fund.*

Statement A. Transit duties (tax on business of Railroads and Canals) ..	\$268,259 00	
Statement B. Revenue (interest and dividends on stocks, &c.) .....	121,213 05	
Statement C. Tax on capital stock of Railroads .....	99,971 15	
Statement D. Returns of Secretary of State for monies received and paid by him into the Treasury .....	13,023 25	
Statement E. Fines and forfeited recognizances .....	4,980 00	
Statement F. Commissioners of deeds in other States (certificate of Governor) .....	265 00	
Statement G. Conscience money account .....	31 25	
	<hr/>	\$507,743 66
Balance in Bank, December 1, 1866..	\$51,125 76	
Refunded from School Fund for special loan, balance due December 1, 1866... \$4,000 00		
Drafts not collected, for tax due on capital stock of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden, New Jersey .....	897 54	
City Bank of Perth Amboy. ....	150 00	
	<hr/>	5,047 54
		<hr/>
		56,173 30
		<hr/>
		\$563,916 96
Excess of disbursements over receipts transferred from War Fund .....		35,139 68
		<hr/>
		\$599,056 64

# STATEMENTS.

## STATEMENT A.

### *Transit Duties.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	5.	By Richard Stockton, Treasurer, for Transit duties on Delaware and Raritan Canal to September 30, 1866,	26,724	41
1867.				
January	11.	Richard Stockton, Treasurer, for Transit duties on Delaware and Raritan Canal to December 31, 1866,	21,626	27
	17.	William V. Cooley, Transit duties on Belvidere and Delaware and Flemington Railroads to December 31, 1866,	50	14
March	1.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, to Transit duties on New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to December 31, 1866,	10,197	20
		Benjamin Fish, agent, Transit duties on Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company to December 31, 1866,	38,432	05
May	6.	William H. Gatzmer, agent, Transit duties on Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company to March 31, 1867,	37,239	54
	16.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, Transit duties on New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to March 31, 1867,	8,182	80
June	21.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, on account of Transit duties from New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,	5,000	00
July	9.	Benjamin Fish, agent, on account of Transit duties from Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company,	10,000	00
	13.	Richard Stockton, Treasurer, Transit duties due from Delaware and Raritan Canal, quarters ending March 30 and June 30, 1867,	26,416	36
August	1.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, balance of Transit duties from New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to July 1, 1867,	3,618	41
		William H. Gatzmer, agent, balance of Transit duties due from the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company to June 30, 1867,	20,262	17
October	5.	Richard Stockton, Treasurer, on account of Transit duties from the Delaware and Raritan Canal,	10,000	00
Oct.	14.	Richard Stockton, Treasurer, balance of Transit duties from Delaware and Raritan Canal to September 30, 1867	12,917	22
	31.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, Transit duties for quarter ending September 30, 1867,	9,800	88
Nov.	14.	Richard Stockton, Treasurer, Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, amount of Transit duties, quarter ending September 30, 1867,	32,792	51
			268,259	96

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT B.

*Revenue.*

1867.			Dolls.	Cts.
January	26.	By interest on Bond 958, Joint Companies, to January 1, 1867,	600	00
Feb.	21.	State Tax of 1866,	70,000	00
	22.	Interest on Bond of Joint Companies to February 1, 1867,	720	00
March	18.	Premium on $\frac{1}{4}$ share Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, stock sold to J. P. Lansing,	16	25
May	6.	Dividend on 2887 shares of stock of Joint Companies for 1866,	14,485	00
June	27.	Premium on sale of scrip (second instalment paid) representing 721 shares stock of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company,	15,862	00
July	5.	Interest on Joint Companies' bond No. 958 to July 1, 1867,	600	00
August	1.	Interest on Joint Companies' bonds Nos. 804 and 805 to August 1, 1867,	720	00
		Dividend on 2887 shares stock of Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company to August 1, 1867,	14,485	00
	20.	Premium on sale 7-20 share of stock Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company,	9	80
October	5.	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Edith Heulings to September 20, 1867,	161	00
Nov.	27.	Premium on 144 shares of stock of the Consolidated Companies,	3,654	00
			<hr/>	
			121,213	06

## STATEMENT C.

*Tax on Capital Stock of Railroads.*

1867.			Dolls.	Cts.
January	4.	By Samuel Knox, Treasurer, tax on capital stock of Central Railroad of New Jersey to December 31, 1866.	36,998	40
	8.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, tax on capital stock of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to December 31 1866.	25,000	00
	24.	John Hopper, Treasurer, tax on capital stock of Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company,	1,240	00
Feb.	5.	Isaac Van Wagoner, Treasurer, for tax on capital stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company,	26,437	50
April	15.	A. J. Odell, tax on capital stock of Warren Railroad Company,	10,295	25
			<hr/>	
			99,971	15



## STATEMENT D.

TRENTON, N. J. November 30, 1867

*To Howard Ivins, Esq., Treasurer of the State of New Jersey :*

I herewith return the following amounts received for and on behalf of the State as follows:

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			
June	29.	For assessments on private acts passed by the Legislature of New Jersey session of 1867 :	
		From Railroad Incorporations on Private Acts,	3,690 00
		From Insurance Incorporations on Private Acts,	300 00
		From Banking Incorporations on Private Acts,	1,025 00
		From Gas Light and Water Incorporations on Private Acts,	425 00
		From all other,	3,580 00
			<hr/>
		As per Statement X,	8,970 00
Nov.	30.	From Foreign Insurance Companies, State tax,	1,991 25
		From Peddlers' Licenses,	1,423 00
		From Attorneys and Councillors' Licenses,	177 00
		From Civil Commissioners,	462 00
			<hr/>
			13,023 25

H. N. CONGAR,  
*Secretary of State.*

## STATEMENT X.

*Assessment on Private Acts.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			
January	30.	By supplement to an act to incorporate Paterson Gas Light Company.	25 00
		Supplement to an act to incorporate Holden Machine Company,	20 00
		Act to incorporate the Curran Bowering Manufacturing Company,	30 00
Feb.	2.	Act to incorporate the Discovery Iron Company of Burlington,	30 00
	14.	Act to incorporate the East Lake Woolen Manufacturing Company,	30 00
	15.	Act to incorporate the New Brunswick City Railroad Company,	100 00
	20.	Act to incorporate the Beaver Brook Slate Company,	30 00
	25.	Act to incorporate the Bergen Hill Pleasure Ground Association,	25 09
March	6.	Act to incorporate the Pequannock Peat Manufacturing Company,	30 00
		Act to incorporate the Atlantic Cranberry Company,	25 00
		Act to enable the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway to close business,	25 00

		Dolls. Cts.
1867.		
March	6. Supplement to act to incorporate the Morris and Essex Railroad Company,	1,000 00
	Act to incorporate Hudson County Skating and Base Ball Ground Association,	25 00
	Act to incorporate American and European Commercial News Association,	25 00
	8. Act to incorporate Farmers' Marl Company of New Jersey,	30 00
	14. Act to incorporate Centenary Silver Mining Company,	30 00
	19. Act to incorporate Empire Manufacturing Company,	30 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate Newark and New York Railroad Company,	200 00
	21. Act to incorporate New Jersey Sugar Refining Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate New Jersey Ice Company,	30 00
	28. Act to incorporate Adams Manufacturing Company,	30 00
April	1. Act for the relief of Trenton Hall and Building Association,	25 00
	3. Act to incorporate Peoples' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Newark,	25 00
	9. Act to incorporate Atlantic Mail Steam Ship Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate United States Mail Steam Navigation Company,	30 00
	10. Act to incorporate Ryle Silk Manufacturing Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate Phoenix Locomotive and Manufacturing Company,	20 00
	Act to incorporate Passaic Land Improvement Company,	30 00
	11. Supplement to act to incorporate American Commercial Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the American Commercial Company,	25 00
	12. Supplement to act to incorporate Orange Cemetery in the county of Essex,	25 00
	Act to incorporate Randolph Iron Company,	30 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate Newark and Irvington Horse Car Railroad Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate Excelsior Brewing Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company,	25 00
	13. Act to incorporate New Jersey Slate and Mining Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate Spottswood and Old Bridge Turnpike Company,	1 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Dale Manufacturing Company,	20 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Jefferson Machine Works,	20 00
	16. Act to incorporate the Delaware Rolling Mill,	30 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Newark Horse Car Railroad Company,	30 00
	17. Act to incorporate the Weehawken Docks,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Defiance Cranberry Company,	30 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the East Trenton Crockery and Kaolin Company,	20 00
	Act to incorporate the Frie Transportation Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the National Storage Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Valentine Oil Manufacturing and Transportation Company,	30 00
	20. Act to incorporate the Hamilton Land Improvement Company,	30 00

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

249

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
April	23. Act to incorporate the Hudson Land Improvement Company,	30 00
	24. Act to incorporate the Mount Holly Water Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the New Jersey Mining Company,	30 00
May	3. Supplement to act to confirm agreements between Railroad Co's. between New York and Philadelphia,	50 00
	Act to incorporate the Yardville and Colt Neck Turnpike Company,	2 40
	9. Act for relief of Benjamin Youmans,	25 00
	10. Act to incorporate the Hunterdon Pressed Brick Company,	30 00
	14. Act to amend Central American Transit Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Squankum Marl Company,	25 00
	20. Supplement to act to incorporate the New Brunswick Water Company,	25 00
	22. Act to incorporate the Pompton and Paterson Turnpike Company,	4 00
June	5. Act to incorporate the Millville Manufacturing Company,	20 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Artificial Navigation Company between Passaic and Delaware Rivers,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Newark Ice Company,	20 00
	6. Act to incorporate the Vineland Loan and Improvement Company,	25 00
	7. Act to incorporate the Mays Landing Water Power Company,	50 00
	8. Act to incorporate the Bridgewater Hotel Company,	25 00
	Act for relief of George N. Creamer,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Vineland Fruit Preserving Company,	30 00
	11. Act to incorporate the Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Passaic Ice and Land Improvement Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate Our Own Flour Mill Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Holmes Gold Company of Montana,	30 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Trenton and Allentown Turnpike Company,	25 00
	12. Act to incorporate the Boonton Cemetery Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the New York Associates,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Redfield Park Railroad Company,	10 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Velvet Company,	20 00
	Act to incorporate the Redfield Land and Building Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Goodwinville and Paterson McAdamized Road Company,	6 00
	Act to incorporate the Port Oram and Ferro Monte Railroad Company,	20 00
	13. Act to incorporate the Water Gap and Delaware Railroad Company,	400 00
	14. Act to incorporate the Pemberton Marl Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Manalapan and Keyport Horse Railroad,	10 00
	Act to incorporate the Raritan Cemetery Company, Keyport,	25 00
	Act to incorporate a Pier and Railway at Keyport,	30 00
	15. Act to incorporate the Elizabethtown Gas Light Company,	25 00
	Act to authorize sale of real estate of Abraham Ackerman, deceased,	25 00
	21. An act for relief of William S. Hunt,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Hunterdon Railroad,	200 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Newark, Bloomfield and Mont Clair Horse Railroad Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the National Patent Rectifying Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Newark, Bloomfield and Mont Clair Horse Railroad Company,	20 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Manchester Land Company,	20 00

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
June	22. Supplement to incorporate the Ogden Mine Railroad Company,	110 00
	24. Act to incorporate the Passaic Boat Club,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Chester Railroad Company,	60 00
	26. Act to incorporate the Toms River and Forked River Turnpike Company,	6 00
	Act to incorporate the New Jersey Pneumatic Transportation Company,	80 00
	Act to incorporate the Central New Jersey Land and Improvement Company,	80 00
	26. Act to incorporate the General Accident Insurance Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Elizabeth and New Providence Railroad Company,	100 00
	Act to incorporate the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Enterprise Mutual Life Insurance Company,	100 00
	Act to incorporate the Artificial Navigation Company between Newark bay and New York bay,	25 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Bergen Port Copper Company,	20 00
	27 Act to incorporate the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company,	100 00
	Act to incorporate the Firemen's Insurance Company Jersey City,	150 00
	Act to incorporate the Dover Mining and Exploring Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Elizabethport Wharf and Coal Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Jersey Lumber Company,	30 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Morris County Iron Company, changing corporate name,	20 00
	Act to incorporate the Jersey Land Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Boudinot Manufacturing Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Weldon Iron Company,	30 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Wequahick Lake Association,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Edge Point Meadow Company, Gloucester county,	25 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Rahway White Rubber Company,	20 00
	Act to incorporate the Easterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company,	30 00
	Supplement to incorporate the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the New Jersey Machine Carving Company,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Smithville and Clarksburg Turnpike Company,	1 60
	Act to incorporate the Ruby Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado,	30 00
	Act to incorporate the Paterson Gas Light Company,	25 00
	28. Act to incorporate the Stockton Ice Company,	30 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Hackensack and New York Railroad Company,	25 00
	Supplement to act to incorporate the Hackensack Gas Light Company,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Trenton Skating Park Club,	25 00
	Act to incorporate the Dutch Lane and Marlboro Turnpike Company,	2 00
	Act and supplement to act to incorporate the East Newark Gas Light Company,	75 00
	Act to lease land to Newark and New York Railroad Company,	25 00

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT

251

1887.	Dolla. Cts.
June 28.	
Act to incorporate the Westfield and Hackensack Horse Railroad Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Company,	20 00
Act to incorporate the Madison and Troy Railroad Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Elizabeth Agricultural Steam Manufacturing Company,	20 00
Act to incorporate the Port Elizabeth Turnpike Company,	1 00
Act to incorporate the Longwood Valley Railroad,	100 00
Act to incorporate the Jersey Mining and Manufacturing Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Workingmen's Co-operative Association of Newark,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Vineland Railroad Company,	200 00
Supplement to act to incorporate the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company,	20 00
Act to incorporate the Vineland Palm Leaf and Shaker Hood Manufacturing Company,	30 00
Supplement to act to incorporate Vineland Railway Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Monmouth County Agricultural Railroad Company,	200 00
Supplement to act for the relief of George N. Creamer,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Hamilton Land Improvement Company,	270 00
Act to incorporate the Traders' Manufacturing Company of Newark,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Arts Building Company of Newark,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Cumberland and Atlantic Railroad Company,	40 00
Act to incorporate the Baker Silver and Gold Mining Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Cedar Lake Land Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Ocean Cranberry Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Cape May Land and Fruit Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Ransom Patent Stone Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the New York and Bulls Ferry Railroad Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Tinton Falls Mineral Spring Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Washington and Cranberry Turnpike Company,	29 00
Act to incorporate the Farmingdale and Squan Village Railroad Company,	20 00
Act to incorporate the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Eureka Base Ball Club, Newark,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Highland Improvement Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the Pavonia Horse Railroad Company,	60 00
Act to incorporate the Waldon Opera House Hotel Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Essex Trust and Loan Company,	1,000 00
Act to authorize Draw across Moonackie Creek, Bergen County,	25 00
Act to change the name of Stephen M. Wattrick to Stephen M. Lutz,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Hudson County Ice Company,	30 00
Act to incorporate the New Jersey and Western Railroad Company,	120 00
Act to incorporate the Acquakanonk Water Company,	50 00
Act to incorporate the Diamond Beach Park and Hotel Company,	25 00
Act to incorporate the Fuller Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado,	30 00

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

			Dolls.	Cts.
1867.				
June	28.	Act to incorporate the Millville and Glasboro' Railroad Company,	25	00
		Act. to incorporate the Citizens' Gas Light Company of New Jersey,	50	00
		• Act to incorporate Kaighn's Point and Philadelphia Ferry Company,	20	00
		Act to incorporate the New Egypt and Manchester Turnpike Company,	2	00
		Act to incorporate the Hightstown Building and Land Association,	30	00
		Act to incorporate the Montclair Railway Company,	100	00
		Act to incorporate the Mount Holly and Moorestown Turnpike Company,	25	00
		Act to incorporate the Paterson Cooperative Association,	25	00
		Act to incorporate the Phillipsburg Horse Car Railroad Company,	20	00
		Act to incorporate the Lower California Company,	25	00
		Act to incorporate the Elizabeth River Improvement Company,	80	00
		Act to incorporate the Swedesboro' Railroad Company,	25	00
		Act to incorporate the Cherry Valley Gas and Water Company,	100	00
		Act to incorporate the Pneumatic Dispatch Company,	25	00
		Act to incorporate the North River Brick Company,	80	00
			<hr/>	
			8,970	00

## STATEMENT E.

*Fines and Forfeited Recognizances.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	27.	By E. Pierson, Sheriff Union County, State vs. Moffat,	570	00
1867.				
February	7.	R. C. Bellville, Clerk of Mercer county, in case of William Fowler,	1,000	00
March	6.	Cortland Parker, State vs. Nevius Meyers, Green, Burns, and Knapp,	1,850	00
June	20.	R. D. McClelland, State vs. Christian Keafer and Mary Hogan,	570	00
July	5.	Cortlandt Parker, Prosecutor of Pleas, State vs. Francis Larger,	800	00
Nov.	21.	C. K. Hall, Prosecutor of Mercer County, State vs. Catherine Snyder,	190	00
			<hr/>	
			4,980	00

## STATEMENT F.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Trenton, Nov. 30, 1867. }

I hereby certify that I have paid into the Treasury the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$265), being the amount received for fees derived from fifty three Commissions for Commissioners in other States, during the year 1867.

(\$265 00)

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,  
*Private Secretary.*

## STATEMENT G.

*Conscience Money Account.*

	1866.		Dolls.	Cts.
Dec.	13.	From C. C. one U. S. \$20 note, one \$10 Compound Interest note, sold for \$11.25,	81	25





## STATE FUND.

### DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Statement</i>	1. Appropriations to State Prison.....	\$75,000 00
"	2. Appropriations to Lunatic Asylum.....	67,000 00
"	3. Legislature.....	65,182 87
"	4. Printing .....	55,976 05
"	5. Public Schools.....	60,000 00
"	6. Salaries of State Prison.....	34,997 26
"	7. Salaries of Judiciary.....	38,750 04
"	8. State Militia.....	32,150 28
"	9. Transportation and Cost.....	29,092 91
"	10. Appropriation to New Jersey Reform School.....	25,571 80
"	11. Salaries and Fees.....	23,222 40
"	12. Lunatic Asylum.....	17,356 41
"	13. State Normal School.....	10,000 00
"	14. Support of Deaf and Dumb.....	8,421 51
"	15. State House Expenses.....	7,679 37
"	16. State Prison Repairs.....	7,021 65
"	17. Salaries of Lunatic Asylum.....	6,394 29
"	18. Geological Survey.....	6,490 39
"	19. Support of Blind.....	6,269 88
"	20. Pennsylvania Training School.....	3,569 27
"	21. State Board of Education.....	3,142 42
"	22. Commissioners of State Library.....	2,472 04
"	23. Stationery and Postage.....	2,182 50
"	24. Incidental .....	1,345 20
"	25. Pensions .....	756 00
"	26. Appropriation to State Agricultural Society	1,000 00
"	27. Chancery Reports.....	3,000 00
"	28. Normal School Repairs, &c.,.....	1,443 93
"	29. Binding .....	1,011 44
"	30. Requisitions .....	559 00
"	31. Wrecks .....	47 73
"	32. Farnum Preparatory School.....	1,200 00
"	32. Appropriation to State Library.....	250 00
		\$599,056 64

# STATEMENTS.

## STATEMENT 1.

### *Appropriations to State Prison.*

1867.		Dolls. Cts.
February	5. To P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 30, 1865,	5,000 00
	11. P. P. Robinson, to balance of appropriation approved March 30, 1865,	5,000 00
March	15. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	25,000 00
April	1. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	10,000 00
May	2. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	5,000 00
June	4. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	5,000 00
	7. P. P. Robinson, for Inspectors, on account of appropriation to State Prison Library,	500 00
July	5. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	5,000 00
August	5. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	5,000 00
Sept.	8. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	5,000 00
October	3. P. P. Robinson, on account of appropriation approved March 12, 1867,	5,000 00
		<hr/> 75,500 00

## STATEMENT 2.

### *Appropriation to Lunatic Asylum.*

1866.		Dolls. Cts.
Dec.	5. To Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of appropriation,	15,000 00
1867.		
January	14. Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of appropriation,	5,000 00
February	27. Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of appropriation,	5,000 00
March	14. Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of appropriation,	7,000 00
April	14. Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, balance of appropriation,	5,000 00
	19. Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of act approved March 6, 1867,	5,000 00
May	15. Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of act approved March 6, 1867,	5,000 00

# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

257

			Dolla.	Cts.
1867.				
July	16.	Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of act approved March 6, 1867,	5,000	00
August	19.	Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of act approved March 6, 1867,	5,000	00
Sept.	6.	Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of act approved March 6, 1867,	5,000	00
October	30.	Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, on account of act approved March 6, 1867,	5,000	00
			<hr/>	
			67,000	00

## STATEMENT 3.

### *Legislature.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	7.	To Hon. R. M. Acton, services as Committee on Treasurer's account	50	00
		Hon. Joshua Doughty, services as Committee on Treasurer's account,	50	00
		Hon. A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, services as Committee on Treasurer's account,	50	00
		Hon. Francis M. Ward, services as Committee on Treasurer's account,	50	00
		Hon. Daniel A. Holmes, services as Committee on Treasurer's account,	50	00
		Hon. John N. Terhune, services as Committee on Treasurer's account,	50	00
1867.				
January	9.	Charles W. Levins, services as Door Keeper Ladies' Gallery,	15	00
		Edward S. Moore, services, as Page in Assembly,	15	00
	10.	W. Estelle Lee, services as Page in Senate,	15	00
		Lemuel C. Reeves, advance on salary,	50	00
	16.	W. Estelle Lee, services as Page in Assembly,	22	50
		F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for members of Assembly,	1,360	00
	18.	E. R. Borden, advance on salary,	200	00
	23.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for use of Senate	495	00
	25.	Edward Jardine, advance on salary,	200	00
	29.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished House of Assembly,	70	00
		A. Hammell, freight on safe for House of Assembly,	5	50
	30.	G. W. Plympton, for fire-proof safe for House of Assembly	306	00
	9.	Murphy and Bechtel, stationery,	1,038	53
	31.	James Buchanan, services opening House of Assembly.	25	00
Feb.	1.	Joel Middleton, material and work done in House of Assembly,	83	79
	6.	Lemuel C. Reeves, on account of salary,	100	00
		Samuel H. Cavileer, on account of salary,	60	00
	7.	John T. Nixon, for Nixon's Digests furnished,	30	00
	12.	Edward L. Dobbins, on account of salary,	150	00
		Townsend Cox, on account of salary,	50	00
	13.	Samuel S. Whitney, on account of salary,	25	00
	14.	Peter Nevius, on account of salary,	150	00
	18.	Enoch R. Borden, on account of salary,	150	00
	20.	J. Madison Drake, on account of salary,	100	00
	22.	Lemuel C. Reeves, paid Brook and Vannote's order on Treasurer,	25	50

			Dolls.	Cts.
		1867.		
Feb.	26.	James Moore, on account of salary as Engrossing Clerk,	100	00
		William H. Nevius, on account of salary as Clerk's Page,	50	00
		R. Darnstaedt, on account of services as Sergeant at Arms,	50	00
	27.	David S. Blackman, on account of per diem and mileage,	100	00
		Peter Nevius, on account of salary as Journal Clerk,	75	00
	28.	John T. Nixon, for eighteen Digests furnished the House of Assembly,	108	00
	5.	Edward Jardine, Clerk of Assembly, on account of salary,	600	00
	8.	Hon. George W. N. Custis, on account of salary,	150	00
March	11.	Howard Ivins, for distributing Laws, Senate Journal, House Minutes, Legislative documents, &c.,	350	00
	12.	Isaac D. Ward, as Clerk to Committee on Elections,	15	00
		Samuel S. Whitney, on account of salary as Door-keeper,	25	00
		Phebe S. Howell, stationery furnished House of Assembly,	977	40
		Lemuel C. Reeves, on account of salary as Assistant Clerk,	52	25
		Lemuel C. Reeves, (his order paid G. H. Snowhill),	46	75
	13.	William B. Stewart, services as Clerk to Committee on Elections,	20	00
	14.	Peter Nevius, on account of salary as Journal Clerk,	100	00
	19.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for House of Assembly,	1,420	00
	22.	William H. Nevius, on account of salary,	15	00
		F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for Senate,	705	00
	26.	Hon. E. A. Stansbury, on account of per diem and mileage,	100	00
	27.	J. Madison Drake, Engrossing Clerk of Assembly for stationery,	32	00
	28.	James Moore, an account of salary as Engrossing Clerk of Senate,	100	00
		F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for House of Assembly,	60	00
		J. Madison Drake, on account of salary as Engrossing Clerk of Assembly,	500	00
April	1.	Peter Nevius, on account of salary as Journal Clerk,	125	00
	2.	Hon. A. Van Emburg, on account of per diem and mileage,	100	00
		Hon. C. Christie, on account of per diem and mileage,	100	00
	12.	Pay roll, per diem and mileage of members of Senate session of 1867,	4,495	60
		Pay roll, per diem and mileage of members of Assembly, session of 1867,	12,509	50
		Edward Jardine, balance of salary as Clerk of Assembly, 1867,	1,075	00
		George B. Cooper, salary extra session and opening of Assembly of 1867,	180	00
		James Moore, balance on salary as Engrossing Clerk of Senate, 1867,	1,000	00
		Robert Moore, services as Page in House of Assembly, item No. 28,	177	50
		Wallace Lippincott, item No. 36, Incidental bill, 1867,	500	00
		J. Madison Drake, balance of salary as Engrossing Clerk of Assembly,	700	00
		Lemuel C. Reeves, balance of salary as Assistant Clerk of Assembly,	524	75
		Nathan H. Tyrrell, item No. 45, Incidental bill 1867,	1,000	00
		Edward L. Dobbins, balance of salary as Assistant Secretary of Senate,	850	00
		Samuel S. Whitney, balance of salary as Door-keeper of Assembly,	350	00
		Townsend Cox, balance of salary as Door-keeper of Senate,	450	00
		Willie Wilson, salary as Page of Senate and extra session,	200	00
		Hon. I. P. Trimble, per diem and mileage as member extra session 1866,	40	00
		Richard Darnstaedt, balance of salary as Sergeant-at-Arms of Assembly 1867,	450	00
		William Darnstaedt, salary as Page in Assembly, 1867,	200	00

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

259

1867.			Dolla.	Cts.
April	12,	Peter Nevius, balance of salary as Journal Clerk of Assembly, 1867,	550	00
		Samuel H. Cavileer, balance of salary as Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate, 1867,	440	00
		William M. Conover, salary as Page to House of Assembly, 1867,	200	00
		Edmund Yard, salary as Page to President of Senate, 1867,	250	00
		Enoch R. Borden, balance of salary as Secretary of Senate, 1867,	1,125	00
		John F. Robbins, salary as Journal Clerk of Senate, 1867,	400	00
		John W. Latourette, salary as Page in Senate, 1867,	200	00
		William H. Nevius, balance of salary as Page to Clerk of Assembly, 1867,	185	00
		Providence Ludlam, item No. 26, Incidental bill, pay Clergy,	270	00
	15.	Lemuel C. Reeves, for order to Murphy & Bechtel,	200	00
		Charles Scott, for books and stationery furnished Legislature,	1,062	35
	19.	R. Darnstaedt, for filing papers in House of Assembly,	50	00
	25.	John C. Disbrow, carriage hire for Commissioners to Asylum,	30	00
	30.	Phebe S. Howell, stationery for House of Assembly, 1867,	113	05
May	3.	Enoch R. Borden, balance of salary as Secretary of 1867,	425	00
	3.	Samuel H. Cavileer, for filing papers in Senate, 1867,	150	00
	29.	Edward Jardine, balance of salary as Clerk of Assembly,	475	00
June	3.	Expenses attending the trial of Peter N. Horsley, Justice of Peace,	239	46
July	5.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., items Nos. 4 and 38, Incidental Bill, 1867,	598	00
		William T. Nicholson, items Nos. 3, 49, 50, Incidental Bill, 1867,	241	70
		Hough & Gillepsy, item No. 42, Incidental Bill, 1867,	52	00
		Murphy & Bechtel, items Nos. 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, 37, Incidental Bill, 1867,	15,970	42
		Charles Scott, items Nos. 18, 30 to 35 inclusive, Incidental Bill, 1867,	1,693	84
	8.	J. O. Seymour & Co., items Nos. 5 and 47, Incidental Bill, 1867,	4,510	36
	9.	Leroy, Fairchild & Co., item No. 39, Incidental Bill, 1867,	173	75
	10.	Willet Hicks, item No. 43, Incidental Bill, 1867,	56	85
	12.	A. C. Newman, item No. 46, Incidental Bill, 1867,	50	00
	13.	John C. Disbrow, item No. 48, Incidental Bill, 1867,	16	00
	29.	Samuel B. Waugh, item No. 7, Incidental Bill, 1867,	200	00
		John Earl & Son, item No. 8, Incidental Bill, 1867,	38	00
Sept.	14.	James & Dunham, item No. 51, Incidental Bill, 1867,	27	50
October	3.	Martin R. Dennia, item No. 35, Incidental Bill, 1867,	12	87
			<hr/>	
			65,788 62	

## Ca.

1867.				
April	12.	By Murphy & Bechtel's check for amount refunded on account of stationery,	\$98	00
	16.	George T. Cobb, amount refunded on account of stationery,	112	75
	26.	L. D. Jarrard, amount refunded on account of stationery	200	00
May	30.	Amos Clark, Jr., amount refunded on account of stationery,	100	00
October	17.	Peter A. Voorhees, amount refunded on account of stationery,	100	00
			<hr/>	
			605 75	
			<hr/>	
			65,182 87	

## STATEMENT 4.

*Printing.*

			Dolla.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	7.	To F. F. Patterson, advance on printing Senate Journal extra session,	200	00
	12.	H. B. Nightingale, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	6	15
		A. J. Champanore, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	7	20
		A. O. Evans, publishing proclamation extra session,	13	20
	13.	John F. Babcock, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	16	80
	26.	F. F. Patterson, printing journal and minutes of Legislature,	132	80
	27.	Francis Schew, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	8	85
1867.				
Jan.	4.	Jay & Gillingham, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	13	80
	10.	C. S. Robinson, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	9	60
		A. E. Donaldson, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	9	00
	11.	Jonathan Vannote, advance on current printing,	500	00
	15.	Orson C. Cone, publishing laws, etc.,	233	40
	16.	George W. Cowperthwaite, attorney for George M. Joy, publishing laws 1866,	225	00
		John Simerson, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	10	20
	17.	Vanderhoven & Webb, publishing proclamations and joint resolutions,	28	71
	22.	B. Prieth, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	84	09
	25.	T. T. Kinney, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	47	10
	28.	Jonathan Vannote, advance on current printing,	1,000	00
Feb.	1.	Jonathan Vannote, on account of current printing,	1,500	00
	5.	R. J. Middleditch, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	9	60
	8.	William S. Sharp, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	11	70
	9.	Naar, Day & Naar, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	36	30
	18.	Jonathan Vannote, on account of current printing,	1,500	00
	20.	Allen & Callis, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	2	50
	28.	Hough & Gillespy, printing for office of Clerk in Chancery,	18	50
March	4.	Jonathan Vannote, on account of current printing,	1,000	00
	12.	B. B. Edsall, publishing proclamation and joint resolutions,	9	30
	15.	Hough & Gillespy, printing for Court of Chancery,	35	50
	22.	Jonathan Vannote, on account of printing,	500	00
	26.	John H. Lyon, advertising proclamation,	53	00
	28.	Chiswell & Wurta, on account of printing pamphlet laws,	600	00
April	1.	Jonathan Vannote, on account of current printing,	3,000	00
	3.	Sinnickson Chew, on account of printing Assembly journal,	700	00
	10.	George F. Nixon, publishing proclamation, etc.,	9	60
	12.	Newark Printing and Publishing Company, publishing proclamation, etc.,	64	80
	18.	Jonathan Vannote, on account pamphlet printing,	1,000	00
	25.	Jonathan Vannote, on account pamphlet printing,	500	00
May	16.	Brook & Vannote, attorney for John F. Babcock, on account Legislative documents,	1,500	00
	23.	Sinnickson Chew, on account printing Assembly Minutes,	1,000	00
	24.	Brook & Vannote, on account printing Legislative Documents,	1,500	00
		Sinnickson Chew, publishing laws 1867, in West Jersey Press,	286	20

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

261

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
May	24.	A. E Donaldson, publishing laws 1867 in Camden Democrat,	286 20
	27.	F. F Patterson, publishing laws 1867 in Newark Evening Courier,	358 80
	28.	Jacob Stults, publishing laws 1867 in Hightstown Gazette,	294 00
	20.	Hough & Gillespy, printing circulars Court Chancery,	15 00
	30.	Charles W. Jay, publishing laws 1867 in Union Sentinel,	451 00
		Charles W. Jay, order of J. Boyd Headley,	500 00
	31.	Francis P. Crocker, publishing laws 1867 in Vineland Weekly,	264 00
		Naar, Day & Naar, publishing laws 1867 in True American,	951 00
	June 8.	H. B. Nightingale, publishing laws 1867 in Hunterdon Democrat,	285 00
	4.	Jonathan Vannote, attorney for F. F. Patterson, on account printing Senate Journal,	1,000 00
June		Jonathan Vannote, balance for printing pamphlets,	3,095 57
		Brook & Vannote, attorneys for John F. Babcock, printing Legislative documents,	1,620 88
		Brook & Vannote, publishing laws 1867 in State Gazette,	951 00
	7.	James S. Yard, publishing laws 1867 in Monmouth Democrat,	289 80
		James S. Yard, publishing laws 1867 in Long Branch News,	289 80
		William S. Sharp, for publishing laws 1867 in National Standard,	282 00
	10.	Charles Bechtel, for services examining Legislative printing,	50 00
		Chiswell and Wurts, publishing laws 1867 in Paterson Press,	318 60
		Drake & Cook, publishing laws 1867 in Union County Herald,	375 00
		N. M. Osborn, publishing laws 1867 in Woodbridge Gazette,	274 20
		Edward Jardine, publishing laws 1867 in Jersey City Times,	360 55
	11.	Edward Gardner, publishing laws 1867 in Orange Journal,	354 00
		Allen & Callis, publishing laws 1867 in Hunterdon Republican,	308 40
	12.	John Simerson, publishing laws 1867 in Warren Journal,	279 60
	13.	S. R. Magonagle, publishing laws 1867 in Ocean Wave,	272 40
	21.	J. Vannote, attorney for F. F. Patterson, on account of printing Legislative Journals,	1,500 00
		A. J. Champenore, publishing laws 1867 in Belvidere Intelligencer,	279 00
		O. A. Douglas, publishing laws in Bridgeton Patriot,	294 00
		Foot & Drake, publishing laws 1866 in New Jersey Journal,	381 60
June		U. M. Osborne, publishing laws 1867 in Advocate and Times,	381 60
		Lewis S. Hyer, publishing laws 1867 in National Democrat,	384 00
	24.	Franklin Ferguson, publishing laws 1867 in Dollar Newspaper,	308 60
		J. Madison Drake, publishing laws 1867 in Union Standard,	375 00
	25.	A. R. Spreer, publishing laws 1867 in The Times,	274 20
	25.	D. B. Snow, publishing laws of 1867 in South Jersey Republican,	286 80
	26.	Vanderhoven & Webb, publishing laws of 1867 in Paterson Guardian,	318 60
		Foster M. Cushing, publishing laws of 1867 in Plainfield Union,	375 00
	27.	O. A. Douglas, publishing proclamations,	10 05
July	6.	J. Vannote, attorney for F. F. Patterson, printing Senate Journal,	739 00
		J. Vannote, printing Governor's Message and Geological Report in German,	268 30
		Daniel Porter, publishing laws of 1867 in Somerset Unionist,	275 40
		John C. Durning, Treasurer, publishing laws of 1867 in Newark Daily Journal,	345 60
		L. S. Brink, publishing laws of 1867 in Atlantic Democrat,	294 30
		A. R. Spreer, publishing Proclamation and Joint Resolutions,	12 50
		Francis Schew, publishing laws of 1867 in Egg Harbor Pilot,	286 80
		Joseph C. R. Jr., & Co., publishing laws of 1867 in Mount Holly Mirror,	318 50

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			5,093 26
July	5.	Chiswell & Wurts, printing Pamphlet Laws of 1867,	
	6.	F. P. Crocker, item No. 1, Incidental Bill, \$285; balance publishing laws in Vineland Weekly, \$30,	815 00
	8.	F. F. Patterson, item No. 13, Incidental Bill, 1867, Suydam & Flynn, publishing laws of 1867 in Bordentown Register,	45 00
	11.	John W. Gillam, publishing laws of 1867 in New Jersey Herald,	812 80
		Edwin F. Applegate, publishing laws of 1867 in Monmouth Inquirer,	286 60
		W. B. & T. T. Kinney, publishing laws of 1867 in Newark Daily Advertiser,	289 80
		George M. Joy, publishing laws of 1867 in New Jersey Courier,	345 60
	12.	James B. Ferguson, publishing laws of 1867 in West Jersey Pioneer,	283 90
	15.	Orson C. Cone, publishing laws of 1867 in Somerset Messenger,	294 00
		C. S. Robinson, publishing laws of 1867 in Princeton Standard,	275 40
	16.	Charles Mills, publishing laws of 1867 in Mount Holly Herald,	285 60
		Peter M. Reynolds, publishing laws of 1867 in Hoboken Standard,	309 00
		A. O. Evans, publishing laws of 1867 in Hudson County Democrat,	387 80
	17.	Robert Gwynne, publishing laws of 1867 in Salem Sunbeam,	337 80
	18.	R. T. Middleditch, publishing laws of 1867 in New Jersey Standard,	282 00
		Peter M. Reynolds, publishing proclamations,	289 80
	23.	J. W. Newlin & Co., publishing laws of 1867 in Millville Republican,	13 50
	24.	B. Prieth, publishing laws of 1867 in Freie Zeitung,	294 00
		John F. Babcock, publishing laws of 1867 in the Fredonian,	381 50
	29.	Clark Pierson, publishing laws of 1867 in Lambertville Beacon,	268 80
		Conrad Hollinger, publishing laws of 1867 in Volksman and Landbote,	312 90
		Louis C. Vogt, publishing laws of 1867 in Morristown Banner,	752 70
		Charles Tomlinson, publishing laws of 1867 in Hunterdon Democrat,	397 80
	30.	William B. Dunning, Agent, publishing proclamations,	815 00
August	1.	Sinnickson Chew, balance for printing Minutes for the House of Assembly,	2 40
	2.	John W. Gillam, publishing proclamation,	3,409 76
	3.	David K. Milliken, for publishing laws in Somerset Gazette,	6 60
	12.	Eben Winton, publishing laws in Bergen County Democrat,	275 40
		Thomas T. Kinney, advertising reward for the murder of Mrs. Kays, and proclamation,	295 80
	22.	Robert Denton, publishing laws of 1867 in Hudson County Advertiser and News,	6 00
	24.	George F. Nixon, publishing laws of 1867 in Bridgeton Chronicle,	340 20
		B. B. Edsall & Co., publishing laws of 1867 in Sussex Register,	294 00
	29.	Eli W. Osmon, publishing laws of 1867 in Warren Gazette,	285 60
		John H. Lyon, publishing laws of 1867 in American Standard,	283 80
Sept.	3.	A. S. Barber, publishing laws of 1867 in Woodbury Constitution,	337 80
	4.	Charles Wills publishing Thanksgiving Proclamation,	281 40
	11.	Jonathan Vannote, publishing proclamation,	4 80
	13.	A. A. Vance, publishing laws of 1867 in Morristown Jerseyman,	6 00
			387 60



# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

263

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
October	17.	Hough & Gillespy, publishing calendars for Court of Chancery,	16 00
Nov.	26.	Naar, Day & Naar, publishing proclamation and proposals, for coal,	20 18
			<hr/> 55,976 05

## STATEMENT 5.

### *Public Schools.*

To amount appropriated by the State for the year 1867,	60,000 00
--	-----------

## STATEMENT 6.

### *Salaries of State Prison.*

	1866.		Dolls. Cts.
Dec.	1.	To P. P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of November,	2,409 00
	4.	Thomas E. Snyder, Chairman, services as appraiser at State Prison,	360 00
	14.	Jonathan Cook, salary as Inspector from September 30th to December 1st, 1866,	84 00
	19.	E. Lippincott, extra services,	71 21
	26.	Rev. Levi Herr, three months' salary as Moral Instructor to December 21st, 1866,	250 00
	31.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of December,	2,417 23
<hr/>			
Jan.	4.	Robert Aitken, salary as Inspector from October 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1867.	127 50
	8.	Samuel Plummer, salary as Inspector from October 1st, 1866, to January 8d, 1867,	42 00
Feb.	1.	P. P. Robinson, Keeper, for self and assistants month of January,	2,417 23
	12.	Jonathan Cook, two months' salary to February 1st, 1867,	85 50
	20.	Sherman Jaqua, salary as Inspector,	54 00
March	1.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of February,	2,347 23
	16.	Jonathan Cook, balance of salary as State Prison Inspector,	63 00
		Robert Aitken, balance of salary as State Prison Inspector,	106 50
		Sherman Jaqua, balance of salary as State Prison Inspector,	24 00
	25.	E Lippincott, balance of salary as Clerk at State Prison,	55 40
	28.	Rev. Levi Herr, three months' salary as Moral Instructor,	250 00
April	1.	J. A. Anderson, salary as Inspector to March 16th, 1867,	75 00

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			
April	1.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of March,	2,395 79
May	2.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of April,	2,767 33
Jane	4.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of May,	2,792 33
	22.	Rev. Levi Herr, three months' salary to June 21, 1867,	250 00
	27.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of June,	2,977 33
July	5.	Symmes H. Reading, salary as Inspector from March 15th to July 1st, 1867,	166 50
		John S. Read, salary as Inspector from March 15th, to July 1st, 1867,	154 00
August	1.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, for self and assistants to July 31st, 1867,	2,948 29
Sept.	3.	Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, one months' salary at State Prison,	75 00
	4.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of August,	2,902 34
	25.	Rev. Levi Herr, three months' salary as Moral Instructor State Prison,	250 00
Oct.	3.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of September, 1867,	2,977 33
	14.	Symmes H. Reading, salary as Inspector from July 1st, to September, 30th, 1867,	124 50
	30.	Peter P. Robinson, Keeper, self and assistants for month of October, 1867,	2,977 33
			<hr/>
			84,997 26

## STATEMENT 7.

*Salaries of Judiciary.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	1.	To Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, salary Court of Errors, Pardons and mileage,	120 00
		Hon. Mercer Beasley, salary Court of Errors,	60 00
		Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, salary Court of Errors and mileage,	74 00
		Hon. Peter Vredenburg, salary Court of Errors and mileage,	68 00
		Hon. Joseph D. Bedel, salary Court of Errors and mileage,	72 00
		Hon. V. Dalrymple, salary Court of Errors and mileage,	75 00
		Hon. George S. Woodhull, salary Court of Errors and mileage,	66 00
		Hon. David A. Depue, salary Court of Errors and mileage.	72 00
		Hon. John M. Cornelison, salary Court of Errors, Pardons and mileage,	156 00
		Hon. George F. Fort, salary Court of Errors, Pardons and mileage,	140 00
		Hon. E. L. B. Wales, salary Court of Errors, Pardons and mileage,	178 00
		Hon. John Clement, salary Court of Errors, Pardons and mileage,	148 00
		Hon. R. S. Kennedy, salary Court of Errors, Pardons and mileage.	154 00
		Hon. H. N. Congar, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	96 00

# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

265

			Dolla.	Cts.
<b>1866.</b>				
<b>Dec.</b>	1.	Joha B. Johnston, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	52	00
		George L. Dean, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	28	00
		George L. Dean, attendance on Supreme Court,	60	00
		John B. Johnston, attendance on Supreme Court,	60	00
	17.	Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, three months' salary and one Circuit,	715	00
	21.	John B. Johnston, attendance on Court of Chancery,	66	00
	22.	Hon. Mercer Beasley, three months' salary and three Circuits,	820	00
		Hon. Mercer Beasley, hearing case in Chancery,	112	00
	24.	Hon. Peter Vredenburg, three months' salary to December 23, and one Circuit,	715	00
<b>1867.</b>				
<b>Jan.</b>	3.	Thomas N. McCarter, three months' salary as Law Reporter,	125	00
	14.	Hon. Peter Vredenburg, holding two Circuits,	80	00
	31.	Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, three months' salary as Chancellor, to February 1, 1867,	800	00
<b>Feb.</b>	12.	Hon. Vancleve Dalrymple, three months' salary and three Circuits, to February 8, 1867,	795	00
	15.	Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, three months' salary, to February 15, 1867,	675	00
	16.	Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, holding four Circuits,	140	00
	25.	Hon. David A. Depue, three months' salary and two Circuits,	755	00
<b>March</b>	1.	Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, three months' salary and two Circuits,	755	00
	7.	Hon. George S. Woodhull, three months' salary and two Circuits,	795	00
	13.	Hon. John M. Cornelison, per diem and mileage,	28	00
	26.	Hon. Peter Vredenburg, three months' salary, to March 23, 1867,	712	77
	29.	Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, attendance on Court of Pardons, Errors and Appeals,	165	00
		Hon. Mercer Beasley, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	90	00
		Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	104	00
		Hon. P. Vredenburg, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	98	00
		Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	102	00
		Hon. V. Dalrymple, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	105	00
		Hon. George S. Woodhull, attendance on Court of Errors Appeals,	96	00
		Hon. David A. Depue, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	102	00
		Hon. George F. Fort, attendance on Court of Pardons,	203	00
		Hon. John Clement, attendance on Court of Pardons,	211	00
		Hon. Robert S. Kennedy, attendance on Court of Pardons,	217	00
		Hon. E. L. B. Wales, attendance on Court of Pardons,	241	00
		Hon. George Vail attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	225	00
		Hon. James L. Ogden, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	49	00
		John B. Johnston, Sergeant-at-Arms, Court of Errors and Pardons,	74	00
		Hon. H. N. Congar, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	141	00
		George L. Dean, Sergeant-at-Arms, Court of Errors and Appeals,	40	00
		George L. Dean, attendance on Supreme Court,	72	00
	1.	John B. Johnston, attendance on Supreme Court,	72	00

			Dolls.	Cts.
	1867.			
April	2.	James Wilson, hearing and deciding cases in Chancery,	48	00
	4.	Thomas N. McCarter, three months' salary as Chancery Reporter, to March 27th, 1867,	125	00
	9.	John B. Johnston, for attendance on Court of Chancery,	70	00
	30.	Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, one quarter's salary to May 1st, 1867,	922	21
May	10.	Hon. Peter Vredenburg, for three terms, Monmouth, Middlesex and Ocean,	120	00
	13.	Hon. David A. Depue, three months' salary and three Circuits,	910	54
	14.	Hon. Vancleve Dalrymple, three months' salary and three Circuits,	935	00
	15.	Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, three months' salary and three terms,	930	54
	31.	Charles P. Smith, Clerk, for copies of opinion of Supreme Court,	230	47
June	7.	Hon. George N. Woodhull, one quarter salary and three Circuits,	1,019	59
	13.	Hon. Mercer Beasley, three months' salary and three Circuits, two terms each,	1,846	67
	22.	Hon. Peter Vredenburg, three months' salary,	875	00
	27.	Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, three months' salary and three Circuits,	1,032	25
July	5.	John B. Johnston, twenty-seven days' attendance on Court of Chancery,	54	00
		James Wilson, hearing and deciding cases in Chancery,	104	00
	8.	Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, three months' salary as Chancellor,	1,000	00
	10.	Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	189	00
		Hon. Mercer Beasley, attendance on Court of Errors and Appeals,	115	00
		Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, attendance on Court of Errors and mileage,	130	00
		Hon. Peter Vredenburg, attendance on Court of Errors and mileage,	121	00
		Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, attendance on Court of Errors and mileage,	127	00
		Hon. V. Dalrymple, attendance on Court of Errors and mileage,	130	00
		Hon. David A. Depue, attendance on Court of Errors and mileage,	125	00
		Hon. George F. Fort, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	258	00
		Hon. E. L. B. Wales, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	296	00
		Hon. George Vale, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	230	00
		Hon. Robert S. Kennedy, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	272	00
		Hon. James L. Ogden, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	574	00
		Hon. John Clement, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	266	00
		Hon. George S. Woodhull, attendance on Court of Errors and mileage,	123	00
		Hon. H. N. Congar, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	181	00
		George L. Dean, door-keeper for Court of Errors and Appeals,	50	00
July	10.	John B. Johnston, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	94	00
		George L. Dean, Crier of Supreme Court, June term 1867,	78	00
		John B. Johnston, services Supreme Court, June term 1867,	78	00
Aug.	5.	Hon. David A. Depue, three months' salary to August 15, 1867,	875	00
	12.	Hon. V. Dalrymple, three months' salary to August 8, 1867,	875	00

1867.			Dolla. Cts.
Aug.	17.	Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, three months' salary to August 15, 1867, and two Circuits,	915 00
	20.	Hon. Peter D. Vroom, one years' salary as Law Reporter,	550 00
	28.	Hon. George S. Woodhull, three months' salary and Oyer and Terminer, Camden county,	905 00
Sept.	6.	Charles E. Green, three months' salary as Chancery Reporter,	125 00
	16.	John B. Johnston, attendance on Court of Chancery, May term,	46 00
	23.	Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, three months' salary and Circuit fees to September 23, 1867,	955 00
Oct.	3.	Hon. P. Vredenburg, three months' salary and fees to October 7, 1867,	995 00
	5.	Hon. Mercer Beasley, three months' salary and three Circuit fees to September 8, 1867,	1,020 00
	18.	James Wilson, hearing and deciding cases in Chancery,	88 00
Nov.	31.	Amzi Dood, hearing and deciding cases in Chancery,	88 00
	1.	A. O. Zabriskie, three months' salary as Chancellor to November 1, 1867,	1,000 00
	8.	Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, one term fee for Hudson county,	40 00
	14.	Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, three months' salary to November 15, 1867, and four Circuit fees,	1,015 00
	15.	Hon. David A. Depue, three months' salary to November 15, 1867, and two Circuit fees,	955 00
	21.	Hon. Vancleve Dalrymple, three months' salary to November 8, 1867, and three Circuit fees,	905 00
	29.	Hon. George Vail, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	162 00
		Hon. John Clement, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	148 00
		Hon. James L. Ogden, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	166 00
		Hon. Robert S. Kennedy, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	154 00
		Hon. George F. Fort, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	140 00
		Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	120 00
		Hon. E. L. B. Wales, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	178 00
		Hon. H. N. Congar, attendance on Court of Errors and Pardons,	96 00
		Hon. George S. Woodhull, attendance on Court of Errors	66 00
		Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, attendance on Court of Errors,	74 00
		Hon. V. Dalrymple, attendance on Court of Errors,	75 00
		Hon. Mercer Beasley, attendance on Court of Errors,	60 00
	29.	Hon. David A. Depue, attendance on Court of Errors,	70 00
		Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, attendance on Court of Errors,	72 00
		Hon. Peter Vredenburg, attendance on Court of Errors,	66 00
		George L. Dean, attendance on Court of Errors,	38 00
		John B. Johnston, attendance on Court of Errors,	58 00
			<hr/>
			38,750 04

## STATEMENT 8.

*State Militia.*

			Dolls. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	11.	To Isaac S. Buckelew, Treasurer, transportation of New Jersey Rifle Corps,	78 20
	18	Thomas J. Skillman, Treasurer, transportation of New Jersey Rifle Corps,	80 34
	14.	William Powell, services at Arsenal,	97 50
	15.	H. H. Titus, oats furnished Arsenal,	15 00
	31.	Samuel J. Hopkins, for returns of Morris County Brigade,	80 00
1867.			
Jan.	3.	Captain R. C. Belville and Lieutenant Joseph Ott, seventy great coats,	560 00
	4.	George W. Shinn, transportation of New Jersey Rifle Corps,	103 60
	5.	Wilson & Hutchinson, for regimental colors at Arsenal,	175 00
	22.	M. H. C. Vail, medicines furnished New Jersey Rifle Corps, at Long Branch,	8 35
	30.	Wilson & Hutchinson, regimental color,	175 00
		David Buchanan, Major, services at Long Branch,	22 52
		H. H. James, Surgeon, services at Long Branch,	23 84
		Stephen M. Lutz, Adjutant, services at Long Branch,	16 32
		Joseph Gatchell, Chaplain, services at Long Branch,	18 32
		James G. Wiley, Paymaster, services at Long Branch,	15 64
Feb.	4.	L. Perrine, Quartermaster General, pay roll First Division New Jersey Rifle Corps,	290 75
	5	Perry & Halsey, for uniforms furnished State Militia,	6,428 70
	9,	David Naar, publishing orders and notices,	11 55
	12.	Henry M. Lee, blacksmithing at the Arsenal,	71 30
		General Theodore Runyon, services at encampment at Long Branch,	40 59
		Captain Charles C. Lockwood, services at encampment at Long Branch,	18 32
		Lieutenant James F. Bruen, services at encampment at Long Branch,	15 64
		Major G. S. Gould, services at encampment at Long Branch,	22 52
		Major Marvin Dodd, services at encampment at Long Branch,	22 52
		Major John J. Craven, services at encampment at Long Branch,	22 52
Feb.	13.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, express charges,	12 50
	21.	John T. Paige, repairing wagons at Arsenal,	21 26
	22.	Capt. F. W. Girth, hire of horses for encampment at Long Branch,	1,088 00
	27.	Perry & Halsey, for uniforms furnished State Militia,	12,861 60
March	7.	Major George T. Gould, one year's service as Brigade Inspector,	80 00
		Major George T. Gould, for transportation,	9 25
	9.	William Powell, seventy-eight days' service at Arsenal to March 6, 1867,	97 50
	11.	Perry & Halsey, for overcoats,	1,095 00
	13.	Hough and Gillespy, stationery and printing for Quartermaster General's office,	69 50
	26.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, forwarding packages,	4 30
		William T. Nicholson, stationery for Quartermaster General's office,	37 35
April	1.	George Peters, for pistol cartridge boxes and gun slings,	204 60
	29.	W. Edgar Rodgers, transportation of Company I, First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,	23 45
		Joseph Sterling, M. S. K., postage at Arsenal,	12 00
May	14.	John J. Stagg, Treasurer, annual armory rent Company C., Second Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,	80 00

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

269

		1867.		Dolls. Cts.	
May	14.	Stephen H. V. Moore, Treasurer, annual armory rent, Company B., Second Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		I. H. Schoonmaker, Treasurer, annual armory rent Company A., Second Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
		Jos. P. Vreeland, Treasurer, annual armory rent Company D., Second Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
		L. Manderipe agent, freight on arms,		43	94
June	20.	Thomas S. Stevens, Treasurer, armory rent Company B., Third Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
	24.	J. J. & C. H. V. Johnson, for Hay furnished Arsenal,		16	50
	5.	Henry Luft, Treasurer, armory rent Company B., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		H. Stockwell, Treasurer, armory rent Company B., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		George Wildeman, Treasurer, armory rent Company D., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
		John Brintzonghoffer, Treasurer, armory rent Company A., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		100	00
		Benjamin F. Russell, Treasurer, armory rent Company E., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		Charles Lange, Treasurer, armory rent Company F., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		100	00
		D. J. Pierman, Treasurer, armory rent Company G., First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		Peter Hermes, Treasurer, armory rent, Company C., First Battery New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
		Daniel O. Masters, Treasurer, armory rent Company A., Third Battery New Jersey Rifle Corps,		100	00
		Samuel E. Radcliff, Treasurer, armory rent Company H., Third Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		John H. Johnson, Treasurer, armory rent Company C., Third Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		George W. Frey, Treasurer, armory rent, Company K., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
	5.	George W. Taylor, Treasurer, armory rent Company I., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
		Wallace L. Lyle, Treasurer, armory rent Company H., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		John A. Long, Treasurer, armory rent, Company E., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		Charles W. Whitney, Treasurer, armory rent Company D., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		Benjamin F. Crane, Treasurer, armory rent Company C., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		George P. Kaigsley, Treasurer, armory rent Company B., Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
	10.	William Powell, seventy-eight days' services at Arsenal,		97	50
	18.	Hough & Gillespy, printing for Quartermaster General and Comptroller,		92	00
	24.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, express charges for Quartermaster General's office,		3	85
		B. Lloyd James, Treasurer, armory rent Company F., Third Division New Jersey Rifle Corps,		100	00
		Edward F. Woodruff, Treasurer, armory rent Company A., First Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
	27.	Benjamin F. Crane, Treasurer, armory rent Company E., Second Division New Jersey Rifle Corps,		60	00
July	9.	Gustave L. Freche Treasurer, armory rent Company A., First Veteran Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		80	00
		Charles F. Bower, Treasurer, armory rent Company B., First Veteran Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		100	00
		Charles M. Taylor, Treasurer, armory rent Company C., First Veteran Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,		100	00
				100	00

			Dolls Cts.
1867.			
July	9	Elias Hunkle, Treasurer, armory rent Company D., First Veteran Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,	80 00
		A. E. Adams, Jr., Treasurer, armory rent Company E., First Veteran Regiment,	80 00
		William Wakenshaw, Treasurer, armory rent Company F., First Veteran Regiment,	80 00
	15.	Howell & Halsey, Uniforms furnished,	4,124 30
	18.	Lionel Picken, Treasurer, armory rent Company C., Third Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,	80 00
	24.	John J. Taffey, Treasurer, armory rent Company D., Third Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,	80 00
Aug.	19.	Hough & Gillespy, printing circulars,	12 00
	22.	William A. Hough, for hay furnished Arsenal,	28 84
	29.	William T. Nicholson, stationery for Quartermaster General's office and Arsenal,	134 30
Sept.	6.	William H. Gatzmer, agent, Transportation New Jersey Rifle Corps,	22 67
	9.	William Powell, three months' services at Arsenal,	98 75
	11.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, forwarding packages,	13 60
	20.	Andrew Jaquillard, Treasurer, armory rent Company E., First Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps,	60 00
	21.	Pay Roll Field and Staff Officers First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,	195 10
		Pay Roll Field and Staff Officers First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,.	218 42
Nov.	1.	Francis W. Gerth, Treasurer, armory rent Company A., First New Jersey Cavalry,	160 00
	14.	Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General, pay roll Company F., Third Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps,	296 16
			<hr/> 32,198 28

## CR.

March	5.	Francis W. Gerth, for overpayment for use of Horses at Long Branch Encampment,	48 00
			<hr/> 32,150 28

## STATEMENT 9.

*Transportation and Cost.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	1.	To Samuel D. Sharp, Sheriff Camden County,	2,252 93
	11.	John Wilson, Sheriff Cape May County,	85 51
	15.	Joseph P. Lake, Sheriff Hunterdon County,	159 68
	21.	Daniel E. Izard, Deputy Sheriff Atlantic County,	203 90
	22.	Robert C. Belville, Clerk Mercer County,	69 65
	24.	Edgar Pierson, Sheriff Union County.	94 22
		James Smith, Sheriff Sussex County,	385 28
	28.	William B. Sutphin, Sheriff Monmouth County,	77 04
1867.			
Jan.	7.	Albert K. Metz, Sheriff Warren County,	275 51
		John B. Hankinson, Sheriff Burlington County,	530 03
	8.	Samuel Peacock, Sheriff Cumberland County,	94 80
	17.	J. Manning Clarkson, Sheriff Middlesex County,	319 49



# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

171

1867.		Dolls. Cts.
Jan.	24. Alfred Ryerson, Sheriff Passaic County,	458 06
	25. John J. Brockshaw, Sheriff Somerset County,	237 09
	31. John Hunt, Sheriff Salem County,	125 01
Feb.	12. Joseph W. Coe, Sheriff Warren County,	223 25
	13. Samuel D. Sharp, Sheriff Camden County,	2,601 62
	19. Jacob M. Merseles, Sheriff Hudson County,	708 51
	21. John I. Brockaw, Sheriff Somerset County,	277 19
	26. J. Manning Clarkson, Sheriff Middlesex County,	139 34
March	8. F. W. Rickord, Sheriff Essex County,	2,651 42
April	10. Charles S. Knissell, Sheriff Gloucester County,	169 23
	12. James Smith, Sheriff Sussex County,	323 14
	15. Timothy Henderson, Sheriff Atlantic County,	82 51
	16. William B. Sutphin, Sheriff Monmouth County,	307 69
	John H. Banta, Sheriff Bergen County,	191 30
	18. Edgar Pierson, Sheriff Union County,	154 91
	29. Edgar Pierson, Sheriff Union County,	68 65
	John B. Hackinson, Sheriff Burlington County,	360 38
	May 6. John J. Brockaw, Sheriff Somerset County,	105 83
	10. J. Manning Clarkson, Sheriff Middlesex County,	267 89
	15. Alfred Ryerson, Sheriff Passaic County,	1,125 56
	17. Samuel Peacock, Sheriff Cumberland County,	169 44
June	5. R. C. Bellville, Clerk Mercer County,	227 83
	Jacob M. Merseles, Sheriff Hudson County,	1,166 93
	7. Joseph W. Coe, Sheriff Morris County,	87 12
	13. Jacob M. Merseles, Sheriff Hudson County,	141 74
	21. F. W. Ricord, Sheriff Essex County,	2,487 51
	27. Samuel D. Sharp, Sheriff Camden County,	706 55
Sept.	12. Charles S. Knissell, Sheriff Gloucester County,	104 52
	16. Timothy Henderson, Sheriff Atlantic County,	178 89
	17. William B. Sutphin, Sheriff Monmouth County,	146 14
	Joseph P. Lake, Sheriff Hunterdon County,	267 48
	James Smith, Sheriff Sussex County,	311 46
	20. John H. Banta, Sheriff Bergen County,	385 43
	Edgar Pierson, Sheriff Union County,	849 08
Oct.	3. John J. Brockaw, Sheriff Somerset County,	137 08
	John Wilson, Sheriff Cape May County,	268 99
	4. J. Manning Clarkson, Sheriff Middlesex County,	333 85
	7. John B. Hankinson, Sheriff Burlington County,	128 46
	Frederick W. Rickord, Sheriff Essex County,	144 96
	8. Alfred Ryerson, Sheriff Passaic County,	976 37
	14. Alfred Ryerson, Sheriff Passaic County,	78 40
	Samuel Peacock, Sheriff Cumberland County,	110 73
	17. John J. Brockaw, Sheriff Somerset County,	121 61
	28. Joseph W. Coe, Sheriff Morris County,	250 53
	33. Robert C. Belville, Clerk Mercer County,	396 25
	31. Samuel D. Sharp, Sheriff Camden County,	1,569 45
Nov.	1. John Hunt, Sheriff Salem County,	66 73
	8. Jacob Merseles, Sheriff Hudson County,	1,056 38
	21. William Bush, Sheriff Essex County,	117 27
	F. W. Rickord, Sheriff Essex County,	979 11
		<hr/> 29,092 91

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT 10.

*Appropriation to New Jersey State Reform School.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	7.	To Samuel Allinson, expenses of Trustees,	123 79
	18.	Daniel Haines, expenses as Trustee,	82 69
	27.	David Ripley, travelling expenses,	95 62
1867.			
Jan.	8.	John D. Buckelew, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	10,000 00
March	21.	Nathan T. Stratton, expenses as Trustee,	127 65
	29.	John D. Buckelew, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	10,000 00
July	15.	John D. Buckelew, Treasurer, balance of appropriation	5,142 05
			<hr/>
			25,571 80

## STATEMENT 11.

*Salaries and Fees.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	5.	To Phebe A. Forman, compiling and preparing abstracts of population,	400 00
	15.	Clarence J. Mulford, advance on salary,	100 00
	28.	William K. McDonald, one month's salary to December 6, 1866,	208 33
	29.	H. N. Congar, copying chapters of State laws, &c.,	622 35
	31.	Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to December 31, 1866,	52 00
		Howard Ivins, one month's salary to December 31, 1866,	208 33
1867.			
Jan.	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary to January 14, 1867,	66 66
	15.	William K. McDonald, one month's salary to January 6, 1866,	208 33
	17.	S. M. Dickinson, four month's salary in Comptroller's office to January 16, 1867,	500 00
	23.	Hon. Marcus L. Ward, four month's salary to January 16, 1867,	1,000 00
	24.	William L. Dayton, four month's salary to January 20, 1867,	500 00
	28.	Ellis A. Appgar, one quarter's salary as Superintendent of Public Institution to January 31, 1867,	375 00
	31.	Howard Ivins, one month's salary to January 31, 1867,	208 33
		Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to January 31, 1867,	54 00
Feb.	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary to February 14, 1867,	66 66
	28.	Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to February 28, 1867,	48 00
March	6.	William K. McDonald, two month's salary to March 6, 1867,	416 66
	7.	Walter F. Bartlett, three months' salary in Treasurer's office to February 28, 1867,	250 00
	13.	Robert F. Stockton, one year's salary to February 6, 1867,	100 00
	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary to March 14, 1867,	66 66
	29.	Howard Ivins, two month's salary to April 1, 1867,	416 66

# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

273

		Dolls.	Cts.
1867.			
April	1.	Walter F. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to March 31, 1867,	83 33
		Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to March 31, 1867,	52 00
	6.	H. N. Congar, on account of fees for commission copying laws, &c.,	500 00
	12.	George M. Robeson, two months' salary as Attorney General to April 6, 1867,	250 00
		Crawford Livingston, salary in Treasurer's office per Item No. 9, Incidental bill,	425 00
		Walter F. Bartlett, salary in Treasurer's office, per Item No. 10, Incidental bill,	802 78
	13.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary as Librarian to April 14, 1867,	66 66
	16.	Walter K. McDonald, one month's salary as Comptroller to April 6, 1867,	208 83
	30.	Walter F. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to April 30, 1867,	83 33
		Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to April 30, 1867,	52 00
May		Ellis A. Appgar, one quarter's salary to April 30, 1867,	431 17
	1.	Howard Ivins, one month's salary to May 1, 1867,	208 33
	3.	Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, salary from July 1, to December 1, 1866,	625 00
	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary to May 14, 1867,	66 66
		William K. McDonald, one month's salary to May 6, 1867,	208 33
	17.	Hon. Marcus L. Ward, four months' salary to May 16, 1867,	1,000 00
	20.	S. M. Dickinson, four months' salary in Comptroller's office to May 16, 1867,	500 00
	21.	William L. Dayton, four month's salary in Executive Department to May 20, 1867,	500 00
	31.	Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to May 31, 1867,	54 00
		Walter F. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to May 31, 1867,	83 33
June		Howard Ivins, one month's salary as Treasurer to May 31, 1867,	208 33
	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary as Librarian to June 14, 1867,	66 66
	21.	H. N. Congar, Secretary of State, for fees,	1,326 70
	27.	Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to June 29, 1867,	50 00
		Howard Ivins, one month's salary as Treasurer to June 29, 1867,	208 33
		Walter P. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to June 20, 1867,	83 33
	5.	William K. McDonald, two months' salary as Comptroller to July 5, 1867,	416 66
July		George M. Robeson, three months' salary and services in case of Peter N. Horsley for impeachment,	475 00
	6.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary to July 14, 1867,	66 00
	15.	H. N. Congar, furnishing copy of laws to Newspapers,	2,912 72
	18.	W. S. Johnson, salary as Auditor of Accounts,	256 76
		H. N. Congar, furnishing laws to New Jersey Courier,	37 76
	31.	Walter F. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to July 31, 1867,	83 33
		Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to July 31, 1867,	54 00
Aug.		Howard Ivins, one month's salary as Treasurer to July 31, 1867,	208 33
	2.	Ellis A. Appgar, one quarter's salary as Superintendent of Public Instruction to August 1, 1867,	500 00
	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary as Librarian to August 14, 1867,	66 66
18			

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
August	16.	William K. McDonald, one month's salary as Comptroller to August 6, 1867,	208	83
	31.	Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to August 31, 1867,	54	00
		Howard Ivins, one month's salary as Treasurer to August 31, 1867,	208	83
		Walter F. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to August 31, 1867,	83	83
Sept.	14.	C. J. Mulford, one month's salary as Librarian to September 14, 1867,	66	66
	17.	S. M. Dickinson, four months' salary in Comptroller's office to September 16, 1867,	500	00
	20.	Hon. Marcus L. Ward, four months' salary as Governor to September 16, 1867,	1,000	00
		William L. Dayton, four months' salary in Executive Department to September 20, 1867,	500	00
	30.	Howard Ivins, one month's salary as Treasurer to September 30, 1867,	208	83
		Walter F. Bartlett, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to September 30, 1867,	83	83
		Frank C. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office to September 30, 1867,	54	00
		William K. McDonald, two months' salary as Comptroller to October 6, 1867,	416	66
Oct.	7.	George M. Robeson, Attorney General, one quarter's salary to October 6, 1867,	875	00
	14.	Clarence J. Mulford, one month's salary as Librarian to October 14, 1867,	66	66
	31.	Ellis A. Apgar, one quarter's salary to November 1, 1867,	500	00
		Frank C. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's office to October 31, 1867,	54	00
		Walter F. Bartlett, one month's services in Treasurer's office to October 31, 1867,	83	83
		Howard Ivins, one month's salary as Treasurer to October 31, 1867,	208	83
Nov.	6.	Clarence J. Mulford, one month's salary as Librarian to November 14, 1867,	66	66
			28,222	40

## STATEMENT 12.

*Lunatic Asylum.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	24.	To Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer Board of County Patients, from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 1866,	8,995	42
1867.				
April	3.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer Board of County Patients, from Dec. 15, 1866, to March 15, 1867,	4,279	00
June	21.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer Board of County Patients, from March 15 to June 15, 1867,	4,444	42
Sept.	24.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer Board of County Patients, from June 15 to Sept. 15, 1867,	4,637	57
			17,356	41

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT

275

## STATEMENT 13.

*Normal School.*

						Dolls. Cts.
1866.						
Dec.	22.	To Elias Cook, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,				1,000 00
1867.						
Jan.	23.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
Feb.	20.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
March	21.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
April	29.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
May	21.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
June	25.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
Sept.	14.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
Oct.	19.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
Nov.	21.	Elias Cook,	"	"	"	1,000 00
						<hr/> 10,000 00

## STATEMENT 14.

*Support of Deaf and Dumb.*

						Dolls. Cts.
1867.						
January	15.	To H. P. Peet, Principal, six months, to December 31, 1867,				2,462 88
March	19.	Collins Stone, Principal, board and tuition of New Jersey Pupils,				262 50
	28.	J. Mortimer Lewis, Treasurer, six months, to March 1, 1867,				1,284 00
July	16.	H. P. Peet, Principal, six months, to July 1, 1867,				2,859 07
October	3.	J. Mortimer Lewis, Treasurer, six months, to September 1, 1867,				1,850 54
	28.	Collins Stone, Principal, six months, board and tuition of New Jersey Pupils,				212 52
						<hr/> 8,421 51

## STATEMENT 15.

*State House Expenses.*

						Dolls. Cts.
1866.						
Dec.	11.	To Jeremiah Connell, for twelve days' labor at State House				24 00
	29.	S. Van Syckel, repairing carpets in Assembly Room,				10 75
	31.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services to Dec. 31, 1866.				98 00
Jan.	4.	Jeremiah Connell, services at State House,				5 00
		Joshua Jeffries, painting and glazing at State House,				43 60
		Upton & Miller, work done and material furnished,				328 70
	7.	Margaret Cody, for cleaning State House, from October 6th, 1866, to January 7, 1867,				56 00
	11.	Henry Cook, furniture for Supreme Court and Adjutant General's offices,				39 00
	31.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services to Jan. 31, 1867,				96 00
		Jeremiah Connell, " " " " " "				26 00

		Dolla.	Cts.
1867.			
Feb.	5.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., articles furnished Executive Department and Court of Chancery,	15 49
	7.	Anthony Rowley, brooms, mats, &c.	18 75
		Brearley, Cogill & Co., for hedge shears, shovel, &c.	7 50
	27.	Silas Merchant, President, for insurance on State House,	175 00
	28.	Titus H. Stout, one month's service as Janitor at State House,	84 00
March	1.	Jeremiah Connell, making fire at State House,	25 00
		Willet Hicks, for frame at Executive Department,	2 00
	2.	Joshua V. Hagarman, for sand,	2 00
	5.	Stephen G. Gould, President, for insurance on State House,	175 00
		John S. Chambers, for gas bill for State House,	285 90
	7.	C. M. Woodruff, President, for insurance on State House,	175 00
	9.	Howard Ivins, one year's supervision of State House and grounds,	75 00
	19.	Lewis Francis, for charcoal,	9 00
	21.	Willet Hicks, repairing frame,	12 00
	26.	S. Vansyckel, laying carpet in Attorney General's office,	5 50
		Brearley, Cogill & Co., stove and fixtures for Attorney General's office,	17 47
	28.	Upton & Miller, work done and material furnished,	178 88
	30.	Jeremiah Connell, services making fires at State House,	26 00
April	1.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor of State House,	93 00
		S. A. Clark, for mason work in Attorney General's office,	20 75
	10.	A. Kessler, putting on locks, making keys, &c.	88 75
	11.	Jeremiah Connell, work on State House grounds,	62 00
	22.	John P. Hutchinson, repairing water and gas pipes,	44 18
	25.	Ralph Glenn, work done at State House, repairing, &c.	80 45
	26.	William Sanderson & Son, for furniture in offices and court room,	398 00
	29.	John B. Quigley, Treasurer, for water rent at State House,	140 00
	30.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor to April 30, 1867,	91 15
May	10.	Randolph Jay, brushes, soap, candles, &c., furnished,	14 41
	20.	L. Vanderipe, agent, freight on furniture,	20 28
		A. T. Stewart & Co., carpets and mats furnished Adjutant General's office,	144 29
	22.	Anthony Rowley, for mats and brooms furnished,	18 90
	25.	Margaret Cody, cleaning State House, fifty-eight and a half days at \$1 per day,	58 50
	31.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor to May 31, 1867,	94 41
June	3.	John H. Hillman, one wheelbarrow,	10 00
	15.	Jeremiah Connell, work on State House grounds,	60 50
		H. G. Scudder & Co., carpet and oil cloth furnished Treasurer's office,	308 59
	18.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, for express charges,	6 70
	21.	Joshua Jeffries, painting done at State House,	122 88
	25.	Upton & Miller, for paints and hardware,	10 54
	27.	Titus H. Stout, one month's service as Janitor to June 30, 1867,	107 00
		S. Van Sickel, making carpets and cushions,	69 35
		Henry Cook, table and repairing furniture in Treasurer's office,	156 25
July	8.	B. S. Disbrow & Son, Items No. 40 and 41 Incidental bill 1867,	41 85
		Titus & Scudder, Item No. 2-Incidental bill 1857,	149 36
	9.	William Sanderson & Son., furniture for offices in State House,	431 00
	10.	Willet Hicks, feather duster and spittoons,	2 88
	12.	A. T. Stewart & Co., mats for Treasurer's and Secretary of State's offices,	25 95
	18.	Jeremiah Connell, work on State House Grounds,	56 00
		Cornelius & Baker, for brackets furnished offices,	100 70
		Mark Moses, carting ashes,	23 00

# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

277

			Dolla. Cts
1867.			
July	17.	Ralph Glenn, for work done and material furnished,	289 98
	22.	Charles Lyons, carting sand,	6 32
	30.	William Johnson, work done and material furnished,	121 60
		E. R. Cook, one clock for Comptroller's office,	12 00
	31.	Charles B. Cogill, window shades, &c., furnished,	88 17
Aug.	1.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor to July 31, 1867,	100 00
		S. A. Clarke, work on document room in cellar,	22 87
	2.	A. H. Rickey, arranging papers in vault Secretary of State's office,	85 00
	3.	Jeremiah Connell, work done on State House grounds,	16 00
	21.	Sager & Katzenbach, articles for repairs at State House,	62 52
	30.	A. H. Rickey, services in Secretary of State's office to August 31, 1867,	45 00
	31.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor to August 31, 1867,	100 00
Sept.	2.	Ralph Glenn, work done and materials furnished,	175 17
	11.	John P. Hutchinson, gas fitting and repairs,	85 07
	14.	M. L. Frederick, for seal and press for Adjutant General's office,	12 00
		Jeremiah Connell, work done on State House grounds,	55 00
	25.	A. Kessler, for locks, keys, &c.	14 87
	26.	Michael Kearney, stowing one hundred and ten tons of coal,	22 00
	30.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor to September 30, 1867,	100 00
		A. H. Rickey, one month's services in Secretary of State's office to September 30, 1867,	41 66
October	3.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., for hardware &c., furnished,	32 00
		Blackfan, Wilkinson & Co., coal furnished State House,	551 05
	7.	Snedeker & Jervis, plastering in vaults,	1 00
	8.	Margaret Cody, thirty-two days cleaning State House,	32 00
	9.	Joshua Jeffries, painting done at offices,	23 10
	12.	Sager & Katzenbach, hardware, &c., furnished,	234 38
	15.	Maule, Brother & Co, Lumber furnished,	57 50
	19.	Asa Down, for three hundred and sixty bushels of charcoal at 18 cents,	64 80
	26.	James Connell, work done in cellar,	13 12
	30.	William Robertson, for brushes furnished.	4 50
October	31.	Titus H. Stout, one month's services as Janitor to October 31, 1867,	100 00
		A. H. Rickey, one month's services in Secretary of State's office to October 31, 1867,	45 00
Nov.	1.	Samuel L. Dean, for Ice furnished State House,	55 00
	29.	Charles Carr, Iron Gratings for Windows in Vault of Treasury,	68 00
			<hr/>
			7,689 87

Cz.

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			
Sept.	12.	By Joseph H. Hough, one Chair,	5 00
		Howard Ivins, one Closet,	5 00
			<hr/>
			10 00
			<hr/>
			7,679 87.

## STATEMENT 16.

*State Prison Repairs.*

				Dolls.	Cts.
1866.					
Dec.	10.	To Walker & McPherson, for lumber furnished State Prison,		82	13
	11.	Edward Page, articles furnished State Prison,		34	54
		Upton & Miller, " " "		41	80
1867.					
January	11.	Daniel Loder, " " "		10	60
	14.	Charles Carr, material " " "		101	16
		Heil & Fell, for bricks " " "		12	00
	31.	Edward Davies, for bricks " " "		51	45
February	7.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., hardware furnished State Prison,		67	40
	21.	George James, for lime and cement " " "		54	20
April	15.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., for hardware " " "		79	64
	29.	Upton & Miller, material " " "		91	16
May	6.	William G Howell, bricks " " "		19	75
	20.	Kelly, Vansant & Rowan, lumber " " "		755	87
	27.	O. O. Bowman & Co., bricks and pipe " " "		53	12
June	21.	Kelly, Vansant & Rowan, lumber " " "		473	69
	22.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., hardware " " "		198	24
	24.	Walker & McPherson, for lumber " " "		279	87
	26.	Forman & Fell, for bricks " " "		184	00
July	5.	George James, for lime and cement " " "		133	40
	29.	Kelly, Vansant & Rowan, lumber " " "		558	37
	30.	Charles Carr, work done and material furnished State Prison,		103	17
Aug.	12.	Kirk, Weaver & Nutt, doors, sash and mouldings furnished,		22	80
	16.	Sager & Katzenbach, hardware furnished,		35	20
Sept.	2.	William Osenberg, for sand furnished,		40	75
		Johnson & Bro., erecting brick stables at State Prison,		2,304	60
	12.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., hardware, &c., furnished State Prison,		279	91
Sept.	12.	Walker & McPherson, lumber furnished State Prison		46	04
Oct.	4.	William Watts, work done and material furnished State Prison,		106	90
	5.	Edward Hayes, for iron window grates furnished State Prison,		150	80
	11.	Kelly, Vansant & Rowan, lumber furnished State Prison,		377	57
Nov.	20.	Brearley, Cogill & Co., hardware furnished State Prison,		228	03
	26.	Joseph M. Smith, glass furnished		18	49
				<hr/>	
				7,021 65	

## STATEMENT 17.

*Salaries of Lunatic Asylum.*

1866.			Dolls.	Cts.
Dec.	13.	To William Elmer, for travelling expenses,	63	63
1867.				
Jan.	22.	Jonathan S. Fish, services as appraiser,	24	00
		Alfred Muirhead, services as appraiser,	24	00
	25.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, salaries,	1,250	00
April	8.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, salaries,	1,250	00
July	1.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, salaries,	1,843	16
Oct.	7.	Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, salaries,	1,937	50
			<hr/>	
			6,394	29



## STATEMENT 18.

*Geological Survey.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	24.	To Prof. George H. Cook, for services and expenses,	1,563	70
1867.				
April	1.	Prof. George H. Cook, for services and expenses,	1,243	10
July	8.	Prof. George H. Cook, for services and expenses,	1,525	23
Oct.	3.	Prof. George H. Cook, for services and expenses,	2,158	86
			<hr/>	
			6,490	89

## STATEMENT 19.

*Support of Blind.*

			Dolla.	Cts.
1867.				
Jan.	15.	To William B. Waite, Superintendent New York Institution to December 31, 1866,	1,441	28
April	20.	William Chapin, Principal Philadelphia Institution to April 1, 1867,	1,332	64
Aug.	5.	William B. Waite, Superintendent New York Institution to June 30, 1867.	1,482	27
Nov.	4.	William Chapin, Principal Philadelphia Institution to October 1, 1867,	2,013	74
			<hr/>	
			6,269	88

## STATEMENT 20.

*Pennsylvania Training School.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1867.				
Jan.	15.	To Isaac N. Kerlin, M. D., for maintenance of New Jersey children six months to January 1, 1867,	1,818	18
July	10.	Isaac N. Kerlin, M. D., for maintenance of New Jersey children six months to July 1, 1867,	1,751	09
			<hr/>	
			3,569	27

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT 21.

*State Board of Education.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	7.	To Elias Cook, Treasurer, for sundry bills,	882	96
	11.	Prof. Ellis A. Apgar,	80	40
1867.				
Feb.	1.	Elias Cook, Treasurer, for Hardware, &c.,	808	17
	6.	Ellis A. Apgar, for printing and stationery,	190	88
		David Naar, printing circulars and letters,	32	75
April	19.	Elias Cook, Treasurer, for freight and cartage,	50	87
	20.	Daniel Loder, for gas fixtures at Normal School,	52	05
		A. Kessler, for locks and keys at Normal School,	14	00
	22.	Peter Katzenbach, for entertainment of State Board,	240	68
May	8.	Peter Katzenbach, for entertainment of State Board,	195	25
	9.	Ellis A. Apgar, for bill of printing and expenses,	110	25
May	9.	Titus H. Stout, attendance on State Board,	10	00
June	7.	Titus H. Stout, attendance on State Board,	5	00
	11.	A. C. Moine, for Seal and Press, and one Hand Seal for State Superintendent,	60	00
	13.	Thomas Lawrence, expenses attending meetings of State Board,	74	00
	21.	Elias Cook, expenses and premiums on Policy of Insurance,	156	09
July	29.	Peter Katzenbach, entertainment of State Board,	168	00
August	1.	Titus H. Stout, attendance on State Board,	5	00
	2.	Ellis A. Apgar, Superintendent, for Stationery,	571	43
	5.	Jonathan Nannote, printing blanks and circulars,	64	50
	29.	Jonathan Vannote, printing school registers,	381	08
Oct.	31.	Ellis A. Apgar, Superintendent, stationery, traveling expenses and advertising,	77	51
Nov.	13.	J. Vannote, printing circulars for Superintendent of Public Schools,	17	10
			<hr/>	
			8,142	42

## STATEMENT 22.

*Commissioners of State Library.*

			Dolls.	Cts.
1867.				
Feb.	1.	To Joseph Lawton, painting in Library,	16	12
	21.	Archer & Bull, for matting, &c., furnished,	888	83
	25.	Joseph B. Yard, for bars at windows,	8	96
March	9.	W. & J. Allen & Bro., furniture for Executive Department	147	25
	26.	S. Vansyckle, laying carpets in Library and U. S. Court Room	78	62
		Brearly, Cogill & Co., articles furnished U. S. Court Room,	9	06
		Upton & Miller, one stove, &c., for U. S. Court Room,	52	98
	27.	A. T. Stewart & Co., for carpets in Executive Chamber and State Library,	546	62
April	25.	Ralph Glenn, work done and material furnished in Attorney General's office,	64	29
	26.	Wm. Sanderson & Son, furniture in U. S. Court Room,	199	50
	30.	H. G. Scudder & Co., for matting,	15	00

# STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

281

			Dolls. Cts.
1866.			
May	15.	J. E. Walraven, for curtains in Executive Chamber,	875 00
	20.	A. T. Stewart & Co., mats and carpet for Library and Executive Chamber,	42 94
		L. Vanderipe, Agent, freight on furniture,	4 20
June	27.	S. Vansyckle, making cushions and repairing furniture,	110 09
July	9.	Wm. Sanderson & Son, for furniture in Comptroller's office and Court Room,	172 00
	10.	Willet Hicks, one mirror for Chamber U. S. District Judges,	12 00
	11.	S. Vansyckle, making cushions for U. S. Court Room,	81 04
	12.	Joseph Hannum, painting sign,	2 00
July	13.	Cornelius & Baker, shades and brackets for Executive Chamber and U. S. Court room,	58 00
Aug.	26.	Wm. Johnson, for work done and material furnished,	136 04
Sept.	2.	Ralph Glenn, work in U. S. Court room,	6 00
			<hr/> 2,472 04

## STATEMENT 23.

### *Stationery and Postage.*

			Dolls. Cts.
1867.			
Dec.	1.	To. F. S. McNeeley, P. M., Postage Stamps, furnished State officers,	54 00
	26.	Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Executive Department,	72 75
	28.	John P. Lansing, postage stamps for Treasurer's office,	12 60
	31.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for Secretary of State and Adjutant General,	46 00
1867.			
Jan.	14.	M. L. Mount, ribbon furnished Secretary of State's office,	25 38
Feb.	1.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., box rents and postage stamps for offices of State,	85 88
	2.	John P. Lansing, postage stamps for Treasurer's office,	5 00
	4.	John O. Raum, postage stamps for Quartermaster General's office,	21 00
March	4.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for offices of State,	66 50
	5.	R. H. Cook, postage stamps for Comptroller's office,	20 00
	22.	W. F. Bartlett, postage stamps for Secretary of State's office,	20 00
	26.	William T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Comptroller's office,	16 67
April	1.	Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Secretary of State's office,	570 10
		Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Treasurer's office,	98 78
	15.	Charles Scott, stationery furnished Secretary of State's office,	21 75
May	7.	John P. Lansing, stationery furnished Treasurer's office,	9 25
	23.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for State offices,	155 72
July	6.	R. H. Cook, postage stamps for Comptroller's office,	20 00
	13.	John P. Lansing, postage stamps for Treasurer's office,	10 00
	15.	Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Executive Department and Secretary of State,	403 85
	18.	Hunt & Co., steel pens furnished Adjutant General's office,	7 50
August	1.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished State offices,	74 18
	20.	John P. Lansing, postage stamps furnished Treasurer's office,	12 00
		Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Treasurer's office,	74 75
	23.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished Quartermaster General's office,	14 00

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
August	27.	Charles Scott, stationery furnished Comptroller and Treasurer's office,	13 00
		Charles Scott, stationery, furnished Executive Department Secretary's office,	7 77
	29.	William T. Nicholson, stationery for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	58 43
		William T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Comptroller's office,	23 74
		William T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Quartermaster General's office,	45 30
Sept.	27.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for Quartermaster General's office,	12 00
October	16.	John P. Lansing, postage stamps for Secretary of State's office,	15 00
	22.	Jonathan Vannote, for blank check book and slips furnished	15 25
Nov.	1.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished offices,	68 00
	18.	John P. Lansing, stationery furnished Treasurer's office,	5 65
			<hr/>
			2,182 60

## STATEMENT 24.

*Incidental.*

	1866.		Dolls. Cts.
Dec.	5.	To C. C. Burroughs, agent, forwarding packages,	35 75
	7.	J. M. Ward, for stationery, Executive office,	36 10
	14.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, sundry bills, advertising bank notices,	25 93
	24.	Joseph C. Paul, for ice furnished State House,	59 60
	1867.		
Jan.	2.	William H. Smith, subscription of daily papers for Secretary of State,	6 00
	3.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, expressing packages,	64 85
Feb.	7.	J. P. Lansing, fare to Princeton and return on official business, and bill for pencils,	2 28
	13.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, express charges,	8 85
	19.	Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., chairman, expenses State Sanitary Commission,	124 39
March	15.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, express charges,	1 15
		C. C. Burroughs, agent, express charges for Secretary of State,	9 85
April	12.	C. J. Mulford, Item No. 12 Incidental bill 1867,	297 00
		John P. Lansing, Item No. 27 Incidental bill 1867,	10 00
May	1.	H. N. Congar, Secretary of State, for books,	5 00
	2.	R. H. Cook, for Trenton City Directory for Comptroller's Office,	2 00
	30.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, forwarding pamphlets to members of Legislature,	43 60
June	3.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, forwarding packages for Secretary of State,	5 40
	4.	William Paterson, for services as State Director,	54 00
	5.	J. A. Battey, for brackets for Secretary of State's office,	2 00
	21.	Barker Gummere, for press furnished Chancery Court office,	40 50
	26.	C. C. Vansickle, firing salute in honor of the President,	14 00
	27.	William H. Smith, for daily papers for Secretary of State's office,	6 00
July	10.	John P. Lansing, expenses to Princeton on official business,	1 76
		L. H. Vanderipe, agent, freight on laws and documents,	83 26

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

283

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
July	12.	Titus & Conrad, making boxes for laws,	60 85
Aug.	1.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, for expressing packages,	10 80
	12.	Titus & Conrad, making boxes for journals and documents,	50 98
	22.	C. C. Burroughs, expressing packages to members of Legislature,	111 70
	23.	Samuel Stockton, services as State Director,	81 00
Sept.	2.	Edmund Craft, making boxes,	1 60
	5.	P. S. Pierson, Company Collector, removing canal boat from Passaic river,	125 61
	24.	C. C. Burroughs, agent, packages expressed for Secretary of State,	13 50
			<hr/> 1,345 20

## STATEMENT 25.

*Pensions.*

	1866.		Dolls. Cts.
Dec.	13.	To Christopher Wilson, advance on Pension,	15 00
	1867.		
January	2.	Abraham Van Syckle, six months Pension to January 1st, 1867.	25 00
	5.	Henry Marsh, six months Pension to January 1st, 1867,	25 00
Feb.	28.	Rachel Lard, one year Pension to February 28, 1867,	100 00
March	8.	Ann Atkinson, six months Pension to March 4th, 1867,	25 00
	12.	Christopher Wilson, balance six months to March 12th, 1867,	15 00
	22.	Joseph Wilson, six months Pension to March 22, 1867,	26 00
	29.	Patience Vennell, six months Pension to March 28th, 1867,	26 00
April	2.	William Weeks, six months Pension to March 20th, 1867,	25 00
		Rebecca Hodgson, six months Pension to March 20th, 1867,	20 00
	17.	Ann Applegate, one year Pension to April 9th, 1867,	100 00
May	1.	John Lafacherie, six months Pension to May 1st, 1867,	26 00
July	5.	Abraham A. Vansickle, six months Pension to July 1st 1867,	25 00
	10.	Henry Marsh, six months Pension to July 1st, 1867,	25 00
Sept.	3.	Rachel Lard, six months Pension to August 26th, 1867,	50 00
	13.	Christopher Wilron, six months Pension to September 12th, 1867,	30 00
	13.	Ann Atkinson, six months Pension to September 4th, 1867,	25 00
	24.	Joseph Wilson, six months Pension to September 22d, 1867,	26 00
	21.	Rebecca Hodgson, six months Pension to September 20th, 1867,	20 00
	27.	William Weeks, six months Pension to September 20th, 1867,	25 00
	30.	Patience Vennell, six months Pension to September 28th, 1867,	26 00
October	24.	Ann Applegate, six months Pension to October 9th, 1867,	50 00
Nov.	2.	John Lafacherie, six months Pension to November 2d, 1867,	26 00
			<hr/> 756 00

## STATEMENT 26.

*Appropriation to State Agricultural Society.*

	1867.		Dolls Cts.
March	20.	To Wm. M. Force, for amount of annual appropriation,	1,000 00

## STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT 27.

*Chancery Reports.*

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
May	22.	To Thomas N. McCarter, three hundred copies Chancery Reports,	1,500 00
Nov.	18.	Charles E. Green, three hundred copies Chancery Reports,	1,500 00
			<hr/> 3,000 00

## STATEMENT 28.

*Normal School Repairs.*

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
Sept.	6.	To Elias Cook, Treasurer, repairs on property,	1,064 39
Oct.	18.	Elias Cook, " " " "	879 54
			<hr/> 1,443 98

## STATEMENT 29.

*Binding.*

	1866.		Dolls. Cts.
Dec.	26.	To Murphy & Bechtel, binding laws,	176 00
	1867.		
June	10.	William T. Nicholson, binding three hundred copies 2d McCarter's Law Report,	225 00
August	20.	A. H. Boden & Co., binding laws, journals, and house minutes,	610 44
			<hr/> 1,011 44

## STATEMENT 30.

*Requisitions.*

	1867.		Dolls. Cts.
March	22.	To Charles Becker, for arrest of person for murder of Mrs. Aaron Ward,	400 00
		Mark Corbett, assisting in arrest of person for murder of Mrs. Aaron Ward,	100 00
	22.	Charles Becker, arresting Caleb Dingwell alias Chas. Smith,	59 00
			<hr/> 559 00

## STATEMENT 31.

*Wrecks.*

1867.			Dolla. Cts.
June	24.	To Thomas R. Reed, for burying dead bodies from wrecks in Atlantic county, New Jersey,	47 73

---

## STATEMENT 32.

*Farnum's Preparatory School.*

1867.			Dolla. Cts.
October	3.	To Richard S. Field, President, amount of annual appropriation,	1,200 00

---

## • STATEMENT 33.

*Appropriation to State Library.*

1867.			Dolla. Cts.
Nov.	30.	Annual amount appropriated for purchase of books,	250 00





---

---

# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

---

---



## WAR BONDS.

---

*Amount of War Bonds outstanding, and due annually as follows,  
viz.:*

<b>January 1, 1868.</b>	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	\$99,500 00
1869.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	99,900 00
1870.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1871.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1872.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	99,900 00
1873.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1874.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1875.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1876.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1877.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1878.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1879.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1880.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1881.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1882.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1883.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00
1884.	Issued by authority of an act approved	
	May 10th, 1861.....	100,000 00

January 1, 1886.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	\$100,000 00
1887.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	100,000 00
1888.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	100,000 00
1889.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	100,000 00
1890.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	100,000 00
1891.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	100,000 00
1892.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	62,600 00
1893.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	96,300 00
1894.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	100,000 00
1895.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	77,000 00
1896.	Issued by authority of the supplement approved March 24th, 1863.....	67,000 00
1897.	By authority of a further supplement approved April 14th, 1864.....	199,400 00
1898.	By authority of a further supplement approved April 14th, 1864.....	200,000 00
1899.	By authority of a further supplement approved April 14th, 1864.....	123,000 00
1902.	By authority of a further supplement approved April 14th, 1864.....	71,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,295,600 00

## WAR FUND.

### *Receipts.*

From United States on War account.....	\$100,000 00	
Balance in Bank, December 1, 1866.....	57,617 36	157,617 36
		<hr/>
Statement A. State Tax of 1866.....		280,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$437,617 36

### *Disbursements.*

Statement 1. Appropriation to Home for Disabled Soldiers.....	\$27,524 70	
Statement 2. State Military.....	27,411 05	
Statement 3. Appropriation to Soldiers' Children's Home.....	22,600 00	
Statement 4. Families of Volunteers.....	21,701 82	
Statement 5. Discharged and Deceased Vol- unteers.....	3,451 77	
		<hr/>
		\$102,689 34
Statement 6. Gettysburg Cemetery.....	1,182 70	
Statement 7. Antietam Cemetery.....	1,000 00	
Statement 8. United States of America.....	42 84	
		<hr/>
		\$104,914 88
Amount transferred to State Fund.....	\$35,139 68	
Amount transferred to School Fund....	14,874 47	
Balance in Bank, November 30, 1867..	2,688 33	
		<hr/>
		52,702 48
		<hr/>
		\$157,617 36
Statement 9. Amount paid Commissioners of the Sink- ing Fund.....		280,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$437,617 36

# STATEMENTS.

## STATEMENT A.

### *State Tax of 1866.*

				Dolls.	Cts.
<b>1866.</b>					
<b>Dec.</b>	27.	By Nicholas Booraem, Collector of Middlesex county,			16,815 00
		Henry C. Clark, " Gloucester "		9,230 00	
	28.	Henry B. Lupton, " Cumberland "		10,251 00	
		John V. Veghte, " Somerset "		13,221 00	
	29.	P. S. Pierson, " Essex "		47,324 00	
		James C. Norris, " Mercer "		20,074 00	
		E. W. Kingsland, " Hudson "		51,914 00	
	31.	Cornelius Lydecker, " Bergen "		15,233 00	
<b>1867.</b>					
<b>Jan.</b>	2.	Randal E. Morgan, " Camden "		16,281 00	
		Josephus Sooy, Jr., " Burlington "		23,097 00	
		Chas. McCracken, " Warren "		14,355 00	
		S. O. Horton, " Union "		13,966 00	
		Franklin Smith, " Sussex "		11,378 00	
		John H. Rockafellar, " Hunterdon "		19,910 00	
		John Wiley, " Cape May "		2,020 00	
	7.	Thomas B. Stow, " Salem "		14,042 00	
	8.	James Anderson, " Morris "		15,568 00	
	9.	A. P. Fonda, " Passaic "		12,302 00	
	23.	William H. Conover, " Monmouth "		19,286 00	
	25.	Henry C. Gulick, " Ocean "		2,038 00	
<b>Feb.</b>	18.	Chas. E. P. Mayhew, " Atlantic "		2,196 00	
				<hr/>	350,000 00
Less amount credited revenue,					70,000 00
				<hr/>	280,000 00

## STATEMENT 1.

*Appropriation to Home for Disabled Soldiers.*

		Dolla.	Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	7. To Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer, on account,	5,000	00
1867.			
Jan.	23. Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer, on account,	5,000	00
March	26. Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer, on account,	5,000	00
May	31. Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer, on account,	5,000	00
Aug.	12. Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer, on account,	5,000	00
Nov.	1. Marcus L. Ward, Treasurer, balance.	2,524	70
		27,524	70

## STATEMENT 2.

*State Military.*

		Dolla.	Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	1. To E. L. Campbell, two months' salary October and November, Joseph Sterling, Pay Roll at Arsenal for month of November,	300	00
	Joseph Sterling, salary as Military Store keeper at Arsenal month of November,	366	50
	6. William H. Bainbridge, for Hay furnished at Arsenal,	120	00
	7. Gerry L. Taylor, expenses to Washington and return,	34	86
	12. Benjamin Naar, Jr., services as Clerk for Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	10	00
	15. Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Adjutant General's office,	400	00
	21. Hough & Gillespy, printing for the Quartermaster General,	195	16
	24. George N. Nutt, services in Adjutant Generals' office,	5	50
	26. Murphy & Bechtel, for stationery furnished State Agent,	12	00
	29. Jamison & Co., for grates furnished at Arsenal,	238	00
	31. William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant Generals' office to December 31, 1866,	11	25
	Richard H. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's office to December 31, 1866,	104	00
	Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department to December 31, 1866,	104	00
	Walter P. Wells, one month's services in Quartermaster General's office to December 31, 1866,	52	00
	John P. Lansing, one month's services in Treasurer's office to December 31, 1866,	75	00
	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished State Agent,	78	00
Jan.	4. Joseph Sterling, one month's services as Military Store-keeper at Arsenal to December 31, 1866.	15	00
	Joseph Sterling, Pay Roll at Arsenal for month of December, 1866,	120	00
	8. Lewis Perrine, for postage stamps,	326	12
	9. Upton & Miller, articles furnished State Arsenal,	15	00
	10. A. E. Donaldson, publishing for additional Bounty,	88	04
	16. E. L. Cambell, one month's services to January 1, 1867,	4	00
		150	00

	1866.		Dolls. Cts.
Jan.	16.	George W. Cowperthwaite, advertising Proclamations,	4 35
	22.	B. Prieth, advertising Bounty notices,	13 50
	25.	T. T. Kinney, publishing military claims,	15 60
	31.	Walter P. Wells, one month's services in Quartermaster General's office to January 31, 1867,	75 00
		William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office to January 31, 1867,	108 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department to January 31, 1867,	54 00
		R. H. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's office to January 31, 1867,	108 00
Feb.	1.	Joseph Sterling, Pay Roll at Arsenal for month of January, F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished State Agent,	363 86
		William Bainbridge, for Straw furnished at Arsenal,	17 00
		18 25	
	2.	Joseph Sterling, one month's services as Military Storekeeper at Arsenal to January 31, 1867,	120 00
		Joseph Sterling, amount paid William Rodgers painting Flag Staff,	25 00
	4.	John O. Raum two months' services in Quartermaster General's office to January 31, 1867,	212 00
		John P. Lansing, services in Treasurer's office to January 31, 1867,	134 00
	21,	George James, for Lime furnished at Arsenal,	12 10
	25.	Hon. P. D. Vroom, six months' salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund,	200 00
	28.	Walter P. Wells, one month's services in Quartermaster General's Office, to February 28, 1867,	75 00
		William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's Office, to February 28, 1867,	96 00
		John P. Lansing, one month's salary in Treasurer's Office, to February 28, 1867,	96 00
		Richard H. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's Office,	96 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department to February 28, 1867,	48 00
		George D. Willes, three months' services in Adjutant General's Office, to February 28, 1867,	320 00
March	1.	Joseph Sterling, one month's services in Arsenal, to February 28, 1867.	120 00
		Joseph Sterling, Pay Roll at Arsenal for month of February, F. S. McNeeley, Postmaster, postage stamps for State Agent,	281 00
		15 00	
		Albert R. Thomas, services forwarding soldiers' certificates,	128 00
		Francis Snowden, services forwarding soldiers' certificates,	36 00
	8.	W. R. McIlvaine, hay furnished to Arsenal,	28 35
	25.	James S. Yard, publishing additional bounties,	3 60
	26.	John H. Lyon, publishing additional bounties,	13 65
		C. C. Burroughs, agent, forwarding soldiers' certificates,	22 30
		William T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Adjutant General's office,	197 73
	28.	Charles E. McChesney, for services in forwarding information of New Jersey soldiers,	75 00
April	1.	John P. Lansing, one month's services in Treasurer's office, to March 30, 1867,	104 00
		Richard H. Cook, for one month's services in Comptroller's office, to March 30, 1867,	104 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department, to March 30, 1867,	22 00
		Walter P. Wells, one month's services in Quartermaster General's office,	75 00
		Murphy & Bechtel, for stationery furnished State Agent,	141 50
		Murphy & Bechtel, for stationery furnished Quartermaster General's office,	35 25



# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

295

		Dolls.	Cts.
1867. April = 31	1. William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to March 30, 1867,	104	00
	E. L. Campbell, three months' services as State Agent, to March 31, 1867,	450	00
	2. John O. Raum, two months' services in Quartermaster General's office, to March 31, 1867,	200	00
	Joseph Sterling, Military Store Keeper, one month's services at Arsenal,	120	00
	Joseph Sterling, Military Store Keeper, Pay Roll at Arsenal for month of March,	328	00
	Francis Snowden, one month's salary in Adjutant General's office, to March 30, 1867,	52	00
	3. Albert R. Thomas, 29 days salary in Adjutant General's office, to April 3, 1867,	58	00
	9. L. Perrine, Quartermaster General, for postage stamps,	21	00
	13. Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25	00
	12. Newark Printing and Publishing Company, for advertising additional bounties,	6	00
	15. J. D. Willis, services at Adjutant General's office, to April 13, 1867,	190	00
	27. American Bank Note Company, printing bonds,	10	00
	30. William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to April 30, 1867,	104	00
	John P. Lansing, one month's services in Treasurer's office to April 30, 1867,	104	00
	E. L. Campbell, one month's services as State Agent, to April 30, 1867,	150	00
	E. D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department to April 30, 1867,	52	00
	Richard H. Cook, one month's salary in Comptroller's office,	104	00
	Francis Snowden, one month's salary in Adjutant General's office to April 30, 1867,	78	00
	Hamilton Jay, eight days' salary in Adjutant General's office,	24	00
May	1. A. E. Perrine, hay furnished at Arsenal,	31	54
	2. Joseph Sterling, M. S. K., pay roll at Arsenal for month of April,	336	11
	H. H. Titus, for oats furnished Arsenal,	42	70
	3. C. C. Burroughs, agent, for express charges,	27	80
	Hon. Charles S. Olden, six months' salary as Commissioner Sinking Fund to May 14, 1867,	200	00
	American Bank Note Company, for soldiers' certificates,	4,006	00
	4. Walter P. Wells, balance of salary in Quartermaster General's office, to April 30, 1867,	50	00
	6. John Y. Foster, on account of writing History of War,	600	00
	7. Joseph Sterling, one month's salary at Arsenal to April 30, 1867,	120	00
	14. Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25	00
	16. Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Adjutant General's office,	253	25
	28. F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for State Agent,	34	68
	29. David Naar, one year's services as Secretary to Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	400	00
	31. Richard H. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's office to May 31, 1867,	108	00
	John P. Lansing, one month's salary in Treasurer's office to May 31, 1867,	108	00
	Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department to May 31, 1867,	54	00
	William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office to May 31, 1867,	108	00
	Francis Snowden, one month's services in Adjutant General's office to May 31, 1867,	81	00
	Hamilton Jay, one month's services in Adjutant General's office to May 31, 1867,	81	00

			Dolla. Cts
1867.			
May	31.	James. S. Kiger, one month's services in Adjutant General's office to May 31, 1867,	81 00
		Walter P. Wells, balance of salary in Quartermaster General's office to May 31, 1867,	50 00
June	3.	E. L. Campbell, one month's salary as State Agent to May 31, 1867,	150 00
		John O. Raum, two months' salary in Quartermaster General's office to May 31, 1869,	212 00
	5.	Joseph Sterling, pay roll at Arsenal for month of May, 1867,	339 99
	7.	Joseph Sterling, one month's services at Arsenal to May 31, 1867,	120 00
	21.	John W. Walker, repairing pump at Arsenal,	5 00
		Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25 00
	26.	F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps for Quartermaster General's office,	18 00
	27.	R. H. Cock, one month's services in Comptroller's office to June 29, 1867,	100 00
		John P. Lansing, one month's services in Treasurer's office to June 29, 1867,	100 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department to June 28, 1867,	50 00
	29.	Wm. N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to June 29, 1867,	100 00
		Walter P. Wells, balance of one month's services in Quartermaster General's office to June 29, 1867,	50 00
		Francis Snowden, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to June 29, 1867,	75 00
		Hamilton Jay, one month's services in Adjutant General's office to June 29, 1867,	75 00
		To James S. Kiger, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to June 29, 1867,	75 00
		E. L. Campbell, one month's services as State Agent, to June 29, 1867,	150 00
		Joseph Sterling, pay roll at arsenal, month of June, 1867,	296 25
		Joseph Sterling, one month's salary as Military Storekeeper at arsenal, to June 29, 1867,	120 00
July	8.	William T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Adjutant General's office,	117 98
	10.	John G. Bennett, Jr., repairing wagon at arsenal,	27 00
	12.	Walter P. Wells, advance on salary,	25 00
	13.	Mary P. Lovett, for hay at Arsenal,	18 85
	15.	Murphy & Bechtel, stationery furnished Adjutant General and State Agent,	168 23
	22.	Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25 00
	24.	John F. Babcock, publishing additional bounty,	3 60
	31.	John P. Lansing, one month's service in Treasurer's office to July 31, 1867,	108 00
		R. H. Cook, one month's service in Comptroller's office, to July 31, 1867,	108 00
August	1.	E. L. Campbell, one month's service as State Agent, to July 31, 1867,	150 00
		William N. Nutt, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to July 31, 1867,	108 00
		Jeany Leonard Gilder, five weeks services in Adjutant General's office, to July 31, 1867,	50 00
		John O. Raum, two months' salary, in Quartermaster General's office, to July 31, 1867,	208 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's salary in Executive Department, to July 31, 1867,	54 00
		James S. Kiger, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to July 31, 1867,	81 00
		Francis Snowden, one month's salary, in Adjutant General's office, to July 31, 1867,	81 00

# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

297

		Dolls.	Cts.
1867.			
August	1.	Hamilton Jay, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to July 31, 1867,	81 00
		Joseph Sterling, Military Storekeeper, pay roll at Arsenal to July 31, 1867,	120 00
		Joseph Sterling, one month's salary at Arsenal, to July 31, 1867,	120 00
		F. S. McNeeley, Postmaster, postage stamps furnished State Agent,	15 00
	5.	Walter P. Wells, balance of one month's salary in Quartermaster General's office, to July 31, 1867,	25 00
	15.	Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25 00
	27.	Charles Scott, stationery for Adjutant General, Commissioner of Sinking Fund, and State Agent,	78 70
		Charles Scott, stationery for Quartermaster General's office,	4 70
	31.	John P. Lansing, one month's service in Treasurer's office, office, to August 31, 1867,	108 00
		Jeany L. Gilder, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to Aug. 31, 1867,	45 00
		R. H. Cook, one month's service in Comptroller's office, to August 31, 1867,	108 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's service in Executive Department, to August 31, 1867,	54 00
		Wm. N. Nutt, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to August 31, 1867,	108 00
		Hamilton Jay, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to August 31, 1867,	81 00
		James S. Kiger, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to August 31, 1867,	81 00
		Francis Snowden, one month's service in Adjutant General's office, to August 30, 1867,	81 00
		Walter P. Wells, balance one month's services in Quartermaster General's office, to August 30, 1867,	50 00
		E. L. Campbell, one month's service as State Agent, to Aug. 30, 1867,	150 00
Sept.	2.	P. D. Vroom, six months' salary as Commissioner of Sinking Fund, to August 14, 1867,	200 00
		Joseph Sterling, pay roll at Arsenal for month of August 1867,	314 00
		Joseph Sterling, one month's salary at Arsenal, to August 31, 1867,	120 00
	6.	William H. Gatzmer, Agent, transportation of soldiers and military business,	98 05
	13.	Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25 00
	30.	John P. Lansing, one month's services in Treasurer's office, to September 30, 1867,	100 00
		E. D. Campbell, one month's services as State Agent, to September 30, 1867,	150 00
		R. H. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's office, to September 30, 1867,	100 00
		E. D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department, to September 30, 1867,	50 00
		Hamilton Jay, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to September 30, 1867,	75 00
		James S. Kiger, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to September 30, 1867,	75 00
		Francis Snowden, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to September 30, 1867,	75 00
		John O. Raum, two months' services in Quartermaster General's office, to September 30, 1867,	208 00
		Walter P. Wells, balance one month's services in Quartermaster General's office, to September 30, 1867,	50 00
		Jeany L. Gilder, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to September 30, 1867,	40 00
		William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to September 30, 1867,	100 00

			Dolls. Cts.
1867.			
Oct.	3.	Joseph Sterling, Military Store Keeper, pay roll at Arsenal for month of September, 1867,	296 25
		Joseph Sterling, one month's services at Arsenal, to September 30, 1867,	120 00
	5.	John Y. Foster, on account of writing the History of the War.	3,000 00
	9.	American Bank Note Company, for blank bond book,	20 00
	14.	Walter P. Wells, on account of salary,	25 00
		H. H. Titus, for oats furnished State Arsenal,	108 50
	31.	Francis Snowden, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to October 31, 1867,	81 00
		John P. Lansing, one month's services in Treasurer's office, to October 31, 1867,	108 00
		Hamilton Jay, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to October 31, 1867,	81 00
		James S. Kiger, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to October 31, 1861,	81 00
		Edward D. Fox, one month's services in Executive Department, to October 31, 1867,	54 00
		Walter P. Wells, balance one month's services in Quartermaster General's office, to October 31, 1867,	50 00
		Richard H. Cook, one month's services in Comptroller's office, to October 31, 1867,	108 00
		Jeany L. Gilder, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to October 31, 1867,	45 00
		William N. Nutt, one month's services in Adjutant General's office, to October 31, 1867,	108 00
Nov.	1.	Joseph Sterling, pay roll at Arsenal for month of October, F. S. McNeeley, P. M., postage stamps furnished State Agent,	421 75
		Richardson & Co., for electrotype maps,	15 00
		John T. Page, for repairing at arsenal,	40 00
	4.	John T. Page, for repairing at arsenal,	12 75
	7.	Wilson Bainbridge, hay furnished at arsenal,	20 75
	12.	Hon. Charles S. Olden, six month's salary as Commissioner of sinking fund to Nov. 17th, 1867,	200 00
	13.	Jonathan Vannote, printing circulars for State Agent,	9 60
	20.	Wm. T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Quartermaster General's office,	37 20
		William T. Nicholson, stationery furnished Adjutant General's office,	67 21
	31.	Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General, coal furnished arsenal,	151 05
	23.	Samuel Ellis, work done at arsenal,	15 59
			<hr/> 27,411 05

## STATEMENT 3.

*Appropriation to Soldiers' Childrens' Home.*

			Dolls. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	11.	To Mary A. Hall, Treasurer, maintenance of thirty-nine children, quarter ending Dec. 7th, 1866,	1,462 50
	20.	John K. Smith, cashier, balance of appropriation,	2,500 00
1867.			
Feb'y	26.	Samuel S. Stryker, President, for insurance on Children's Home,	150 00
March	5.	Stephen G. Gould, President, for insurance on Children's Home,	150 00

# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

299

			Dolls. Cts.
1867.			
March	7.	Mary A. Hall, Treasurer, maintenance of forty-seven children three month's,	1,782 50
		C. M. Woodruff, President, for insurance on Childrens' Home,	150 00
	14.	John K. Smith, act approved March 13th, 1867,	7,000 00
	15.	John K. Smith, Treasurer, balance of appropriation, approved March 12th, 1867,	1,000 00
May	7.	William R. Titus, for services at Childrens' Home,	600 00
		John K. Smith, for services at Childrens' Home,	400 00
June	22.	Mary A. Hall, Treas., for maintenance of eighty-eight pupils, quarter ending June 24th, 1867.	3,800 00
Sept.	11.	Mary A. Hall, Treas., for maintenance of one hundred and ten pupils, quarter ending Sept. 7th, 1867,	4,125 00
			<hr/> 22,600 00

## STATEMENT 4.

### *Families of Volunteers.*

			Dolls. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	1.	To Randal E. Morgan, Collector of Camden county, quarter ending May 31, 1866,	1,507 00
	5.	E. Dunn, Mayor of Salem city, quarter ending October 1, 1866,	286 20
	21.	Franklin S. Mills, Mayor of city of Trenton, quarter ending December 1, 1866,	353 60
		Thomas B. Stow, Collector of Salem county, three quarters ending December 1, 1866,	353 32
	29.	Charles O. Hudnut, Treasurer of Borough of Princeton, quarter ending December 1, 1867,	114 00
		James C. Norris, Collector of Mercer county, two quarters ending November 10, 1866,	159 80
1867.			
Jan.	8.	James Anderson, Collector of Morris county, two quarters ending September 7, 1866,	102 40
		Henry C. Clark, Collector of Gloucester county, one quarter ending December 1, 1866,	426 00
	10.	E. W. Kingsland, Collector of Hudson county, one quarter ending April 1, 1866,	328 30
	16.	John C. Ludlow, Treasurer of city of Rahway, four quarters ending September 10, 1866,	966 40
	24.	C. E. P. Mayhew, Collector of Atlantic county, one quarter ending December 1, 1866,	474 00
	27.	J. A. Dix, Treasurer of city of Elizabeth, quarter ending December 1, 1866,	58 00
Feb.	5.	Charles McCracken, Collector of Warren county, quarters ending March 31, 1866,	2,614 20
	8.	Henry B. Lupton, Collector of Cumberland county, quarters ending December 15, 1866,	154 40
	9.	Franklin S. Mills, Mayor of city of Trenton, quarters ending December 1, 1866,	242 80
	18.	E. Dunn, Mayor of city of Salem, quarters ending January 1, 1867,	124 00
		Thomas B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark, two quarters ending December 15, 1866,	314 60
	1.	Henry B. Wilson, Cashier of city of Camden, quarter ending December 4, 1866,	1,675 80
	19.	P. S. Pierson, Collector of Essex county, quarters ending February 21, 1867,	60 00

		1867.		Dollars Cts.
Feb.	20.	E. F. C. Young, Treasurer, Jersey City, quarters ending September 6, 1866,		1,278 20
	2.	Franklin S. Mills, Mayor of Trenton, quarter ending March 1, 1867,		72 00
	12	I. F. Plummerfell, Treasurer Lambertville, quarters ending February 1, 1867,		182 00
	21.	James C. Hardin, Treasurer of Town of Orange, quarters ending September 11, 1866,		102 80
	27.	C. Lydecker, Collector of Bergen county, quarter ending February 10, 1867,		776 00
April	4.	William G. Watson, Mayor of Paterson, quarters ending December 3, 1866,		8 06
	23.	John S. Lee, Chairman of Camden, quarters ending March 4, 1867,		2,580 40
	26.	E. Dunn, Mayor of the city of Salem, quarters ending March 4, 1867,		12 00
May	15.	Randall E. Morgan, Collector of Camden county, three quarters ending May 3, 1867,		1,019 80
	27.	James C. Norris, Collector of Mercer county, one quarter ending May 10, 1867,		73 40
	30.	John H. Rockafellow, Collector of Hunterdon county, quarters ending April 5, 1867,		171 60
June	17.	Alfred Reed, Mayor of the city of Trenton, quarters ending June 1, 1867,		114 00
July	16.	Charles Wills, Collector of Burlington county, quarters ending May 3, 1867,		478 80
	18.	Joseph Waddington, Collector of Salem county, quarters ending June 1, 1867,		224 80
	22.	Robert Johnson, Mayor of the city of Salem, quarters ending July 1, 1867,		18 00
	24.	Thomas B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark, quarter ending March 15, 1867,		233 80
	29.	Thomas B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark, quarters ending June 15, 1867,		49 40
Aug.	12.	John S. Lee, Chairman of Camden, quarters ending June 4, 1867.		8,516 60
Sept.	5.	P. S. Pierson, Collector of Essex county, quarters ending August 21, 1867,		42 00
	10	Charles Wills, Collector of Burlington county, quarters ending August 3, 1867,		281 40
	21.	Jacob Stults, Treasurer of Hightstown, quarters ending June 30, 1867,		37 20
	25.	Alfred Reed, Mayor of the city of Trenton, quarters ending September 1, 1867,		36 00
	27.	John S. Lee, Chairman of Camden, quarters ending September 4, 1867,		241 80
October	24.	H. A. Williams, Mayor of Paterson, quarters ending September 3, 1867,		89 00
Nov.	11.	Robert C. Johnson, Mayor of city of Salem, quarter ending October 1, 1867,		18 00
	15.	Charles E. P. Mayhew, Collector of Atlantic county, quarter ending September 4, 1867,		50 40
				<hr/> 21,995 82

# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

301

CR.

			Dolls.	Cts.
1867.				
Feb.	12.	By J. B. Romar, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, overpayment refunded,	36	00
March	15.	Josephus Sooy, Jr., overpayment refunded,	30	00
April	25.	Thomas B. Peddie, Mayor, overpayment refunded,	186	00
Sept.	26.	H. C. Gulick, County Collector,	42	00
				294 00
				21,701 82

## STATEMENT 5

### *Discharged and Deceased Volunteers.*

			Dolla.	Cts.
1866.				
Dec.	1.	To Heirs John C. Perry, deceased, company D., 10th regiment,	30	40
	8.	Heirs Joseph C. D. Williams, deceased, company E., 24th regiment,	6	66
		Heirs Isaac Sharp, deceased, company H., 13th regiment,	66	83
		Harrison Cartz, 1st brigade musician,	57	46
	4.	Henry Heater, company K., 1st cavalry,	11	13
	5.	John F. Hamilton, company I., 10th regiment,	8	68
	8.	Henry C. McGinnes, company D., 83d regiment,	16	86
	11.	James Green, company K., 33d regiment,	16	73
	12.	Henry C. Martin, company D., 10th regiment,	7	40
	18.	Heirs Michael Boyle, deceased, company F., 9th regiment,	9	40
	21.	Heirs James Donaldson, deceased, company K., 5th regiment,	52	06
		Heirs Frederick Swable, deceased, company A., 5th regiment,	3	66
		Hyde Crocker, company M., 1st cavalry,	69	06
		James E. Gunderman, company M., 1st cavalry,	12	40
	24.	Heirs Patrick Russell, deceased, company K., 8d regiment	73	86
	28.	Heirs Lewis H. Dusenbaker, company D., 10th regiment,	7	33
	29.	John Lantherborne, company E., 1st cavalry,	16	06
	31.	Albert J. Nichols, company H., 10th regiment,	5	60
1867.				
Jan.	3.	Charles Price, company M., 1st cavalry,	8	86
	5.	Henry Leigh, company B., 15th regiment,	87	73
		Heirs Theodore B. How, deceased, company E., 15th regiment,	30	00
	8.	Forman J. Reynolds, company B., 8d cavalry,	12	93
		Samuel Cox, company C., 1st cavalry,	6	40
	9.	Charles P. Thompson, company D., 1st cavalry,	11	66
	10.	Albert D. Hidding, deceased, company B., 27th regiment,	32	40
		Heirs John W. Henry, deceased, company A., 15th regiment,	41	66
	15.	Heirs John V. Bennett, deceased, company G., 8d regiment,	103	45
		James S. Metler, company D., 1st cavalry,	11	66
		William Reed, company E., 9th regiment,	6	80
	16.	Samuel B. Cambron, company A., 10th regiment,	5	00
		Benjamin A. Pine, company D., 10th regiment,	16	80
		A. J. Sheppard, company D., 10th regiment,	14	80

Jan.	17.	Heirs Isaac Hendershot, deceased, company D., 11th regiment	44.06
	19.	Heirs William P. Hartline, deceased, company I., 9th regiment,	31 66
	22.	Heirs Isaac J. Applegate, deceased, company F., 1st cavalry,	4 93
	25.	James Palmer, Hospital Steward,	13 86
	28.	Thomas Conner, company I., 1st cavalry,	9 13
		Leander Murphy, company F., 1st cavalry,	11 73
		Heirs of Salter S. Stults, deceased, company M., 9th regiment,	45 66
		Heirs of Albert Roe, deceased, company B., 8th regiment,	29 53
		Heirs of Robert McCreight, company H., 1st regiment,	65 06
	29.	Amariah Foster, company E., 1st regiment,	10 26
Feb.	30.	Andrew Holland, deceased, company B., 6th regiment,	64 26
	31.	A. D. Hamilton, company C., 2d regiment,	29 46
	1.	Joseph R. Rose, Hospital Steward,	12 26
		Charles W. Steele, company E., 6th regiment,	4 86
	2.	Jacob C. Casler, company B., 1st cavalry,	11 80
	5.	Nathaniel G. Maling, company H., 10th regiment,	6 33
	6.	Thomas Hannon, company E., 7th regiment,	3 66
		Charles T. Widstrand, Hospital Steward,	12 66
		Heirs of John B. Munn, deceased, company E., 13th regiment,	33 72
	7.	Heirs of George W. French, deceased, company F., 12th regiment,	81 00
		George Oakes, company D., 8th regiment,	27 53
	8.	James Creamer, company B., 10th regiment,	10 46
		William P. Nichualse, company F., 7th regiment,	5 00
		Heirs of John Bates, deceased, company I., 14th regiment,	63 93
		Heirs of Smith Bates, deceased, company I., 14th regiment,	41 20
		Heirs of Philip Dempsey, company L., 2d cavalry,	16 40
	12.	Benjamin G. Hall, company A., 2d cavalry,	17 66
		John W. Hilyard, company I., 9th regiment,	6 80
		Thomas McGravey, company E., 7th regiment,	2 40
	14.	Godfrey Fleming, company E., 2d regiment,	8 72
		Elisha Luker, deceased, company F., 1st cavalry,	3 46
	15.	William A. Ruess, Hospital Steward,	13 60
	18.	Jefferson Thompson, company F., 1st cavalry,	10 93
		John L. Frances, company G., 191st Pennsylvania regiment,	2 53
	22.	Augustus Pohlers, Hospital Steward,	70 66
		Morgan Shinn, company E., 1st cavalry,	11 40
	25.	John Anderson, company A., 9th regiment,	12 53
		Joseph H. J. Stilwell, battery D.,	4 46
		Heirs of Geo. H. Dubell, company G., 23d regiment,	7 40
	28.	Heirs of Stephen E. Sheldon, deceased, company B., 10th regiment,	17 86
		Nathaniel Martin, company K., 1st cavalry,	11 13
March	1.	George Bradford, company H., 10th regiment,	5 66
	2.	Heirs of Rudolph Hampton, deceased, company A., 34th regiment,	28 20
	6.	Heirs of Patrick Tynan, deceased, company A., 5th regiment,	19 06
		Charles K. Gallagher, company E., 4th U. S. artillery,	3 86
	7.	John A. Patten, company I., 9th veteran volunteers,	6 80
		Timothy Donnahue, general service,	4 53
	8.	Morgan Shinn, company E., 1st cavalry,	8 00
	9.	Heirs of Jacob C. Righter, deceased, company C., 11th regiment,	40 20
	14.	Heirs of Charles H. Linabarry, deceased, company B., 6th regiment,	40 46
	15.	William Morely, company D., 1st cavalry,	11 00
		Gerorge Peak, company C., 12th regiment,	41 00
	19.	Jacob Swaub, company B., 12th U. S. Infantry,	2 80
	21.	Michael Moran, company C., 11th regiment,	17 60
		Heirs of George W. Scarlett, deceased, company A., 2d regiment,	45 12
		Heirs of Charles French, deceased, company H., 12th infantry,	32 66



# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

303

1867.

			Dolla.	Cts.
March	25.	Heirs of Daniel June, deceased, company B., 35th regiment,	17	60
		Oliver Mosier, company A., 5th U. S. cavalry,	3	33
		James W. Bacon, company A., 5th U. S. cavalry,	3	33
	26.	Charles Finley, company K., 10th regiment,	9	46
April	1.	William Teets, company C., 3d cavalry,	7	66
		Heirs of Isaac W. Halsted, deceased, company A., 1st regiment,	43	46
		Heirs of Richmond Sanderson, deceased, company B., 15th regiment,	17	93
	2.	Heirs of William J. Gelston, deceased, company E., 34th regiment,	25	06
	6.	Willard A. Shepardson, company F., 2d U. S. volunteers,	3	33
	8.	Hayden Shew, company H., 2d U. S. cavalry,	4	66
		Joseph Armstead, company H., 2d U. S. cavalry,	2	33
	16.	Heirs of David Bunnell, deceased, company D., 3d regiment,	74	80
	19.	James Murphy, company I., 34th regiment,	26	66
	23.	William H. Zern, company K., 10th regiment,	7	13
		Heirs of Ward L. Parkhurst, deceased, battery B.,	63	80
May	2.	Heirs of Francis Hendenshott, deceased, company H., 11th regiment,	24	73
	3.	Conrad Vanfleet, company A., 8th regiment,	4	86
	4.	Jacob Bluhm, company B., 35th regiment,	14	73
	6.	Heirs of Joshua W. Korn, deceased, company C., 3d cavalry,	15	26
	10.	Charles Fischer, Hospital Steward,	7	60
	15.	Heirs of John Connelly, deceased, company G., 12th regiment,	21	40
	20.	Heirs of Joseph B. Simpkins, deceased, company K., 10th regiment,	15	20
	21.	David R. Lital, company G., 34th regiment,	25	00
	24.	William A. Bills, company G., 2d U. S. cavalry,	2	66
	30.	Emanuel Ellinger, company F., 34th regiment,	14	00
June	7.	Heirs of William O. Axtell, deceased, company A., 26th regiment,	10	13
		Andrew Grant, company D., 2d U. S. cavalry,	2	33
	8.	William Hoffman, company I., 3d regiment,	74	40
	12.	Heirs of Joseph Richardson, deceased, company B., 4th regiment,	8	33
	13.	James Donahue, company C., 7th regiment.	5	80
	14.	William W. Titus, company L., 1st cavalry,	31	13
	15.	Charles A. Oliver, company A., 11th regiment,	14	53
	17.	Andrew J. Baskins, company sergeant U. S. cavalry,	6	66
	21.	Andrew Grant, company G., 5th regiment,	24	53
	22.	William M. Septon, sergeant U. S. army,	8	80
	24.	Joseph Lehman, company C., 1st cavalry,	2	06
	26.	Rudolph Heinrichs, company C., 33d regiment,	16	13
July	5.	John Meyers, company D., 1st regiment,	8	00
		George E. Wood, company K., 1st cavalry,	6	00
	8.	Heirs of Adam Drake, deceased, company D., 3d regiment,	74	80
	22.	Heirs of James B. Kerlin, deceased, company G., 3d cavalry,	8	06
	24.	Heirs of Bernard Waver, deceased company A., 2d regiment,	35	26
	30.	Heirs of Michael Folliard, deceased, company K., 1st cavalry,	44	93
		George Snable, company H., 1st cavalry,	8	06
		Heirs of William E. Milligan, deceased, company H., 2d regiment,	64	40
August	1.	Edward Carty, company B., 1st regiment,	7	73
	14.	George H. Percy, company C., 15th regiment,	41	20
	15.	George F. Holden, company C., 8th regiment,	64	06
	21.	John Ryan, company D., 33d regiment,	10	13
	26.	Heirs of Robert Liston, deceased, company B., 1st regiment,	6	46
Sept.	2.	Heirs of William H. Vanhorn, deceased, company I., 2d cavalry,	11	73
	3.	Heirs of Frank E. Gandy, deceased, company I., 12th regiment,	14	80

## WAR FUND ACCOUNT

Sept.	4.	John N. Moulter, hospital steward,	54 80
	7.	Henry H. Archer, company G, 10th regiment,	6 06
	9.	Heirs of James H. Galloway, deceased, company F, 1st cavalry,	16 86
Oct.	14.	Elisha Bouger, company F, 1st cavalry,	16 73
	16.	Heirs of John Manning, deceased, company B, 2d cavalry,	17 33
	10.	Heirs of William H. Carter, deceased, company E, 2d cavalry,	16 20
Nov.	30.	William R. Acker, company H, 1st cavalry,	18 93
		Morris L. Ackerman, company E, 11th regiment,	81 60
	6.	Heirs of Lafford Haughawout, deceased, company D, 3d regiment,	74 80
	20.	Theodore Snyder, company H, 1st cavalry,	11 13
	26.	John McMullen, company B, 10th regiment,	8 06
		William D. Likes, deceased, company E, 1st cavalry,	11 46
			<hr/> 3,451 77

## STATEMENT 6.

*Gettysburg Cemetery.*

1867.			Dolla. Cts.
Jan.	23.	To Samuel R. Russell, on account of appropriation,	1,055 30
May	31.	Levi Scooby, services as Commissioner of Cemetery for New Jersey,	100 00
July	16.	Edward M. Dubois, expenses as Commissioner,	27 40
			<hr/> 1,182 70

## STATEMENT 7.

*Appropriation to Antietam Cemetery.*

1867.			Dolla. Cts.
June	11.	To E. A. Carman, Commissioner,	1,000 00

## STATEMENT 8.

*United States of America.*

1867.			
Sept.	6.	To George H. McCabe, one large wall tent,	42 84

# WAR FUND ACCOUNT.

305

## STATEMENT 9.

### *Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*

		Dolls.	Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	81. To P. D. Vroom, Commissioner, on account of State tax	200,000	00
1867.			
Feb.	1. P. D. Vroom, Commissioner, balance of State tax,	80,000	00
		<hr/>	
		280,000	00



---

---

# SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

---

---



---

---

# SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

---

---





## SECURITIES BELONGING TO SCHOOL FUND.

### *Bonds Secured by Mortgages as follows, viz. :*

Thomas S. Allison, interest paid to July 22, 1867.....	\$2,500 00
Edward S. Beardslee, " " April 1, 1867.....	2,500 00
Edward S. Beardslee, " " " " .....	1,000 00
Edward S. Beardslee, " " " " .....	1,500 00
Jarvis H. Bartlett, " " October 8, 1867.....	3,000 00
William A. Benjamin, " " April 27, 1867.....	3,000 00
Elihu D. Bedle, " " July 29, 1867.....	1,000 00
Eliza Barnes, " " October 1, 1867.....	4,000 00
Charles Biles, " " February 28, 1867..	1,800 00
Bond of Plumstead township, Ocean county, interest paid to April 16, 1867.....	3,000 00
Bond of Sussex county, interest paid to April 1, 1867...	8,000 00
Bond of N. J. R. R. & Transportation Co., interest paid to October 3, 1867.....	100,000 00
Elias W. Conover, interest paid to February 17, 1867...	2,300 00
Joseph Combs, interest paid to Sept. 25, 1867.....	11,000 00
Elias Cook, interest paid to October 1, 1867.....	6,500 00
Wm. H. Conover, interest paid to September 28, 1867..	5,000 00
Charles Coxson and John F. Thompson, interest paid to October 1, 1867.....	5,000 00
Daniel Catoir, interest paid to Oct. 24, 1867.....	5,000 00
Jeremiah Gaethwait, William Wright and Joel W. Condit, interest paid to June 18, 1867.....	10,000 00
George F. Fort, interest paid to April 5, 1867.....	2,000 00
William Grant, Jr., and Joseph Whitaker, interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	2,000 00
Barker Gummere, interest paid to Sept. 15, 1867.....	5,500 00
Pearson Hendrickson and Thomas E. Combs, interest paid to January 25, 1867.....	7,000 00
E. T. Hendrickson and James I. Conover, interest paid to March 5, 1867.....	4,000 00
Samuel Howell, interest paid to February 14, 1867....	3,000 00
Theodore W. Hill, interest paid to August 10, 1867....	6,000 00
William Jay, interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	3,000 00
John M. Julian, interest paid to October 10, 1867.....	1,200 00

Mary F. and Emeline R. Johnson, interest paid to June 22, 1867.....	\$2,200 00
Jacob Kemble, interest paid to April 10, 1867.....	2,000 50
Elias L'Hommedieu, interest paid to June 18, 1867.....	647 00
William Lare, interest paid to April 1, 1867.....	2,200 00
Jeremiah Lalor, interest paid to January 1, 1867.....	3,000 00
Joseph Law, interest paid to August 7, 1867.....	2,000 00
Samuel Miller, interest paid to March 26, 1867.....	2,500 00
John McKelway, interest paid to April 1, 1867.....	800 00
William C. Mulford, interest paid to February 14, 1867,	2,000 00
Jonathan E. McChesney, interest paid to Sept. 9, 1867....	3,000 00
Benjamin Marlatt, interest paid to October 24, 1867....	4,000 00
John L. Murphy, interest paid to November 10, 1867...	2,000 00
Normal School Boarding House Association, interest paid to October 1, 1867.....	10,000 00
E. B. D. Ogden, interest paid to September 5, 1867.....	500 00
Henry L. Otterson, interest paid to April 1, 1867.....	5,000 00
Lewis Perrine, interest paid to March 5, 1867.....	3,000 00
Austin H. Patterson, interest paid to June 29, 1867....	2,000 00
Daniel Porter, interest paid to September 12, 1867.....	1,800 00
Francis Price, interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	5,000 00
William P. Robeson, interest paid to June 18, 1867....	5,000 00
Second Baptist Church, Trenton, interest paid to January 13, 1867.....	2,000 00
Michael R. Sutton, interest paid to March 16, 1867.....	4,000 00
Ralph H. Shreve, interest paid to February 23, 1867....	2,000 00
Julia T. and Elizabeth T. Smith, interest paid to July 15, 1867.....	2,000 00
Joseph Stanley, interest paid to July 31, 1867.....	1,500 00
John P. Stockton, interest paid to October 1, 1867.....	6,000 00
Sarah B. Smith, interest paid to August 31, 1867.....	2,000 00
George W. Smyth and Wilhemina Smith, interest paid to November 2, 1867.....	2,400 00
Mercer E. Shreve, interest paid to April 1, 1867.....	2,000 00
Trustees School District No. 1, Township of Plainfield, Essex county, to March 9, 1867.....	1,500 00
Trustees Union School District, Township of Bloomfield, Essex county, to February 26, 1867.....	1,050 00
Trustees School District No. 5, Somerville, interest paid to April 4, 1867.....	1,000 00
Trustees School District No. 10, North Plainfield, interest paid to August 18, 1867.....	1,000 00
Trustees School District No. 1, Bordentown, interest paid to April 1, 1867.....	2,000 00
Trustees Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, interest paid to June 6, 1867.....	2,000 00
John L. Taylor, interest paid to March 30, 1867.....	5,000 00
Robert and Francis P. Walker, interest paid to March 1, 1867.....	3,000 00
Andrew R. Titus, interest paid to June 19, 1867.....	2,000 00

# SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

311

William Willis, interest paid to January 21, 1867.....	\$1,500 00
Elias Wampole, interest paid to January 13, 1867.....	8,500 00
Liscom R. Titus, interest paid to February 7, 1867.....	2,000 00
John L. Taylor, interest paid to October 23, 1867.....	5,000 00
Cash in Bank.....	2,860 00
Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies' Bonds, registered for issue September 12, 1864; Nos. 3951 to 3967 inclusive, payable November 1, 1889; interest paid to November 1, 1867.....	17,000 00
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, Nos. 6182, 21,000, 21,001, 21,002, 21,003, 21,884, 20,991; interest paid to November 1, 1867.....	7,000 00
New Jersey Registered Bonds, Nos. 150 to 184 inclusive, dated June 1, 1863, payable January 1, 1873; interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	85,000 00
New Jersey Registered Bonds, Nos. 132 to 143 inclusive, dated December 1, 1862, payable January 1, 1873; interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	12,000 00
New Jersey Registered Bonds, Nos. 765 to 784 inclusive, dated April 1, 1865, payable January 1, 1896; interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	20,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, Nos. 83 to 97 inclusive, dated April 1, 1864, payable April 1, 1884; interest paid to October 1, 1867.....	15,000 00
Two hundred (200) shares Stock of Trenton Banking Company; dividend paid to July 1, 1867: Three certificates, as follows, viz.: No. 259 for 159 shares, upon which \$40 per share is paid.....	\$6,360 00
No. 399, for 39 shares, par value.....	1,950 00
Nr. 669, for 2 shares, par value.....	100 00
	8,410 00
Bond of Morris and Essex Railroad; interest paid to July 17, 1867.....	30,000 00
247 shares Joint Stock Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, dividend paid to August 1, 1867. Two certificates, No. 417, dated June 3, 1867, for 122 shares, No. 439, dated June 4, 1867, for 125 shares.....	24,700 00
Two Receipts from New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 14, dated June 20, 1867, No. 94, dated September 28, 1867, each being for \$20.00 per share on 61 shares of stock New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	2,440 00
Bond of Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, No. 957, dated July 1, 1850, payable July 1, 1870. Interest paid to July 1, 1867.....	20,000 00

*Bonds and Mortgages of the following persons in the hands of the  
Attorney General for Foreclosure.*

James Carman, interest due from June 16, 1860.....	\$3,000 00
David Naar, interest due from October 14, 1854.....	5,000 00
A. D. A. Naar, interest due from January 9, 1866.....	3,500 00
Edmund Perry, interest due from November 21, 1866...	1,000 00
William Patterson, interest due from February 21, 1865,	19,707 89
Francis Price, interest due from December 7, 1862.....	5,000 00
Benjamin Shinn, interest due from June 25, 1866.....	2,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$557,115 39

## SCHOOL FUND.

### *Receipts.*

Appropriations from State Fund.....	\$60,000 00	
Statement A. Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.....	33,680 79	
Dividend on Stocks.....	3,592 00	
Rent of Shark river.....	250 00	
Premium on sale three-quarter share New Jersey Railroad Scrip (first instalment paid).....	48 00	
	<hr/>	\$97,570 79
Statement B. Bonds and Mortgages paid off.....	5,300 00	
Transferred from War Fund.....	14,874 47	
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	172 58	
	<hr/>	\$117,917 79

### *Disbursements.*

Statement 1. Appropriations to Public Schools (1867).....	\$100,000 00	
Statement 2. Incidental Expenses, &c....	1,429 94	
	<hr/>	101,429 94
Statement 3. Amount Invested.....	2,440 00	
Balance in Bank.....	2,860 00	
	<hr/>	5,300 00
Statement 4. Appropriation to Public Schools (balance 1866).....	7,187 85	
Refunded State Fund (balance due December) .....	4,000 85	
	<hr/>	11,187 85
	<hr/>	\$117,917 79



# STATEMENTS.

## STATEMENT A.

### *Income of School Fund.*

		Dolla. Cts.
1866.		
Dec.	13. By six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Front Street M. E Church, to December 6, 1866,	70 00
	27. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William H. Conover, to September 28, 1866,	324 03
	Five year's interest on bond and mortgage of Edmund Perry, to November 21, 1866,	800 00
1867.		
Jan.	4. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Messrs. Garthwaite, Wright & Condit, December 20, 1866,	350 00
	17. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Jarvis H. Bartlett, to October 8, 1866,	105 25
	26. Six months' interest on bond No. 957 Joint Companies, (20,000 dollars,) to January 1, 1867,	600 00
	Six months' interest on \$67,000 New Jersey State bonds, registered, to January 1, 1867,	2,010 90
	Twenty-third dividend on 200 shares of stock of Trenton Banking Company,	500 00
	Balance of interest on bond and mortgage of Messrs. Garthwaite, Wright & Condit,	20 83
Feb.	1. Six months' interest on bond of Morris and Essex Railroad Company, to January 17, 1867,	1,050 00
	4. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Sarah B. Smith, to November 30, 1866,	133 05
	On bond and mortgage of Jeremiah Lalor, to January 1, 1867,	202 03
	8. On account of bond and mortgage of E. B. D. Ogden,	30 00
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Elias Wampole, to January 13, 1867,	237 03
	12. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of L. R. Titus, to February 7, 1867,	136 77
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Theo. W. Hill, to February 11, 1867,	180 00
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Joseph Stanley, to January 31, 1867,	52 50
	Balance of interest on mortgage of E. B. D. Ogden, to September 5, 1866,	2 10
	20. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of School District No. 1, Plainfield, to March 9, 1867,	103 92
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William Mulford, to February 14, 1867,	137 17
	22. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Joseph Law, to February 7, 1867,	70 00
	26. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William Inskeep, to February 23, 1867,	137 67

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
March	5. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of P. Hendrickson and T. E. Combs, to January 25, 1867,	476 88
	6. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Union School District, Bloomfield, February 26, 1867,	72 40
	7. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Robert & Francis E. Walker, to March 1, 1867, Charles Butcher, for rent of lands under water in Shark river,	207 08
	11. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Charles Biles, to February 28, 1867,	250 00
	18. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Second Baptist Church, to January 13, 1867,	108 00
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Barker Gummere, to March 15, 1867,	135 44
	20. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Samuel Howell, to February 14, 1867,	192 50
	23. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Michael R. Sutton, to March 16, 1867,	205 75
	28. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Samuel Miller, to March 26, 1867,	277 89
	Check on account of interest on bond and mortgage of Jacob Kemble, to April 10, 1867,	174 88
April	1. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Croxon & Thompson, to April 1, 1867,	140 00
	2. Six months' interest from \$15,000 Jersey City Bonds, to April 1, 1867,	150 00
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Jonathan E. McChesney, to March 9, 1867,	450 00
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of E. Mercer Shreve to April 1, 1867,	105 00
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Eliza Barnes, to April 1, 1867,	139 73
	3. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of John L. Taylor to March 30th, 1867,	140 00
	Five years' interest on bond and mortgage of A. H. Patterson, to June 29th, 1866, .	189 73
	4. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Bordentown School District, No. 1 to April 1st, 1867,	850 00
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Joseph Combs to March 25th, 1867,	604 66
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation company bonds to April 3, 1867,	189 73
	Semi-annual dividend on 494 shares New Jersey Railroad and Transportation company bonds to Feb. 1, 1867,	885 00
	Balance of interest on bond and mortgage of Edmund Perry to November 21, 1866,	8,000 00
	6. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Brown, Doughty and Vanarsdale to April 4, 1867,	1,235 00
	One year's interest on three bonds and mortgage of Edward Beardsley to April 1, 1867,	6 27
	11. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Sussex county to April 1, 1867,	70 00
	13. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of John M. Julian, to April 10, 1867,	349 80
	16. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Elias Cook, to April 1, 1867,	558 89
	17. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Township Plumstead, to April 16, 1867,	42 00
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of E. T. Hendrickson and J. I. Conover, to March 5, 1867,	227 50
	20. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William Willis, to January 21, 1867,	210 00
		276 67
		101 91



# SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

817

1867.		Dolla. Cts.
April	23. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William Lare, to April 1, 1867,	153 70
	29. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of John L. Taylor, to April 23, 1867,	175 00
May	1. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William A. Benjamin, to April 27, 1867,	211 83
	Seventeen coupons, \$30 each, interest on bonds of Camden and Amboy, and Delaware and Raritan Canal company to May 1, 1867,	510 00
	3. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Daniel Catolt, to April 24, 1867,	175 00
	7. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of George F. Fort, to April 5, 1867,	140 00
	9. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of George W. Smyth, to May 2, 1867,	84 00
	13. Amount on account of appropriation from State,	30,000 00
	14. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Benjamin Marlatt, to April 24, 1867,	140 00
	Joseph G. Brearley, interest on bond and mortgage of Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton, to date.	230 29
	20. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of John L. Murphy, to May 10, 1867,	70 00
June	10. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Doctor John McKelway, to April 1, 1867,	55 87
	13. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of J. H. Bartlett, to April 8, 1867,	108 00
	21. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Garthwait, Wright and Condit, to June 20, 1867,	350 00
	Amount on account of interest on bond and mortgage of Elias L'Hommedieu, to June 22, 1867,	45 00
	22. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of M. F. & E. R. Johnston, to June 22, 1867,	154 00
	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Front Street M. E. Church, to June 6, 1867,	70 00
	25. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Lewis Perrine, to March 5, 1867,	207 50
	Proceeds of sale of Coupons from \$7,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds, Coupons \$210 premium \$80,33,	290 33
	Balance of interest on bond and mortgage of Elias L'Hommedieu,	33
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of A. R. Titus to John McKelway, to June 13, 1867,	144 11
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William Jay, (per R. C. Belville,) to July 1, 1867,	210 00
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Henry L. Ottersen to April 1, 1867,	349 30
	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William P. Robeson, (G. M. Robeson,) June 18, 1867,	360 14
	Interest from bond No. 957, for \$20,000, Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company to July 1, 1867,	600 00
July	5. Six months' interest on \$67,000 New Jersey registered bonds to July 1, 1867,	2,010 00
	8. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Grant & Whitaker to July 1, 1867,	140 00
	15. One hundred and twenty-fourth dividend on two hundred shares stock of Trenton Banking Company six months to July 1, 1867,	500 00
	16. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of J. T. and E. T. Smith, to July 15, 1867,	140 00
	22. Six months' interest on bond of Morris and Essex Railroad Company to July 17, 1867,	1,080 00
	20. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Thomas J. Allison to July 22, 1867,	175 00

			Dolla.	Cts.
1866.				
July	31.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of C. Barcalow to August 1, 1867,	98	88
		One year's interest on bond and mortgage of E. B. Bedle to July 29, 1867,	70	00
August	3.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Joseph Stanley to July 31, 1867,	52	50
	18.	Dividend on two hundred and forty-seven shares of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company at five per cent,	1,285	00
		Dividend on sixty-one shares of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company at two per cent,	122	00
		Proceeds of sale of one-quarter share of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, script,	48	00
	19.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Joseph Law to August 7, 1867,	70	00
		Amount on account of appropriation from the State	17,000	00
Sept.	10.	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of School District No. 10, Plainfield, to August 18, 1867,	70	00
	12.	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of E. B. D. Ogden to September 5, 1867,	85	00
	16.	Interest on bond and mortgage of R. H. Shreve from October 3 to September 18, 1867,	66	69
	17.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Barker Gummers to September 16, 1867,	192	50
	30.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Coxon and Thomas to October 1, 1867,	150	00
		Six months' interest on \$15,000 00 Jersey City bonds to October 1, 1867,	450	00
Oct.	3.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Eliza Barns to October 1, 1867,	140	00
	4.	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Normal School Boarding House to October 1, 1867,	600	00
	5.	Six months' interest on bond New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to October 1, 1867.	8,000	00
		One year's interest on bond and mortgage of Elias W. Conover to September 17, 1867,	161	00
		Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Theodore W. Hill, August 10, 1867,	210	00
	7.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Joseph Combs to September 25, 1867,	385	00
		One year's interest on bond and mortgage of John P. Stockton to October 1, 1867,	420	00
	14.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of John M. Julian to October 10, 1867,	42	00
	18.	One year's interest on bond and mortgage of William H. Conover to September 28, 1867,	350	00
	19.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of J. E. McChesney to September 9, 1867,	105	00
	26.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Elias Cook to October 1, 1867,	227	50
		Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Dr. John L. Taylor to October 23, 1867,	175	00
	29.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Daniel Catoir to October 24, 1867,	175	00
	29.	Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of J. H. Bartlett to October 8, 1867,	105	00
Nov.	2.	Six months' interest on \$17,000.00 Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal to November 1, 1867,	510	00
		Six months interest on \$7,000.00 United States 5-20 bonds to November 1, 1867	\$210	00
		Premium on the same,	83	47
			298	47

# SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

319

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
Nov.	2. Six month's interest on bond and mortgage of George W. Smyth to November 2, 1867,	84 00
	15. Interest on bond and mortgage of D. Porter from November 21, 1866 to September 12, 1867,	101 85
	By balance of appropriation from State,	13,000 00
	18. Interest on bond and mortgage of Francis Price from November 26, 1864 to July 1, 1867,	990 13
	19. Six month's interest on bond and mortgage of John L. Murphy to November 10, 1867,	70 00
	25. Nine months' interest on bond and mortgage of Sarah B. Smith August 31, 1867,	105 00
	29. Six months' interest on bond and mortgage of Benjamin Marlatt to October 24, 1867,	140 00
	30. One year's interest on bond and mortgage of A. H. Patterson to June 29, 1867,	140 00
		<hr/> 97,579 79

## STATEMENT B.

### *Bonds and Mortgages Paid Off.*

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
May	14. By Principal of bond and mortgage Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton,	2,800 00
July	31. Principal of bond and mortgage C. Barcalow,	1,500 00
Sept.	16. Principal of bond and mortgage Ralph H. Shreve,	1,000 00
		<hr/> 5,300 00

## STATEMENT 1.

### *Appropriation. to Public Schools.*

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
May	20. To Henry C. Clark, Collector of Gloucester county, May quota, 1867,	951 21
	Randal E. Morgan, Collector of Camden county, May quota, 1867,	1,834 55
	Thomas B. Budd, Collector of Union county, May quota, 1867,	984 76
	Levi Shepherd, Collector of Sussex county, May quota, 1867,	1,418 89
	22. James C. Norris, Collector of Mercer county, May quota, 1867,	1,777 77
	Henry B. Lupton, Collector of Cumberland county, May quota, 1867,	1,341 63
	23. N. Booraem, Collector of Middlesex county, May quota, 1867,	1,692 66

		Dolls.	Cts
1867. May	23. Chas. McCracken, Collector of Warren county, May quota, 1867,		
	Charles E. P. Mayhew, Collector of Atlantic county, May quota, 1867,	1,487	53
	27. William H. Conover, Collector of Monmouth county, May quota, 1867,	696	98
	28. Charles Wills, Collector of Burlington county, May quota, 1867,	2,114	02
	E. W. Kingsland, Collector of Hudson county, May quota, 1867,	2,417	81
	30. P. S. Pierson, Collector of Essex County, May quota, 1867,	3,497	98
	John H. Rockafeller, Collector of Hunterdon county, May quota, 1867,	4,248	67
June	3. John V. Veghte, Collector of Somerset county, May quota, 1867,	1,591	71
	H. C. Gulick, Collector of Ocean county, May quota, 1867,	1,059	70
	5. C. Lydecker, Collector of Bergen county, May quota, 1867,	656	66
	14. Joseph Waddington, Collector of Salem county, May quota, 1867,	1,059	24
	18. James Anderson, Collector of Morris county, May quota, 1867,	999	84
July	5. John Wiley, Collector of Cape May county, May quota, 1867,	1,806	39
	16. N. Booraem, Collector of Middlesex county, August quota, 1867,	868	57
August	Charles Wills, Collector of Burlington county, August quota, 1867,	1,692	67
	17. Thomas B. Budd, Collector of Union county, August quota, 1867,	2,417	81
	John V. Veghte, Collector of Somerset county, August quota, 1867,	984	76
	James Anderson, Collector of Morris county, August quota, 1867,	1,059	71
	E. W. Kingsland, Collector of Hudson county, August quota, 1867,	1,806	39
	19. Levi Shepherd, Collector of Sussex county, August quota, 1867,	3,497	98
	H. B. Lupton, Collector of Cumberland county, August quota, 1867,	1,418	89
	20. C. Lydecker, Collector of Bergen county, August quota, 1867,	1,841	64
	Henry C. Clark, Collector of Gloucester county, August quota, 1867,	1,059	24
	John H. Rockafeller, Collector of Hunterdon county, August quota, 1867,	931	21
	Wm. H. Conover, Collector of Monmouth county, August quota, 1867,	1,591	71
	Joseph Waddington, Collector of Salem county, August quota, 1867,	2,114	03
	21. Chas. E. P. Mayhew, Collector of Atlantic county, August quota, 1867,	999	84
	22. Chas. McCracken, Collector of Warren county, August quota, 1867,	696	98
	P. S. Pierson, Collector of Essex county, August quota, 1867,	1,487	53
	Randal E. Morgan, Collector of Camden county, August quota, 1867,	4,248	67
	H. C. Gulick, Collector of Ocean county, August quota, 1867,	1,834	56
	26. James C. Norris, Collector of Mercer county, August quota, 1867,	656	66
	27. James M. Smylie, Collector of Passaic county, May and August quota, 1867,	1,777	77
Sept.	9. John Wiley, Collector of Cape May county, August quota, 1867,	2,653	42
	14. James Anderson, collector of Morris county, November quota, 1867,	868	57
Nov.		1,806	40

# SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

891

		Dolla. Cts.
1867.		
Nov.	15. Charles Wills, Collector of Burlington county, November quota, 1867,	2,417 81
	John V. Veghte, Collector of Somerset county, November quota, 1867,	1,059 71
	Henry C. Clark, Collector of Gloucester county, November quota, 1867,	951 21
	Henry B. Lupton, Collector of Cumberland county, November quota, 1867,	1,241 64
	W. Booraam, Collector of Middlesex county, November quota, 1867,	1,692 67
	James C. Norris, Collector of Mercer county, November quota, 1867,	1,777 77
	E. W. Kingsland, Collector of Hudson county, November quota, 1867,	2,497 99
16.	C. Lydecker, Collector of Bergen county, November quota, 1867,	1,059 25
	Randal E. Morgan, Collector of Camden county, November quota, 1867,	1,834 56
	Thomas D. Budd, Collector of Union county, November quota, 1867,	984 76
	William H. Conover, Collector of Monmouth county, November quota, 1867,	2,114 08
18.	Joseph Waddington, Collector of Salem county, November quota, 1867,	999 84
	John H. Rockafellow, Collector of Hunterdon county, November quota, 1867,	1,591 72
19.	J. M. Smylie, Collector of Passaic county, November quota, 1867,	1,326 71
19.	C. E. P. Mayhew, Collector of Atlantic county, November quota, 1867,	698 98
	Levi Shepherd, Collector of Sussex county, November quota, 1867,	1,418 89
	Charles McCracken, collector of Warren county, November quota, 1867,	1,487 53
21.	P. S. Pierson, Collector of Essex county, November quota, 1867,	4,224 53
22.	Henry C. Gulick, Collector of Ocean county, November quota, 1867,	656 66
23.	John Wiley, Collector of Cape May county, November quota, 1867,	368 53
		<hr/>
		100,000 00

## SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT 2.

*Incidental Expenses.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			
April	2.	To C. M. Harrison, for expenses as State Superintendent,	200 00
	10.	Hon. John Hill, attendance at six meetings of Trustees of School Fund,	88 40
	11.	Hon. James M. Scovell, attendance at six meetings of Trustees of School Fund,	54 00
	26.	Benjamin Buckley, attendance at six meetings of Trustees of School Fund,	86 00
		George W. N. Custis, attendance at six meetings of Trustees of School Fund,	18 00
Nov.	4.	Draft for Tax charged City Bank, Perth Amboy, (not paid) refunded to State Fund,	150 00
		Draft for Tax charged Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, Camden, (not paid) refunded to State Fund,	897 54
	8.	Hon. Benjamin Buckley, attendance at meetings of Trustees of School Fund,	86 00
			<hr/>
			1,429 94

## STATEMENT 3.

*Loans of School Fund.*

			Dolla. Cts.
1867.			
June	20.	To H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, first instalment on sixty-one shares of stock of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at \$20 per share,	1,220 00
Sept.	27.	H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer, second instalment on sixty-one shares of stock of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at \$20 per share,	1,220 00
			<hr/>
			2,440 00

## STATEMENT 4.

*Appropriation to Public Schools—(Balance of 1866).*

			Dolla. Cts.
1866.			
Dec.	1.	To S. O. Horton, County Collector of Union county, November quota, 1866,	1,663 89
	29.	William H. Conover, County Collector of Monmouth county, November quota, 1866,	2,841 71
1867.			
Jan.	1.	John Wiley, County Collector of Cape May county, November quota, 1866,	424 86
	8.	James Anderson, County Collector of Morris county, November quota, 1866,	2,064 00
Feb.	18.	C. E. P. Mayhew, County Collector of Atlantic county, November quota, 1866,	704 89
			<hr/>
			7,187 85

---

---

# AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

---

---





## SECURITIES.

---

### *Securities belonging to Agricultural College Fund.*

Thirty-one New Jersey Registered Bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 833 to 863, inclusive, dated July 1, 1863, payable January 1, 1895. Interest paid to July 1, 1867, par value.....	\$31,000 00
One New Jersey Registered Bond, taxable, No. 3, dated March 1, 1866, payable January 1, 1897. Interest paid to July 1, 1867, par value.....	16,400 00
Twenty-one New Jersey Coupon Bonds, Nos. 8 to 28, inclusive, of \$1,000 each, dated May 15, 1866, payable January 1, 1902. Interest paid to July 1, 1867, par value.....	21,000 00
Thirty-three New Jersey Coupon Bonds, Nos. 29 to 61, inclusive, \$1,000 each, dated July 15, 1866, and payable January 1, 1902. Interest paid to July 1, 1867, par value.....	33,000 00
Fourteen New Jersey Coupon Bonds, Nos. 272 to 285, inclusive, \$1,000 each, dated July 1, 1866, and payable January 1, 1902. Interest paid to July 1, 1867, par value.....	14,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$115,400 00

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

---

### RECEIPTS.

One year interest on \$115,400.00 New Jersey Bonds.....	\$6,924 00	
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	545 95	
	<hr/>	\$7,469 95

### DISBURSEMENTS.

1867.			
Feb. 4.	To John C. Elmendorf, Treasurer, maintenance of Rutger's Scien- tific School.....	\$3,462 00	
Aug. 3.	John C. Elmendorf, Treasurer, maintenance of Rutger's Scien- tific School.....	3,462 00	
		<hr/>	6,924 00
	Balance in Bank.....		<hr/> \$545 95

---

# **BANK NOTE REDEMPTION FUND.**

---



# STATEMENT OF BANK NOTE REDEMPTION FUND.

Balance in bank December 1, 1866,

Dolla. Cts.  
19,665 58

## *Princeton Bank.*

1867.		By cash,		187 00
Sept.	26.	To John F. Babcock, for advertising bank,	\$8 00	
	27.	Jonathan Vannote, for advertising bank,	14 00	
Oct.	8.	D. B. Snow, for advertising bank,	8 10	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, for destroying blank impressions,	40	
				\$30 40

## *Bank of America, Jersey City.*

1867.		By cash,		20 00
Nov.	6.	To Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for destroying blank impressions,	\$4 17	

## *Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick.*

1867.				
Nov.	6.	To Howard Ivins, for destroying blank impressions,	\$6 01	

## *Bergen County Bank.*

1867.		By cash,		36 46
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$3 00	

1867.				Dolla. Cts.
March	15.	Barker Gummere, Clerk in Chancery, final order in matters of said bank,	\$3 80	
April	4.	D. B. Snow, for advertising bank,	8 10	
	5.	John F. Babcock, for advertising bank,	8 00	
July	18.	John P. Lansing, amount paid Clerk in Chancery for fees,	1 05	
	20.	Jonathan Vannote, for advertising bank,	9 00	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for destroying blank impressions,	4 01	
			<hr/>	\$36 46

*Bank of Bloomfield.*

1867.				
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$618 00	
Jan.	26.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for counting and cancelling notes,	50 80	
Feb.	14.	D. B. Snow, for advertising bank,	8 10	
March	26.	John H. Lyon, for advertising bank,	60 00	
April	5.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for redeeming and cancelling notes,	17 25	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer for destroying blank impressions,	21	
			<hr/>	\$748 86

*Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.*

		By cash,		200 00
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$17 00	
Feb.	14.	John F. Babcock, for advertising bank,	8 00	
	22.	F. F. Patterson, for advertising bank,	10 00	
		Jonathan Vannote, for advertising bank,	9 00	
Oct.	8.	John S. Fox, Cashier,	152 69	
		Howard Ivins, for destroying blank impressions,	8 31	
			<hr/>	\$200 00

*National Bank of Paterson.*

		By cash,		2,000 00
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$855 00	
Feb.	14.	D. B. Snow, for advertising Bank,	7 42	
	24.	Jonathan Vannote, for advertising Bank,	9 00	
April	5.	Howard Ivins, for redeeming and cancelling notes,	5 80	
Aug.	5.	Chiswell & Wurts, advertising Bank in Weekly Press,	14 00	
	12.	Howard Ivins, for redeeming and cancelling notes,	4 05	
		John B. Sarson, President, for balance of Redemption Fund,	1,105 23	
			<hr/>	\$2,000 00

*United States Stock Bank.*

1867.				Dolla. Cts.
1867.		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$308 00	
Feb.	14.	John F. Babcock, for advertising Bank,	8 00	
	22.	F. F. Patterson, for advertising Bank,	10 00	
		Jonathan Vannote, for advertising Bank,	9 00	
Sept.	13.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, counting and cancelling notes,	15 55	
	26.	James E. Kelley, balance of Redemption Fund,	446 95	
			<hr/>	\$797 50

*Exchange Bank of New Jersey, at Tom's River.*

1867.				
		By cash,		424 15
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$354 00	
Jan.	13.	J. Vannote and B. B. Edsall, advertising Bank,	17 10	
Feb.	14.	D. B. Snow, for advertising Bank,	8 00	
May	28.	David Naar, for advertising Bank, two years,	40 00	
	30.	Thomas W. Ivins, for balance of Redemption Fund,	4 95	
			<hr/>	\$424 15

*Bank of Jersey City.*

				50 00
		By cash,		
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$2 00	
Feb.	14.	John F. Babcock, for advertising Bank,	8 00	
	22.	F. F. Patterson, for advertising Bank,	10 00	
		J. Vannote, for advertising Bank,	9 00	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, for destroying blank impressions,	4 50	
		W. Hogencamp, balance of Redemption Fund,	16 50	
			<hr/>	\$50 00

*Lambertville Bank.*

1867.				162 00
		By cash,		
		To M. L. Reeves, Cashier, amount refunded,	\$162 00	

*Cataract City Bank.*

1867.				
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$237 00	
January	26.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, counting and cancelling notes,	37 90	
April	5.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, counting and cancelling notes,	8 15	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for destroying blank impressions,	1 83	
			<hr/>	\$279 88

*City Bank of Trenton.*

1867.		By cash,		Dolla. Cts
		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$251 00	276 48
March	26.	D. B. Snow, for advertising Bank,	7 42	
	28.	John F. Babcock, advertising Bank,	8 00	
July	30.	J. Vannote, for advertising Bank,	9 00	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for destroying blank impressions,	1 01	
			<hr/>	\$276 48

*Hudson River Bank.*

		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$247 00	
January	26.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, redeeming and cancelling notes,	17 35	
April	5.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, redeeming and cancelling notes,	4 60	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for destroying blank impressions,	5 78	
	21.	Jonathan Vannote, for advertising Bank,	14 00	
	22.	John F. Babcock, for advertising Bank,	8 00	
	29.	D. B. Snow, for advertising Bank,	8 10	
			<hr/>	\$304 83

*North River Bank:*

1867.		To amount of circulation redeemed,	\$205 00	
January	26.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for counting and cancelling notes,	12 75	
April	5.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for counting and cancelling notes,	4 00	
August	5.	J. Vannote, for advertising Bank,	32 00	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for destroying blank impressions,	7 19	
			<hr/>	\$261 24

*Highland Bank.*

1867.		By cash,		1,373 00
		To amount of Circulation redeemed,	\$982 00	
Nov.	6.	Howard Ivins, for destroying blank impressions,	2 76	
	13.	J. Vannote, for advertising Bank,	14 00	
	16.	John F. Babcock, for advertising Bank,	8 00	
	29.	D. B. Snow, for advertising Bank,	8 10	
			<hr/>	\$1,014 86



*Passaic County Bank.*

1867.		Dolla. Cts.	
	By cash,		50 00
	To amount of circulation, redeemed,	\$2 00	
Aug.	17. Jonathan Vannote, for advertising		
	Bank,	10 00	
	John F. Babcock, for advertising		
	Bank,	8 00	
	22. D. B. Snow, for advertising		
	Bank,	8 10	
Nov.	6. Howard Ivins, Treasurer, for de-		
	stroying blank impressions,	6 90	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$35 00	
To Balance,		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$6,681 89	\$24,894 57
		17,762 68	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		24,894 57	24,894 57
		<hr/>	<hr/>
By Balance,			17 762 68

*Belonging to the following Banks, viz:*

Princeton Bank,	\$106 50
Bank of America, at Jersey City,	19 00
Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick,	91 99
Bank of Bloomfield,	6,777 97
Cataract City Bank,	6,388 19
Hudson River Bank,	2,828 18
North River Bank,	1,177 76
Highland Bank,	358 14
Passaic County Bank,	15 00
<hr/>	
\$17,762 86	



---

---

**STATE LIBRARY FUND.**

---

---



## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

### RECEIPTS.

		Dolls. Cts.
1867.		
Feb.	14. By F. E. Spinner, Treasurer's draft for six months' rent of United States Court Room,	400 00
July	29. L. R. Tuttle, Assistant Treasurer's draft for six months' rent of United States Court Room,	400 00
Nov.	30. Annual appropriation from the State,	250 00
		<hr/> 1,050 00

### DISBURSEMENTS.

1866.			
Dec.	13.	To A. W. Phillips, Jr., services in Library,	\$16 00
	22.	Hon. Mercer Beasley, for Law Books,	110 20
	28.	Murphy & Bechtel, binding laws of 1866,	16 00
1867.			
Jan.	2.	F. S. McNeely, P. M., postage stamps,	6 00
	28.	Banks & Brothers, for Bosworth's Reports,	15 00
	31.	Wymond Bradbury, for books purchased,	38 50
Feb.	8.	C. Abbott, agent, for books purchased,	7 50
	18.	John B. Burke, agent, for paper,	5 40
March	1.	C. J. Mulford, subscription for magazines,	10 00
April	19.	Jayne & Dunham, books for library,	58 50
May	8.	Mohun & Ebbs, for law books,	184 68
	7.	Banks Brothers, for law books,	18 00
	16.	Murphy & Bechtel, for stationery,	77 20
July	17.	John Crate, for one book for library,	4 80
Aug.	20.	Murphy & Bechtel, binding and stationery	136 75
	22.	Mohun & Ebbs, Foulger's History of England,	24 00
Oct.	14.	C. C. Haven, for books furnished,	13 60
Nov.	20.	William T. Nicholson, for stationery,	12 65
			<hr/> 749 73
		Balance in Bank,	<hr/> 800 27



---

---

# REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

---

---





# REPORT.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
TRENTON, December 10, 1867. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In the discharge of a duty of the Treasurer, I have the honor to transmit for your information the annexed copy of the Report made to His Excellency the Governor, of the transactions of this office for, and showing the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of November, 1867.

*The following Blank Impressions of Bank Notes, remaining in the vault at the close of the last fiscal year, have been destroyed in the presence of the officers of the respective Banks or their Attorneys, viz. :*

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	NUMBER OF IMPRESSIONS.	DENOMINATIONS.			
Bank of America.....	Jersey City.....	5,804	...	...	1	2
Bank of Jersey City.....	Jersey City.....	2,000	1	1	1	2
Bank of Jersey City.....	Jersey City.....	1,000	3	5	5	10
Bank of Jersey City.....	Jersey City.....	250	...	...	20	20
Highland Bank.....	Hudson City.....	887	1	2	5	5
Highland Bank.....	Hudson City.....	2,082	...	...	1	2
Highland Bank.....	Hudson City.....	189	...	...	10	20
Lambertville Bank.....	Lambertville.....	700	1	1	2	8
Lambertville Bank.....	Lambertville.....	6	5	5	10	20
National Bank.....	Paterson.....	5,572	1	1	2	8
National Bank.....	Paterson.....	1,708	...	...	5	20
National Bank.....	Paterson.....	75	...	...	...	5
North River Bank.....	Hoboken.....	5,000	1	2	8	5
Princeton Bank.....	Princeton.....	460	...	...	...	20
Princeton Bank.....	Princeton.....	145	5	5	10	20
Princeton Bank.....	Princeton.....	14	1	1	2	8

*There are yet remaining in the vault of the Treasury the following, viz. :*

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	NUMBER OF IMPRESSIONS.	DENOMINATIONS.			
Central Bank.....	Hightstown.....	1,078	1	1	2	5
Central Bank.....	Hightstown.....	1,000	...	...	...	8

By authority of Joint Resolution No. 10, approved April 11, 1867, the Blank Coupon Bonds of New Jersey, therein referred to, were destroyed, under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

The following is a description of the same as copied from a certificate on file in this office, signed by the Committee, viz :

201 Bonds, Nos. 50 to 250, inclusive, \$100 each ;

198 Bonds, Nos. 53 to 250, inclusive, \$500 each ;

458 Bonds, Nos. 43 to 500, inclusive, \$1,000 each,

with 56 Coupons, having the signature of David Naar, Treasurer, engraved thereon, attached to each Bond.

200 Bonds, Nos. 1 to 200, inclusive, \$500 each ;

400 Bonds, Nos. 1 to 400, inclusive, \$1,000 each,

with 62 Coupons, having the signature of Howard Ivins, Treasurer, engraved thereon, attached to each Bond.

I would also report that there are one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, in United States Registered Bonds, deposited in this office by the "United States Casualty Company," as required by the act of incorporation, approved February 13, 1867.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HOWARD IVINS,  
*State Treasurer,*

---

---

# REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR.

---

---



# REPORT.

[COPY.]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
TRENTON, December 10, 1867.

To His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

SIR:—As directed by law I have the honor to submit the following report showing the receipts and disbursements of this office during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867.

The accounts are designated by the following general heads, viz : State Fund, War Fund, School Fund, Agricultural College Fund, State Library Fund and Bank Note Redemption Fund—of which the following are condensed statements of each :

## STATE FUND.

### *Receipts.*

Income.....	\$507,743 66
Amount refunded from School Fund.....	5,047 54
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	51,125 76
	<hr/>
	563,916 96
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$599,056 64
Being an excess of.....	35,139 68
Over the receipts which is transferred from and due the War Fund.	

## WAR FUND.

### *Receipts.*

Total receipts.....	\$380,000 00
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	57,617 36
	<hr/>
	\$437,617 36
<i>Disbursements</i> . . . . .	\$384,914 88
Transferred to State Fund.....	35,139 68
Transferred to School Fund.....	14,874 47
Balance in Bank.....	2,688 33
	<hr/>
	\$437,617 36

## SCHOOL FUND.

*Receipts.*

Income.....	\$97,570 79	
Bonds and mortgages paid off.....	5,300 00	
		<hr/>
	102,870 79	
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	172 53	
		<hr/>
		\$103,043 32
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$110,010 25	
Amount transferred to State Fund.....	5,047 54	
Balance in Bank.....	2,860 00	
		<hr/>
	\$117,917 79	
Being an excess of.....		\$14,874 47
Which is transferred from and due the War Fund.		

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Income from Securities.....	\$6,924 00	
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	545 95	
		<hr/>
		\$7,469 95
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$6,924 00	
Balance in Bank.....	545 95	
		<hr/>
	\$7,469 95	

## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

<i>Receipts</i> .....	\$1,050 00	
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$749 73	
Balance in Bank.....	300 27	
		<hr/>
	\$1,050 00	

## BANK NOTE REDEMPTION FUND.

<i>Receipts</i> .....	\$4,729 04	
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	19,665 53	
		<hr/>
		\$24,394 57
<i>Disbursements</i> .....	\$6,631 89	
Balance in Bank.....	17,762 68	
		<hr/>
	\$24,394 57	

The following consolidated statement shows the aggregate of moneys received and disbursed by the Treasury:

	DISBURSEMENTS.	RECEIPTS.
State Fund.....	\$599,056 64	\$507,743 66
War Fund.....	384,914 88	380,000 00
School Fund.....	110,010 25	102,870 79
Agricultural College Fund.....	6,924 00	6,924 00
State Library Fund.....	749 73	1,050 00
Bank Note Redemption Fund.....	6,631 89	4,729 04
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....		129,127 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,108,287 39	\$1,132,444 62
Leaving a balance of.....	24,157 23	
In the Bank, belonging to the following funds, viz.:		
War Fund.....		\$2,688 33
School Fund.....		2,860 00
Agricultural College Fund.....		545 95
State Library Fund.....		300 27
Bank Note Redemption Fund.....		17,762 68
		<hr/>
		\$24,157 23

## STATE FUND.

By the foregoing statement it appears that the indebtedness of the State on civil account is \$35,139.68. The subscription for the increased Capital Stock of the Joint Companies, authorized by Joint Resolution No. 1, approved February 4, 1867, was made for 721½ shares, which was sold, realizing a premium of \$15,878.25.

There were also two dividends of five per cent. (\$14,435 each) paid; the last (August dividend) was made payable in stock (144½ shares) at par, which was sold for \$18,098.80, making the total amount of income received from the stock held by the State \$48,412.05.

The securities belonging to the State are:

2,887 Shares of Stock of Joint Companies, par value...	\$288,700 00
Bonds of the Joint Companies.....	44,000 00
Bond and Mortgage of Edith Heulings.....	2,300 00
Bonds of the several counties of the State for Surplus	
Revenue U. S. loaned.....	764,670 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,099,670 44

## WAR FUND.

The indebtedness on War Account has been decreased \$99,600.00 (the amount of Bonds due and redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the 1st of January last), leaving the balance of War Bonds still outstanding \$3,295,600.00, of which \$99,500.00 fall due on the first of January, 1868.

There have been received \$100,000.00, and disbursed \$42.84, on United States War Account, leaving a balance still due of \$677,559.60.

To meet the demands on the Treasury there was transferred to the State Fund, \$35,139.68; to the School Fund, \$14,874.37; which with the balance, \$2,688.33 in Bank, makes the total amount standing to the credit of the War Fund, \$52,702.48.

#### SCHOOL FUND.

The income of the School Fund being insufficient to meet the annual appropriation for the support of Public Schools, the deficiency was made up by a transfer of \$14,874.47 which is now due the War Fund. All the interest due on the Securities in my possession has been paid. By order of the Board of Trustees there were placed in the hands of the Attorney General for foreclosure the Bonds and Mortgages (amounting to \$39,807.89) of those persons who were delinquent in paying the interest due and over due, varying from one to seven years.

#### *The Securities of the School Fund are :*

Bonds secured by Mortgage.....	\$251,705 39
Bond of Sussex county.....	8,000 00
Bond of Plumstead township, Ocean county.....	3,000 00
Bonds of Jersey City.....	15,000 00
Bond of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	100,000 00
Bond of Morris and Essex Railroad.....	30,000 00
Bonds of New Jersey.....	67,000 00
Bonds of Joint Companies.....	37,000 00
United States 5-20 Bonds.....	7,000 00
200 Shares of Stock of Trenton Banking Company....	8,410 00
247 Shares Stock of Consolidated Companies, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroads, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Companies.....	12,700 00
Scrip for 61 Shares Stock of Consolidated Companies, 2d and 3d instalment paid.....	2,440 00
Cash in Bank.....	2,860 00
	<hr/>
	\$557,115 39

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The Agricultural College Fund, with the exception of a small balance (\$545.95 in bank), is invested in Bonds of New Jersey, amounting to \$115,400.00, the income derived from which amounting to \$6,924 was received and disbursed for the maintenance of Rutgers Scientific School.



## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

The income for the support of the State Library is made up of the rent of room occupied by the United States District Court at \$800 per annum, and the annual appropriation of \$250 from the State.

For further particulars giving the sources from whence moneys have been received and the various objects for which they were expended, I would respectfully refer you to the following statements, viz.:

## STATE FUND.

*Receipts.*

Transit duties as follows, viz.:

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.....	\$133,726 27
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	36,799 29
Delaware and Raritan Canal Company....	97,684 26
Belvidere and Delaware Railroad.....	50 14
	<hr/> \$268,259 96

Revenue as follows, viz.:

State Tax of 1866.....	70,000 00
Dividend on Stock of Joint Companies....	28,870 00
Premium on sale of Scrip.....	15,878 25
Premium on sale of Stock.....	3,663 80
Interest on Bonds of Joint Companies....	2,640 00
Interest on Bond of Edith Heulings.....	161 00
	<hr/> 121,213 05

Returns of the Secretary of State for moneys received by him and paid into the Treasury:

From Assessments on Private Acts.....	8,970 00
From Foreign Insurance Companies, State Tax.....	1,991 25
From Peddlers Licenses.....	1,423 00
From Attorneys' and Counsellors' Licenses..	177 00
From Civil Commissions.....	462 00
	<hr/> 13,023 25

Tax on Capital Stock of Railroads as follows, viz.:

Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	36,998 40
Morris and Essex Railroad.....	26,437 50
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	25,000 00
Warren Railroad Company.....	10,295 25
Paterson and Ramapo Railroad.....	1,240 00
	<hr/> 99,971 15

Fines and Forfeited Recognizances.....	4,980 00
Commissioners of Deeds in other States.....	265 00
Conscience Money account.....	31 25
	<hr/>
	\$507,743 66
Refunded from School Fund for balance due December 1, 1866.....	4,000 00
Drafts not collected for tax due on Capital Stock of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden.....	897 54
City Bank of Perth Amboy.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	5,047 54
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	51,125 76
	<hr/>
	\$503,916 96

## STATE FUND.

*Disbursements.*

Appropriations to State Prison.....	\$75,500 00
Appropriation to Lunatic Asylum.....	67,000 00
Legislature.....	65,182 87
Printing.....	55,976 05
Public Schools.....	60,000 00
Salaries of State Prison.....	34,997 26
Salaries of Judiciary.....	38,750 04
State Militia.....	32,150 28
Transportation and Cost.....	29,092 91
Appropriation to New Jersey Reform School.....	25,571 80
Salaries and Fees.....	23,222 40
Lunatic Asylum.....	17,356 41
State Normal School.....	10,000 00
Support of Deaf and Dumb.....	8,421 51
State House Expenses.....	7,679 37
State Prison Repairs.....	7,021 65
Salaries of Lunatic Asylum.....	6,394 29
Geological Survey.....	6,490 39
Support of Blind.....	6,269 88
Pennsylvania Training School.....	3,569 27
State Board of Education.....	3,142 42
Commissioners of State Library.....	2,472 04
Stationery and Postage.....	2,185 50
Incidental.....	1,345 20
Pensions.....	756 00
Appropriation to State Agricultural Company.....	1,000 00
Chancery Reports.....	3,000 00
Normal School Repairs, &c.....	1,443 93
Binding.....	1,011 44

# REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

351

Requisitions.....	559 00
Wrecks.....	47 73
Farnum Preparatory School.....	1,200 00
Appropriation to State Library.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$599,056 64

## WAR FUND.

### *Receipts.*

State Tax of 1866.....	\$280,000 00
From United States on War Account.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$380,000 00
Balance in Bank December 1, 1866.....	57,617 36
	<hr/>
	\$437,617 36

### *Disbursements.*

Amount paid Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	280,000 00
Appropriation to Home for Disabled Soldiers.....	\$27,524 70
State Military.....	27,411 05
Appropriation to Soldiers' Children's Home,	22,600 00
Families of Volunteers.....	21,701 82
Discharged and deceased Volunteers.....	3,451 77
	<hr/>
	102,689 34
Gettysburg Cemetery.....	1,182 70
Antietam Cemetery.....	1,000 00
United States of America.....	42 84
	<hr/>
	384,914 88
Amount transferred to State Fund.....	35,139 68
Amount transferred to School Fund.....	14,874 47
Balance in Bank November 30, 1867.....	2,688 33
	<hr/>
	52,702 48
	<hr/>
	\$437,617 36

## SCHOOL FUND.

*Receipts.*

Appropriation from State Fund.....	\$60,000 00	
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.....	33,680 79	
Dividend on Stocks.....	3,592 00	
Rent of Shark River.....	250 00	
Premium on sale of three-quarter share New Jersey Railroad Scrip (first instalment paid).....	48 00	
	<hr/>	98,570 79
Bonds and Mortgages paid off.....		5,300 00
Balance in Bank, December 1, 1866.....		172 53
		<hr/>
		\$103,043 32

*Disbursements.*

Appropriation to Public Schools (1867),....	\$100,000 00	
Appropriation to Public Schools (balance of 1866).....	7,187 85	
Amount invested.....	2,440 00	
Incidental expenses.....	382 40	
	<hr/>	110,010 25
Refunded State Fund (balance due Decem- ber 1, 1866).....	4,000 00	
Drafts credited for tax due, from— Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden, re- turned not paid.....	897 54	
City Bank of Perth Amboy, returned not paid.....	150 00	
	<hr/>	5,047 54
Balance in Bank.....		2,860 00
		<hr/>
		\$117,917 79

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOWARD IVINS,  
*State Treasurer.*

---

---

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---

---



# REPORT.

*To His Excellency* MARCUS L. WARD, *Governor of New Jersey:*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of New Jersey, do hereby, in accordance with the fifth section of an act entitled "An act appointing Commissioners for a Sinking Fund and defining their duties," approved March 25, 1864, present the following as a full statement of the Fund on the 30th of November last, and a report of their transactions during the last year, viz.:

The fund in hand consists of Registered Bonds of the

State of New Jersey, at par.....	\$322,000 00
Coupon Bonds of the State of New Jersey.....	23,000 00
City of Trenton Bonds for \$22,000, cost.....	20,240 00
Balance in Trenton Banking Company.....	3,867 57
Balance in First National Bank, Jersey City.....	2,401 00
Balance in Hudson County Bank, Jersey City.....	2,880 09

Total.....	<u>\$374,388 66</u>
------------	---------------------

## PROOF.

To the credit of the State of New Jersey, 30th of November, 1866.....	\$899,444 67	
To received quota of annual tax from State Treasurer..	280,000 00	
To interest on Bonds held by Commissioners, 1st of January and 1st of July, 1867, on Registered Bonds.....	\$19,350 00	
On Coupon Bonds.....	\$1,290 00	
Less interest allowed on \$3,000, from 1st of January to 11th of February, on three bonds of \$1,000 each, purchased on last mentioned date.....	20 50	
	<u>1,269 50</u>	
Interest on \$22,000, City Bonds, six months, at 3 per cent.....	660 00	
	<u>21,279 50</u>	
		<u>\$1,200,724 17</u>

## REPORT OF SINKING FUND.

Paid interest on Registered Bonds.....	\$166,016 76	
Interest on Coupon Bonds.....	363,505 45	
Registered Bonds paid and cancelled.....	15,000 00	
Coupon Bonds paid and cancelled.....	281,800 00	
Expense account paid for advertising.....	13 30	
	<hr/>	826,335 51
		<hr/>
		\$374,388 66

The transactions of the last fiscal year are as follows :

Received from State Treasurer quota of taxes,		\$280,000 00
Amount of Registered and Coupon Bonds held by Commissioners,	\$20,640 00	
Less paid interest on \$3,000 Coupon Bonds from 1st of January to 11th of Feb.	20 50	
	<hr/>	20,619 50
Interest on City of Trenton Bonds, 1st of August,		660 00
		<hr/>
		\$301,279 50

Add balances in Banks on 30th of November last :

Trenton Banking Company.....	\$27,764 91	
First National Bank, Jersey City.....	1,848 56	
Hudson County National Bank .....	532 69	
	<hr/>	30,146 16
		<hr/>
		\$331,425 66
Paid interest on Coupon Bonds.....	\$128 038 00	
Interest on Registered Bonds.....	73,399 00	
Principal on Coupon Bonds.....	93,600 00	
Principal on Registered Bonds.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$300,037 00

Balances in Banks on 30th of November, 1867 :

Trenton Banking Company..	\$3,867 57	
First National Bank, Jersey City .....	2,401 00	
Hudson County Bank.....	2,880 09	
	<hr/>	9,148 66
		<hr/>
		\$309,185 66



# REPORT OF SINKING FUND.

## INVESTMENTS.

Coupon Bonds of the State of New Jersey...	\$3,000 00	
City of Trenton Bonds.....	20,240 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$23,240 00	
From which deduct a matured Registered		
Bond of the State of New Jersey cancelled, 1,000 00	<hr/>	22,240 00
		<hr/>
		\$331,425 66

P. D. VROOM,  
CHARLES S. OLDEN,  
*Commissioners,*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND, }  
TRENTON, N. J., December 15, 1867, }



[12]

---

**REPORTS**  
OF THE  
**RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANIES**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, }  
TRENTON, February 12, 1868.

SIR:—You will find herewith copies of the reports of the railroads and canals chartered by the State, that have been filed in this office for the year 1867, which you will please present to the Legislature.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. McDONALD, *Comptroller, &c.*

Hon. A. O. EVANS, *Speaker, &c.*



## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

### *To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In obedience to an act entitled "An Act respecting Annual Reports to the Legislature of Railroad and other companies," passed February 24, 1852, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey present the following report of the condition of their affairs on the 1st of January, 1868 :

Capital stock,		\$13,768,600 00
First mortgage bonds,		900,000 00
Second mortgage bonds,		600,000 00
Quarterly dividend due January 20,		325,000 00
Interest accrued not yet due,		33,250 00
Accounts payable,		663,553 86
Balance to credit of renewal fund,		628,159 26
		<hr/>
		\$16,918,563 12
Railroad,	\$7,155,947 53	
Port Johnson coal wharves,	327,246 85	
Land and wharves at Elizabethport,	302,086 52	
Station houses, shops, &c.,	875,362 67	
	<hr/>	8,160,643 57
Engines,	988,250 00	
Cars,	1,137,243 10	
	<hr/>	2,075,493 10
Ferry interest and boats,	601,553 75	
Other property, fuel, material, &c.,	4,895,573 50	
	<hr/>	5,497,127 25
Cash and accounts receivable,		1,185,299 20
		<hr/>
		\$16,918,563 12

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR 1867.

Passengers,	\$808,581 09	
Merchandise,	1,084,089 59	
Coal,	1,380,487 59	
Mail expenses, rents, &c.,	127,239 66	
	<hr/>	\$3,350,397 93

## ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Running expenses,	\$431,019 86	
Wood consumption,	72,735 69	
Coal consumption,	165,676 95	
Repairs of road,	319,845 86	
Repairs of engines,	189,688 60	
Repairs of cars,	142,330 66	
Repairs of buildings, bridges, &c.,	150,681 41	
Ferry expenses,	175,265 16	
Expense account,	110,442 52	
Miscellaneous expenses,	74,247 96	
Car service,	46,087 00	
	<hr/>	1,878,021 67
		<hr/>
Deduct interest account,	\$13,127 45	
Deduct taxes for 1867,	38,540 40	
Deduct United States taxes,	85,547 44	
Deduct dividend,	1,297,850 00	
	<hr/>	1,435 065 29
		<hr/>
Balance used in reducing sundry accounts,		\$37,310 97

## DIVIDENDS.

Quarterly dividends of two and a half per cent. have been made in cash.

## MILES RUN BY TRAINS.

Miles run by passenger trains,	500,369	
Miles run by merchandise trains,	418,066	
Miles run by coal trains,	551,245	
Total by transportation trains,	<hr/>	1,469,680
Miles run by gravel, wood and construction trains,		79,766
		<hr/>
Total miles run by trains,		1,549,446

## TABLE OF FREIGHT TONNAGE CARRIED ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1867.

			Tons.
Between New York and Bergen Point,			2,236.
" " " Mariners' Harbor,			1,216
" " " Elizabethport,			12,317
" " " Pamrapo,			10
" " " Bergen Point,			57



	Tons.
Between New York and Elizabethport,	5
“ “ “ Elizabeth,	140
“ “ “ Roselle,	19
“ “ “ Cranford,	149
“ “ “ Westfield,	935
“ “ “ Scotch Plains,	1,198
“ “ “ Plainfield,	6,058
“ “ “ New Market,	556
“ “ “ Bound Brook,	717
“ “ “ Somerville,	2,210
“ “ “ Ricefield,	278
“ “ “ Flaggtown,	1,618
“ “ “ Neshanic,	1,591
“ “ “ Three Bridges,	1,957
“ “ “ Flemington,	2,779
“ “ “ Raritan,	3,475
“ “ “ North Branch,	2,057
“ “ “ White House,	1,577
“ “ “ Lebanon,	1,186
“ “ “ Clinton,	4,837
“ “ “ High Bridge,	1,338
“ “ “ Spruce Run,	1,791
“ “ “ Junction D. L. & W.	38,188
“ “ “ New Hampton,	1,012
“ “ “ Asbury,	683
“ “ “ Valley,	1,110
“ “ “ Bloomsbury,	1,309
“ “ “ Springtown,	1,017
“ “ “ Phillipsburgh,	6,024
“ “ “ Easton,	207,769
“ Port Johnson “ Phillipsburgh,	193,299
“ Elizabethport “ New Hampton,	857,787
“ “ “ Phillipsburgh,	344,836
“ Elizabeth “ New Hampton,	10,335
“ “ “ Phillipsburgh,	88,467
All intermediate stations,	132,384
Total number of tons,	1,935,525

	Tons.	Carried	Miles.
Merchandise,	513,232	“	30,404,947
Iron,	53,248	“	3,407,872
Coal,	1,369,045	“	73,764,596
	1,935,525		107,577,415

TABLE OF PASSENGERS CARRIED ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Stations.	To.	From.	Total.
New York	427,610	464,809	892,419
Communipaw,	10,293	6,303	16,596
Claremont,	4,097	2,266	6,363
Greenville,	45,585	44,626	90,211
Pamrapo,	22,553	21,873	44,426
Bayonne,	3,105	3,187	6,292
Centreville,	3,657	3,073	6,730
Mariners' Harbor,	11,001	12,721	23,722
Bergen Point,	48,991	47,880	96,871
Elizabethport,	52,526	52,995	105,521
Elizabeth,	146,117	149,537	295,654
Roselle,	13,677	12,414	26,091
Cranford,	12,392	11,911	24,303
Westfield,	19,712	18,802	38,514
Scotch Plains,	13,044	12,952	25,996
Plainfield,	72,165	73,873	146,038
New Market,	13,264	12,272	25,536
Bound Brook,	20,925	21,223	42,148
Somerville,	38,441	38,938	77,379
Ricefield,	887	574	1,461
Flagtown,	2,635	2,372	5,007
Neshanic,	4,626	4,774	9,400
Three Bridges,	3,234	3,011	6,245
Flemington,	9,834	10,106	19,990
Raritan,	3,596	3,632	7,228
North Branch,	5,530	5,093	10,623
White House,	9,262	9,173	18,435
Lebanon,	3,534	3,620	7,154
Clinton,	9,424	9,616	19,049
High Bridge,	4,347	5,330	10,677
Spruce Run,	4,784	4,916	9,700
Junction,	27,400	23,835	51,235
Asbury,	5,263	4,989	10,252
Valley,	3,387	3,257	6,644
Bloomsbury,	7,426	7,377	14,803
Springtown,	2,520	2,325	4,845
Phillipsburg,	7,055	8,083	15,138
Easton,	109,181	80,392	189,573
	<hr/> 1,204,130	<hr/> 1,304,120	<hr/> 2,408,260
Number of passengers carried,			1,204,130
Number of passengers carried one mile,			27,284,393

## ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1867.

January 23.—James Hurley, a laborer in the employ of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, standing on track at coal docks, was struck by shifting engine No. 84, which crushed his leg, rendering amputation necessary.

January 31.—Henry Vanderveer, firemen on engine "Elizabeth," hauling 4:30 P. M. passenger train from New York, while looking out over side of tender, came in contact with Road bridge, near Bay cemetery, which threw him beneath the car, causing instant death. Company exonerated by coroner's jury from all blame. Edward Scott engineer; B. W. Hopper conductor.

February 11.—John Hayden, as engine 84 was passing through the freight house at Elizabethport, stepped from a platform on to the track in front of the engine, which ran over him, causing instant death. Morris Watson engineer.

February 18.—Elmer E. Simmonds, a lad of 5½ years, was killed by a coal train at Catherine street, Elizabeth. It is supposed he was on the cars as they were standing still, which, when moved, jarred him off.

April 22.—Horace Linabarger, a lad of 15 years, in attempting to jump on a passing coal train at Plainfield, fell beneath the cars, and was injured so as to cause death the same day. John McCall, engineer.

April 23.—Larry Wells, an employee on track, in attempting to jump on a passing coal train at Bound Brook, fell under the train, which crushed one leg, rendering amputation necessary. B. F. Sheppard, engineer.

April 29.—Frank Falk, while walking on the track near Elizabethport station, was struck by the Somerville train, bound east, and badly bruised. P. Rodenbaugh, engineer; G. P. Doughty, conductor.

May 1.—James Meyers, while walking on the track between Elizabeth and Mulford stations, was struck by 7 P. M., passenger train, from New York, throwing him from the track and breaking his arms. J. Davidson, engineer; G. P. Doughty, conductor.

May 18.—William Groppe, aged 13 years, was killed near Port Avenue by a coal train, on which he attempted to jump while it was in motion. John McCall, engineer.

May 24.—C. J. Kneeling, while walking on the Newark Bay Bridge, was struck by an express train bound west, and his arm broken. B. F. Libby, engineer; E. W. Welsted, conductor.

C. Donahue, while walking on Bay Bridge, a short distance east of Elizabethport, was struck by the engine "New York." He was only bruised. J. B. Chase, engineer.

May 28.—Samuel Atkinson, an aged man, while picking coal on the track near Jefferson street, Elizabeth, was struck by 5:45 P. M., passenger train from New York, and somewhat bruised. Edward Scott, engineer; B. W. Hopper, conductor.

June 7.—Martha Grierson, while walking on the track near Plainfield station, was struck by the 6:05 A. M., passenger train, from Somerville, bound east, and instantly killed. J. W. Smith, engineer; G. P. Doughty, conductor.

June 10.—Christian Mederfind, while walking on the track, near Roselle station in the evening, was struck by emigrant train bound west, and badly bruised. James Wilkinson, engineer; Charles Hubbard, conductor.

June 21.—Charles Hubbard, conductor of stock train, in attempting to jump on "Fast Line" bound west at Bloomsburg station, fell and had one leg crushed so as to cause amputation. F. Libby, engineer; E. W. Welsted, conductor.

July 2.—John Sumston, while walking on Bay Bridge, was struck by engine "New Jersey;" he had four ribs broken, and was otherwise badly bruised. J. W. Smith, engineer.

July 3.—Silas Young, brakeman, fell beneath the cars of a gravel train, while in motion near Dennis' landing, and was instantly killed. S. D. Winner, engineer; H. Whiting, conductor.

July 4.—Louis Taft, a passenger on the Harrisburg express train, bound east, fell between the two rear cars while the train was in motion near Roselle station, and was instantly killed. H. Lovell, engineer; J. A. Haynes, conductor.

July 13.—James Lyman, in attempting to jump on the passenger train at Communipaw station, while the train was in motion, was instantly killed. P. Rodenbaugh, engineer; T. C. Littel, conductor.

July 25.—A man and three children in a carriage, in attempting to drive over Magee's crossing near Elizabeth, were struck by the "Fast Line," bound west. One of the children was bruised, the horse was killed, and carriage completely demolished. B. F. Libby, engineer; E. W. Welsted, conductor.

August 23.—An unknown man, while walking on the track, near Rockafellow's Mills, was struck by a morning passenger train from Flemington, and instantly killed. J. B. Chase, engineer; E. C. Ackerman, conductor.

August 23.—Paul Rooney, while walking on the track, near Elizabethport station, was struck by the engine of an approaching coal train, and badly bruised. Joseph Lasey, engineer.

August 31.—Henry Dobbie, while walking on the track at Jersey City, in a state of intoxication, about 9 P. M., was run over by the engine "Flemington," and died of his injuries the next day. Thomas Hayne, engineer.

September 18.—William H. Quick, while picking coal on the track, near Elizabeth Station, was struck by the 5 P. M. train from New York, and killed. J. B. Case, engineer; William Rand, conductor.

October 1.—Mrs. Sarah G. Havens, a passenger on 6:30 P. M. train from New York, getting off at Communipaw station, was struck by the mail train bound east, and instantly killed. J. Meeker, engineer; L. Southerland, conductor of the 6:30 train. John Small, engineer; G. P. Doughty, conductor of mail train.

October 23.—John J. Hoffman, with a horse and wagon, while driving over “Kershow’s Crossing,” was struck by gravel train engine, which was backing up to Flemington for water, and instantly killed. Engineer, J. Skilman.

November 1.—William H. Smith, in attempting to jump on a passing coal train at Elizabeth, slipped under the cars and had his foot crushed so as to render amputation necessary.

November 13.—John Meyer, an employee, while attempting to uncouple cars at Bergen, while in motion, fell between them and was instantly killed.

Patrick Connelly, laborer at Port Johnston, fell from work train at Elizabethport, and was instantly killed.

November 21.—John Burrell, said to have been for some years insane, stepped in front of passenger train at White House, and had his leg badly crushed. Engineer, B. F. Libby; conductor, E. W. Wilsted.

November 22.—George Luster, a boy nine years of age, in attempting to jump on a passing coal train at Elizabeth, had four toes crushed.

November 30.—Mrs. Buckley, a widow lady, while walking on the track between Hampton and Asbury in the evening, was struck by a coal train and killed. A severe snow storm was raging at the time.

December 2.—Prall Osborne, a brakeman on coal train, fell between the cars while in motion near Junction, and was instantly killed.

December 24.—William H. Bryan, a brakeman on stock train, while standing on the track at Elizabeth, checking car numbers, was struck by Flemington train bound east, which crushed his leg, rendering amputation necessary. Engineer, J. B. Case; conductor, William Rand.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed at New York, this eighth day of February, A. D., 1868, before me,

JAMES A. FALKNER,  
*Commissioner for New Jersey and New York.*



## SOUTH BRANCH RAILROAD.

---

In conformity with an act of this State requiring annual reports to the Legislature of railroad and canal companies, approved February 24, 1852, the South Branch Railroad Company make the following report:

Amount of work done to January 1st, under the head	
of grading and construction account,	\$362,304 39
Paid on account of right of way,	52,843 43
Station houses, &c.,	16,557 78
Amount received on capital stock,	438,300 00

The road is leased at the annual rent of six per cent. to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, who have operated it since July 1, 1864, at which time it was regularly opened for business, and the receipts therefrom appear in their accounts.

Samuel Knox, Secretary and Treasurer of the South Branch Railroad Company, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath, saith that the foregoing report is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

SAMUEL KNOX.

Sworn and subscribed at Jersey City, New Jersey, this third day of February, 1868, before me.

ARCH. K. BROWN.

*Master in Chancery of New Jersey.*





## WARREN RAILROAD.

### *To the Legislature of New Jersey :*

In obedience to an act entitled "An Act respecting Annual Reports of Railroads and other Companies," passed February 24, 1852, the Warren Railroad Company present the following report of the condition of its affairs to January 1, 1868 :

Capital stock issued and actually paid in,	\$1,547,650 00
First mortgage bonds of 1875, outstanding,	511,400 00
	<hr/> \$2,059,050 00

Total cost of the Warren Railroad, including lands for right of way, depot, buildings, cost of tunnels, bridges, &c.,	\$2,000,000 00
Cost of coal basins, trestle work, shoots and fixtures, on the Morris Canal at Washington, N. J., estimated,	59,050 00
	<hr/> \$2,059,050 00

### Earnings of the road from January 1 to December 31, 1867 :

From passengers,	\$26,571 05
From freight, viz :	
From coal,	\$324,880 48
From merchandise and express,	105,274 07
From transportation of mails, telegraph, rents,	1,880 77
	<hr/> 432,035 32

---

\$458,606 37

The running expenses of the road, including depot agents, telegraph, trackmen and foremen, new rails and ties, repairs to road bed, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, &c., estimated,	302,680 20
	<hr/> \$155,926 17

Interest paid on \$511,400 bonds, 7 per cent.,		35,798 00
		<hr/>
		\$120,128 17
Amount applicable to paying a dividend of 7 per cent. on \$1,547,650, capital stock,		108,335 50
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to paying Government taxes and other matters,		\$11, 792 67
Total number of passengers carried,		81,035
Through,	25,280	
Way,	55,745	
Total number tons freight carried,		1,252,718
	Through.	Way.
Coal,	875,007	192,425
Merchandise,	69,059	113,645
Express,	2,061	521
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	946,127	306,591

Of the way coal transported there was delivered at	
Delaware, 1 mile distance, 438,880 tons,	\$7 67
Manunka Chunk, 4 miles distance, 6,560 tons,	44
Bridgeville, 6 miles distance, 1,823,480 tons,	191 33
Oxford, 11 miles distance, 26,379,104 tons,	5,078 04
Washington, 14 miles distance, 163,772,720 tons,	40,124 22
Changewater, 16 miles distance, 5,800 tons,	1 50
Through,	
New Hampton, 18½ miles distance, 875,007,820 tons,	279,477 28
	<hr/>
	\$324,880 48

The company owes no debt not above stated except Government taxes paid by connecting road, the proportion due from this company not having been rendered to them, has not been deducted from the year's earnings, as shown by the above statement.

No injury to any person on the trains has been reported during the past year.

*State of New Jersey, Warren County, ss.*—John I. Blair, of full age, being duly sworn, upon his oath saith, that the facts, matters, and things set forth in the above report, which is signed by him, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN I BLAIR.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Blairstown, N. J., this twenty-eighth day of January, 1868.

MARSHAL HUNT,  
*Master in Chancery of New Jersey.*

# DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANS- PORTATION COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1867.

## *To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In compliance with the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, approved February 24, 1852, and a supplement approved March 11, 1853, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company report ;

The capital stock paid in of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was	\$1,500,000 00
Added by authority of the Legislature,	1,021,700 00
New stock paid and to be paid,	526 560 85
Stock installments,	1,452,412 50
	<hr/>
	\$4,500,673 35

The capital stock paid in of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company was	\$1,500,000 00
Added by authority of the Legislature,	3,500,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000,000 00

Two dividends of Five per cent. each, in cash, have been paid during the year.

The funded debt of the Joint Companies is :

First—An English debt, including three separate loans, now merged, to be extinguished by a sinking fund—extinction complete in 1880 ; interest six per cent. Outstanding £359,550, at \$4.84,	\$1,740,222
Second—Extra dividend loan, due 18 4 ; over due, outstanding,	2,585
Third—Loan of 1870, interest, six per cent. Outstanding,	324,460
Fourth—Loan of 1875 ; interest six per cent. Outstanding,	675,000
Fifth—Loan of 1883 ; interest six per cent. Outstanding,	1,700,000

Sixth—Loan of 1889; interest six per cent. Outstanding,	867,000
Seventh—A consolidated loan for \$5,000,000, six per cent. interest. Outstanding,	4,664 700
	<hr/> \$9,973,917

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company are still under certain obligations to pay small annuities to persons who have been injured on the road.

The cost of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and appurtenances is,	\$4,520,760 21
The cost of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and equipments, is	\$10,663,170 58

The receipts of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company for twelve months, ending December 31, 1867, were	871,671 55
Expenses	328,514 96
	<hr/> \$543,156 59

The receipts of the Camden and Amboy railroad and Transportation Company (including steam towing on the Raritan and Delaware), for the twelve months ending December 31, 1867, were	3,120,511 23
Expenses,	2,440,563 77
	<hr/> \$679,947 46

State of New Jersey, ss: Before me, S. M. Dickinson, one of the masters in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, personally appeared Robert F. Stockton, President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, who being duly sworn, doth declare that the foregoing report, so far as concerns the Delaware and Raritan Company, is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. F. STOCKTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

S. M. DICKINSON, *M. C. C.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }  
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 23d of January, A. D., 1868, before me, Asa I. Fish, a Commissioner for the State of New Jersey, in the city of Philadelphia, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared William H. Gatzmer, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing Report, so far as concerns the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, is true, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

W. H. GATZMER,

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of January, A. D., 1868, as witness my hand and official seal.

A. I. FISH,  
*Commissioner for New Jersey.*

*Office of the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company :*

BORDENTON, January 1, 1868.

Report of accidents which have occurred upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad and its branches during the year 1867, and the cause of the same, with the names of the persons injured, and the extent of their injuries. Also the names of the conductors and engineers, and whether such conductors and engineers were retained by the Company.

March 19, 1867.—An unknown woman in stepping from the 7 A. M., line from New York to the station platform at Trenton, before the train stopped, had her foot accidentally caught between the car and platform, injuring it quite seriously. J. P. Goldy, conductor, and Wm. Provost, engineer; both retained in the company's service.

March 19.—Levi Dean, while sitting on the track near South river, was struck by the engine of a coal train, and slightly injured. Samuel Brannin, conductor, and Charles P. Carty, engineer, both retained in the company's service.

April 29.—James Thompson, brakeman on a freight train from Camden, was found on the top of one of the cars badly hurt, supposed to have been struck by a bridge at Cranberry; he died of his injuries shortly afterwards. As Joseph O. Stratton, conductor, and Benjamin Larrison, engineer, were not in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

April 29.—Purnell Tatem, brakeman on a freight train from Camden, fell off at the Mount Holly branch while drilling, injuring him fatally. The conductor, Samuel Fenton, and engineer, Ridgeway Guantt, not being in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

May 9.—John F. Deal, of Philadelphia, was struck by the engine of the 12 M. line from New York, while crossing the track at Fish House, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury exonerated the company from all blame or censure. As the conductor, Ralph Vankirk, and engineer Benjamin Jobs were not in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

May 13.—R. V. Wood, brakeman on a freight train from South Amboy, was caught between the cars and locomotive while drilling at Yardville, and slightly injured. George Everett, conductor and John West, engineer, not being in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

May 22.—A man named John F. Baker jumped or fell off the 10 A. M. line from Philadelphia when near Beverly, injuring him fatally. The coroner's jury exonerated the company from all blame or censure. John J. Maxwell, conductor, and James Carman, engineer, both retained in the company's service.

May 22.—Charles Turner, brakeman on a freight train from South Amboy, was seriously cut about the head by a telegraph wire coming in contact with the gig top in which he was riding.

May 27.—G. A. Holl, in the employ of the company, was slightly injured by being caught by a turn table in Camden yard.

June 25.—Frederick Tarr, a watchman, had his leg broken by a crate running against him at Camden.

July 3.—Joseph Simple, a laborer in employ of the company, was instantly killed by falling off a dirt train while in motion at Tennet's creek bridge. William Disbrow, engineer, not being in fault, was retained in the company's service.

July 15.—A child of B. Pullen's, two years old, while creeping close to the track on the Princeton Branch Railroad, was run over by a steam car, and died shortly afterward of its injuries. The conductor, Elijah Allen, and engineer, George Anderson, not being in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

August 1.—The 4:30 P. M. line from New York struck a horse and wagon crossing the track near Trenton, bruising the driver, Thomas Emmons, quite seriously. T. D. Shreve, conductor, and David Reynolds, engineer, not being in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

August 6.—James Dillon, a passenger on the 12 M. line from New York, had his thigh broken, in attempting to get on the train after it had started from Trenton depot. J. H. Simpson, conductor, and William Provost, engineer, not being in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

August 16.—Peter H. Dey, brakeman on a freight train from South Amboy, was struck by a bridge near Trenton, and seriously injured. John Johnston, conductor, and James Capner, engineer, both retained in the company's service.

September 21.—A man named ——— Stevenson, riding on the platform of a car in the express freight train from New York, fell off at New Brunswick, injuring him quite seriously. D. T. Jefferies,

conductor, and James Sanford, engineer, both retained in the company's service.

October 26.—Benjamin Gee, a watchman, was fatally injured by being caught between the cars of a freight train while drilling them, and the car house at Trenton. The conductor, George Anthony, and engineer, William Chambers, not being in fault, both were retained in the company's service.

November 26.—Jonas Bechtel, car driller, had his foot badly injured while drilling cars at Bordentown.

December 30.—Nehemiah Andrews, brakeman on a mail train, fell between the cars at Cooper's creek bridge, and was fatally injured; the coroner's jury exonerated the companies from all blame or censure. The conductor, Daniel Purdy, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and engineer Samuel Chester, of the West Jersey Railroad Company, were both retained in the companies' service.

R. S. VAN RENSSELAER, *Superintendent*.





## LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

---

In obedience to an act of Assembly, entitled an "act respecting annual reports to the Legislature of railroad and canal companies," the "Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company" present the following Report:

Capital stock paid in,	\$178,232 00
Floating debt—none.	
Principal and interest of debt paid during the year,	4,448 29
Cost of road and equipments being	<u>\$182,680 29</u>

### RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	\$44,491 68
From freight,	12,889 74
	<u>\$57,381 42</u>

### EXPENSES.

For working the road, including repairs, maintenance of way and contingencies,	49,345 38
--	-----------

There have been no accidents involving loss of life or personal damage during the year.

HENRY HOWLAND, *President.*

State of New Jersey, ss. Henry Howland, President of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company, being duly sworn on his oath saith that the foregoing Report and the matters and things therein stated, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY HOWLAND, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, A. D., 1868.

FRANCIS CORLIES,  
*Master in Chancery.*



# FREEHOLD AND JAMESBURG AGRICULTURAL RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Capital stock paid in,	\$230,844 80
Cost of road and equipment,	\$230,306 37

## RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	19,004 86
“ freight,	36,623 90
“ United States mail,	837 29
“ Express,	125 00
	<hr/> \$55,591 05
Expenses,	44,209 14
	<hr/>
Net earnings,	\$11,381 91
Dividends paid during the year,	\$13,344 74
Number of passengers carried,	59,141
“ of tons of freight transported,	39,636
“ of miles run by passenger trains,	22,132
“ “ “ “ “ freight,	8,428

No accidents have occurred by which any person was injured.

The Treasurer reports \$96,694 33 paid out on account of the construction of that part of the road between Jamesburg and Monmouth Junction, and that he has made a temporary loan of \$92,000 on account of said work.

This part of the road has been operated by the Camden and Amboy, Railroad Company, since its opening.

State of New Jersey, *to wit*: Personally appeared before the subscriber, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery of said State, Francis H. Holmes, President pro tem. of the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company, who, on his oath, saith the foregoing account is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS H. HOLMES, *President pro tem.*

Sworn and subscribed this 29th day of January, A. D., 1868, before me.

JOSEPH COMBS, *M. C. C.*



## ROCKY HILL RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:*

In compliance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved February 24, 1852, and a supplement thereto, approved March 11, 1853, the Rocky Hill Railroad and Transportation Company present the following report for the year ending December 31, 1867.

Amount of capital stock paid in,	\$45,654 16
Cost of railroad, depots, &c.,	45,068 71

Receipts,	\$11,361 00
Expenses of operating road, &c.,	8,495 00

No debt.

No accidents have happened.

State of New Jersey, ss.—Before me, a commissioner of deeds, personally appeared David H. Mount, President of the Rocky Hill Railroad and Transportation Company, who, being duly sworn, doth declare that the foregoing report is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. MOUNT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this third day of February, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON.



## BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Capital stock paid in,	\$996,250 00
Funded debt,	2,245,000 00
Special loans not properly included in funded debt,	112,512 43
Temporary loans and due other companies,	430,155 24

Cost of road and equipments, exclusive of cash and materials on hand,	\$3,673,039 68
---	----------------

Receipts from business during the year : Belvidere Delaware Railroad,

Passengers,	\$160,806 36
Freights, general,	138,220 59
Coal freights,	178,891 97
Miscellaneous,	100,260 39
	<hr/> \$578,179 31

Flemington Railroad,

Passengers,	\$8,783 68
General freights,	6,955 20
Coal freights,	752 92
Mail,	606 50
	<hr/> 17,098 30

Total receipts for both roads,	\$595,277 61
--------------------------------	--------------

Current expenditures for the year, not including increase of materials on hand,

Belvidere Delaware Railroad,	\$405,396 99
Flemington Railroad,	21,745 81

Total both roads,	427,142 80
-------------------	------------

Net earnings of both roads,	\$168,134 81
-----------------------------	--------------

Net earnings of Belvidere Delaware Railroad,	\$172,782 32
Loss working Flemington Railroad,	4,647 51
	<hr/> \$168,134 81

No dividends have been declared.

## CASUALTIES.

April 5.—At Trenton, a little boy, son of John Raymond, attempting to pass between the cars of a coal train, fell on the track; one leg was badly injured by the wheel passing over it. Conductor, Benjamin Raub; engineer, M. Ten Eyck; both retained in the company's employ.

April 6.—At Phillipsburg, an old man named Collins Mettler, who was deaf, attempted to cross the track below the street, in front of a car that was being pushed by an engine. He was caught between the car and the platform and was so injured that he died in a few minutes. Conductor, W. H. Eichman; engineer, A. P. Ingram; both retained in company's employ.

October 25.—At Phillipsburg, a laborer named Charles Hefflin jumped or fell from a gravel train in motion, and falling between the cars was instantly killed by the train passing over him. Conductor, E. C. Burd; engineer, Henry Wagner, both retained in company's employ.

CHARLES SITGREAVES, *President.*

State of New Jersey, ss—Charles Sitgreaves, President of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, being duly sworn, on his oath saith, that the foregoing report of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company for the year 1867, and the statements therein, are correct and true.

CHARLES SITGREAVES.

Sworn and subscribed January 29, 1868, before me,

CHARLES HAIGHT,

*Master in Chancery for New Jersey.*



# FLEMINGTON RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

---

*To the Legislature of New Jersey :*

Capital stock,	\$150,011 00
Total of funded debt,	100,000 00
Other indebtedness,	132,349 20

The road has been worked by the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company during the past year.

## RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	\$8,783 68
“ freight,	6,955 20
“ coal do,	752 92
“ mail,	606 50
	\$17,098 30

## EXPENDITURES.

For motive power,	7,327 80
“ car expenses,	3,412 56
“ station,	2,483 53
“ superintendence,	275 00
“ commercial,	265 46
“ repairs,	7,981 46
	\$21,745,81

No dividends declared.

No casualties occurred on the road during the year.

State of New Jersey, Hunterdon county, *ss.* Charles Bartles, President of the Flemington Railroad and Transportation Company, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath, saith that the foregoing statement and Report is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES BARTLES.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 30, 1868.

E. R. BULLOCK,  
*Master in Chancery of New Jersey.*



## CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:*

In obedience to an act entitled "An Act respecting Annual Reports to the Legislature of Railroads and Canal Companies," approved February 24, 1852, the Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company present the following report of their affairs for the year ending 31st December, A. D. 1867:

Capital stock actually paid in,	\$331,050 00
Mortgage loans,	319,000 00
Other indebtedness,	44,437 50
Cost of roads,	694,487 50

### RECEIPTS.

From passenger travel,	\$47,333 06
From freight,	30,230 90
From U. S. Mail,	639 17

### DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay roll,	\$11,828 68
For superstructure,	9,392 56
For fuel,	6,248 42
For printing and stationery,	1,119 58
For repairs of cars and locomotives,	10,868 49
For repairs of road,	9,432 24
For taxes,	1,655, 56
For sundry expenses,	6,262 88
For interest on loans,	10,293 00

The road from Mount Holly to Camden was opened for use on the 21st of October last, and the receipts and disbursements for both roads since that date are included in the above.

There has been received during the year 1867, on account of the road from Mount Holly to Camden, as follows, viz :

In capital stock,	\$31,288 20
From the sale of bonds of the company,	220,063 05
For interest on money loaned,	663 05

And there has been disbursed during the same time on the same account as follows, viz :

For right of way,	\$18,270 70
For grading,	57,627 62
For bridges,	12,576 52
For iron,	144,917 83
For laying track,	31,014 90
For engineering,	1,853 72
For superstructure,	9,114 36
For buildings, &c., at Barclayville and Hartford,	5,018 36
For sundry expenses,	1,380 70

#### DIVIDENDS.

In pursuance of the act consolidating the Burlington County Railroad Company and the Camden, Moorestown, Hainesport, and Mount Holly Horse Car Railroad Company, there have been two dividends declared to the stockholders of the Burlington County Railroad Company, one, a six per cent. dividend payable in cash, amounting to \$10,665 00; and the other a twenty-five per cent. dividend, payable in script or certificates of indebtedness, amounting to \$44,437 50. The above are the only dividends made to the stockholders of said company since the 1st of January, 1864, and were intended to cover the earnings of the road since that time, which have been applied to the cost and equipment of the Burlington County Railroad.

During the year 1867 there were transported over the roads of this company, exclusive of commuters, and those who ride free, as follows, viz :

Through passengers,	84,538
Way passengers,	74,630½

The number of miles run during the year are as follows, viz :

By passenger trains,	33,648 miles.
By freight trains,	12,517 miles.

No accidents have occurred during the year to report.

State of New Jersey, County of Burlington, ss.—Charles Bispham, President of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith, that the facts,

matters, and things set forth in the foregoing statement and report, are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES BISPHAM.

Sworn and subscribed, this 23d day of January, 1868, before me,

JOHN L. N. STRATTON, *M. C. C.*



## CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

---

### *To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In obedience to the act of Assembly, passed February 24, 1852, entitled, "An act respecting Annual Reports, to the Legislature of Railroads and Canal Companies." The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, present the following Report :

Capital stock paid in	\$1,103,043 06
Funded debt,	1,034,379 60
Floating debt,	127,870 65
Cost of road and equipments,	1,967,090 22
Interest paid during the year 1867,	87,704 04

### RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	\$222,433 28
" freight,	99,374 05
" other sources,	3,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$325,407 33

Expenses of the road for the year 1867, for working said road, including repairs, maintenance of way, motive power and contingencies,	\$177,479 03
---	--------------

Accidents which have occurred during the year 1867, and the cause of the same, with the names of the persons injured, and the names of the engineers and conductors, under whose management such accidents occurred, and whether such engineers and conductors are still retained in the employ of the company.

August 7, 1867.—John Foy and Michael Cramer, both under the influence of liquor, attempted to get on the train, while in rapid motion. Foy was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. Cramer was thrown under the cars, which passed over one of his legs. He was taken to the Penn hospital, where he subsequently died. A coroners jury was impanelled in both cases, and a verdict rendered exonerating the company from all blame. Peter Steinman conductor; Charles Clendening and Sylvester Palmer engineers. All retained.

August 24, 1867.—Martin Dinan, was found lying dead on top of one of the passenger cars, when the train arrived at Atlantic City. There was a wound over the right eye, that caused his death. Supposed to have been received by coming in contact with a bridge over Kaighn's cut, as he was passing over the top of the cars adjusting the bell rope. The coroner of Atlantic City, examined the body, and gave a certificate exonerating the company from all blame. Orson Beecher, conductor; John Hutchinson, engineer. Both retained.

New Jersey, ss. Personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Masters in Chancery of said State, at my office in the city of Camden, Robert Frazer, the President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, who, on his oath, saith that the foregoing report of said company is true.

ROBERT FRAZER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th day of January, A. D., 1868.

THOMAS P. CARPENTER, *M. C. C.*



## WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In compliance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved February 24, 1852, and a supplement thereto, approved March 11, 1853, the West Jersey Railroad Company present the following report for the year ending December 31, 1867 :

Capital stock,	\$802,000 00
Fractional scrip,	1,555 00
Loan of 1883 (funded),	238,000 00
Loan of 1896 (funded),	780,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,821,555 00
Cost of the West Jersey Railroad and equipments,	1,259,172 58
Investment by West Jersey Railroad in auxiliary works,	522,220 77
Current receipts—passengers, freight, mails, &c.,	283,240 74
Current expenses—maintaining and operating the road,	150,077 45
Taxes,	9,274 24
Interest,	58,711 50
Salem railroad (for guaranteed dividend),	2,000 00

Two dividends have been paid during the year 1867, as follows :  
One of four per cent. in cash, and one of ten per cent. in stock and fractional scrip.

State of New Jersey, County of Camden, ss. Be it remembered, that on this third day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before the subscriber, one of the masters in chancery of said State, personally appeared Thomas Jones Yorke, President of the West Jersey Railroad Company, and George J. Robins, Treasurer of said company, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

T. JONES YORKE, *President,*  
GEO. J. ROBBINS, *Treasurer.*

Sworn and subscribed at Camden aforesaid, before me, this third day of February, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES P. STRATTON,  
*Master in Chancery.*

## ACCIDENTS.

November 18.—John Cook, a colored boy, in attempting to get off the 8 A. M. down passenger train, while passing through South Camden, fell and had his leg so badly crushed as to require amputation. Jackson Briant, the conductor, and Thomas Clayton, the engineer, not being in fault, were retained in the company's service.

December 23.—Abraham Spirling, an employee, had his foot badly crushed in attempting to get upon the 3:30 P. M. train after it had left the depot. Conductor, N. Ayars, and engineer, John C. Schenck, both retained in the employ of the company.

W. J. SEWELL, *Superintendent.*

## MILLVILLE AND GLASSBORO' RAILROAD.

---

### *To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In obedience to an act entitled "An Act respecting Annual Reports to the Legislature of Railroad and other Companies," approved February 24th, 1852, the Millville and Glassboro' Railroad Company present the following report of their affairs for the year 1867:

Capital stock as per general ledger,	\$405,020 00
Cost of road and equipments,	490,366 31
Received from rents and all other sources,	59,329 08
Paid for permanent improvements, government tax, salaries, &c., &c.,	22,846 64
Paid two dividends amounting to	51,548 00

This road being now under lease, this Company have no other knowledge of matters required than the above statement.

WM. D. KEINBLE, *Treasurer.*

State of New Jersey, Gloucester county, ss. On this 29th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, Thomas H. Whitney, President of the Millville and Glassboro' Railroad, who, being duly affirmed according to law, declares the above to be a true and correct statement of the affairs of said company, as he verily believes.

THOMAS H. WHITNEY.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES B. WOLF, *Justice.*



## CAPE MAY AND MILLVILLE RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In compliance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved February 24, 1852, and a supplement thereto, approved March 11, 1853, the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company present the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867 :

Capital stock,	\$447,000 00
Bonded indebtedness,	200,000 00
Other indebtedness,	97,356 59
Cost of road and equipments,	701,033 66
Current receipts,	100,576 51
Current expenditures,	80,557 34
Interest paid,	20,992 20

No accidents have occurred on this road during the year.

H. J. TERRELL, *Superintendent.*

John G. Stevens being sworn before me, on his oath saith that he is President of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and that the above is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 7th day of February, 1868.

S. M. DICKINSON, *M. C. C.*



## SALEM RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of New Jersey :*

Capital stock,	\$180,550 00
Bonded debt,	100,000 00
Cost of road and equipments,	278,327 80
Freight, mail, &c., during the year,	49,337 98
Current expenditures for working road,	38,061 25
Interest,	5,700 00

Guaranteed dividends of three per cent. were paid in cash in June and December, 1867.

State of New Jersey. Salem county, ss. Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace, William F. Reeve, who having been by me affirmed, and D. W. C. Clement, who having been by me sworn on their solemn affirmation and oath, say that the above statement is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

WM. F. REEVE, *President.*

D. W. C. CLEMENT, *Secretary.*

Taken before me this 25th day of January, A. D., 1868.

THOS. V. F. RUSLING, *Justice of Peace.*

No accidents have occurred on this road during the year.

W. J. SEWELL, *Superintendent.*





# NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

## *To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In obedience to an act passed February 24, 1852, entitled, "An act respecting Annual Reports to the Legislature of Railroads and other companies," the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company present the following Report :

Capital stock,	\$6,000,000 00
Funded debt,	850,000 00
Bonds and mortgages,	512,814 00
Due other companies, (railroads,)	194,009,73
Profit and loss being surplus earnings, represented by permanent improve- ments, and the property and cash stated below,	109,867 73
Dividends 1st January, payable 3d Feb- ruary, 1868,	293,750 00
	<hr/> \$7,960,241 46

## COST OF RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, bridges, superstructure, iron, passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures, engine and car houses, work shops, machinery and fixtures, engineering, land and land damages,	\$4,077,493 00
Locomotives, tenders and snow plows,	469,000 00
Cars, passenger, freight and baggage,	889,314 00

## PROPERTY, VIZ. :

Bridge, ferry turnpike and other stocks, real estate, ferry boats, privileges and fixtures, (including the property and privileges purchased of the Jersey Associates for \$485,000 00),	\$2,393,297 44
--	----------------

# 406      REPORTS OF RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Due from other railroads,	66,497 55	
Cash in bank, cash items and balances due,	564,639 7	
	<hr/>	\$7,960,241 46

## RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	1,281,454 04	
From freight,	353,072 65	
From United States mail, rents, express, freight and other sources,	230,776 67	
	<hr/>	\$1,865,303 36

## EXPENSES.

Maintaining railroad, bridges, and buildings,	259,967 28	
Repairs of locomotives, cars, and machinery,	160,417 98	
Fuel, cost and labor in preparing,	150,007 47	
Operating the road and transporting passengers and freight,	428,214 92	
Office expenses, salaries and contingencies,	20,546 06	1,019,153 71
	<hr/>	\$846,149 65
Interest on bonds,	59,673 54	
Transit duty on passengers and freight,	36,799 29	
State tax on capital stock,	28,437 50	
Government tax,	65,000 32	
Sinking fund,	20,000 00	
Dividends in cash, August and February,	568,482 00	
Profit and loss to surplus earnings,	67,757 00	
	<hr/>	\$846,149 65

## OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE YEAR 1867.

The number of passengers and tons of goods, wares and merchandise transported over the New Jersey Railroad 1867.

## PASSENGERS.

Passing over the whole line of the road,	613,545
" between Jersey City and Newark,	1,738,061½
"       "       "       " Elizabeth,	160,049
"       "       "       " Rahway,	163,066½

Between Jersey City and Uniontown and Metuchin,	18,387
■“ “ “ New Brunswick,	136,697
■“ all intermediate places,	117,084

Total, two hundred seventy-eight thousand four hundred and seven, 278,407  
Number of miles run by passenger, freight and other trains, 677,201

A. L. DENNIS,  
*President.*

H. J. SOUTHMAYD,  
*Treasurer.*

FRED. W. RANKIN,  
*Secretary.*

F. WOLCOTT JACKSON,  
*General Superintendent.*

OFFICE N. J. R. R. Co., Jan. 29, 1868.

New Jersey, Essex county, *ss.*—Alfred L. Dennis, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, upon his oath deposes and says that he is the President of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and that the foregoing report of the said Company is true and correct in every particular, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

A. L. DENNIS,  
*Pres. N. J. R. R. and Trans. Co.*

Sworn and subscribed this 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, before me at Newark, in the county of Essex.

CHARLES BORCHERLING, JR.,  
*Master in Chancery of New Jersey.*

Report of accidents having occurred during the year 1867, on the New Jersey Railroad, and the cause of the same, with names of the persons injured and the extent of their injuries; also, the names of the engineers and conductors under whose management such accidents occurred, and whether such engineers and conductors are still retained in the employ of the company.

January 7.—Mrs. McClean, of Newark, in stepping from the train while in motion in the Jersey City depot, was caught between the platform and car, injuring her hip; she was taken to the New York hospital. Allen Grinstead, conductor.

January 18.—The Philadelphia train was thrown from the track near Union Town, caused by severe snow storm. It is reported Mr. E. S. Goble jumped from the train while in motion, and was injured by falling on the hard snow against the bank. William Campbell conductor.

January 20.—George Staley, an employee as baggage master, in attempting to get upon the 6 P. M. Philadelphia train at Market

street after the train had started, slipped and fell under the wheels of the rear car, and was killed. A. Grinstead, conductor.

February 8.—As the 6 A. M. train from Newark was approaching the East Newark station, a man named James Kerr was struck by the engine while walking on the track; he was cut in the head, but not seriously injured. Thomas C. Cox, conductor.

February 9.—Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of Camden, fell from the Philadelphia train near the Point of Rocks, while the train was proceeding toward Jersey City. It was supposed he was faint, and stepped upon the platform and fell off. He was discovered lying near the track dead, by the engineer of the 11:40 train from New York. His remains were taken charge of and sent to his residence in Camden. William Campbell, conductor.

February 11.—A man named John Roney, in attempting to get on the Philadelphia train while in motion, at Rahway, fell between the cars and platform, cutting a severe gash in his head; he was intoxicated. William Coulter, conductor.

February 15.—A man named Patrick Campbell, while lying on the track, drunk, near the Perth Amboy Junction, was struck by the engine of the 6:45 train from Philadelphia, cutting off one leg. He was picked up and taken to Rahway. Ross Millen, conductor; B. Rossell, engineer.

March 8.—A man named Ingle was struck near South street, Elizabeth, by the 7:30 train while walking on the track, injuring his head and one leg. He was sent to his residence. T. Field, conductor; B. Hurst, engineer.

March 8.—Gilbert Rogers jumped from the 12 P. M. train as it was approaching the depot at Elizabeth, fell between the cars, and had his foot crushed; since died. I. Bragg, conductor.

March 21.—An intoxicated man, named Patrick Corroll, in attempting to get on the 7:10 P. M. train from New York at the Market street station, fell under the train, which passed over his body. He died during the night. Robert DeGraw, conductor.

March 22.—A German named David Winty, of Rahway, was killed near the Wheatsheaf station, by the 4:30 P. M. train from Philadelphia, while walking on the track. William Campbell, conductor; B. Rossell, engineer.

April 22.—A man named William Cole jumped from the 5:18 train on the canal bridge; he fell, and the car passed over his leg, which was afterwards amputated. Ross Parker, conductor.

May 29.—A boy named Hopkins, while attempting to run across the track ahead of the engine of the 7:15 train at Barrow street, was struck and injured in his head and leg. Jos. Field, conductor. B. Hurst, engineer.

June 10.—An unknown man was killed while walking on the track between Linden and Elizabeth, by the Trenton freight train. George Wolsey, engineer.

June 19.—An unknown woman was killed while sitting on the track near South Broad street, Newark. She was taken to the Market

street depot, where an inquest was held. Robert Degraw, conductor, Henry Hummell engineer.

June 22.—A brakeman named Thomas McEwen got on the top of the passenger car of the 4:40 P. M. train as it passed East Newark station; his head came in contact with the arch at the depot; he fell on the top of the car; was taken to the Market street depot, where he died in a few minutes. J. Mushro, conductor.

July 6.—A man supposed to have come from New Brunswick by the freight train, was found near the engine house in Jersey City; supposed to have been asleep while the engine was backing in the house. Engineer heard a scream; he stopped the engine, and found the man in the coal pit, dead.

July 29.—As the 8:50 A. M. train from Newark was passing Centre street station, a lad named Vanness jumped from the train, and rolling against the pedestals, cut his head and took one finger off; he was taken to his home. J. F. Frazee, conductor.

August 5.—A man named Alfred Charles Geble, (secretary for Schalks) of Newark, walked through the 3:30 P. M. train after it had left the Chestnut street station to the platform of one of the cars, and stepped off. The train was going quite fast; the train was stopped; the man was picked up, and taken to Elizabeth, where medical aid was called. He died the next day. It was suppose he had fallen asleep, and while in that state walked out, thinking the train had stopped. Ross Parker, conductor.

August 20.—An unknown man, in attempting to get on the 1:50 Philadelphia train as it was going out of the depot at Market street, fell between the cars; was pulled out with the loss of a finger.

September 3.—The bodies of two young men named William Stagg and Alfred Baker, of Rahway, were found very much mutilated on the track near Rahway by the engineer of the 12 midnight train, who saw an object on the track, and after he had passed it he stopped, ran back and found the persons above stated. Supposed they were killed by a previous train. They were taken to Rahway and identified. J. Bragg, conductor. John Campbell, engineer.

September 10.—A colored man jumped from the 5:50 P. M. train from Jersey City as it was entering the depot at Market street; struck his head against a post, fell under the cars, and broke his leg in two places. J. S. Bragg, conductor.

September 13.—A boy named Hess fell from a coal car on which he was riding, at Waverly station, unbeknown to the conductor, while the cars were drilling, and was killed. A. Gardner, conductor.

September 16.—The 4:30 P. M. Philadelphia train struck a man near Piscataway while walking on the track. He was picked up, and died before reaching New Brunswick. Ross Millen, conductor, Wm. Page, engineer.

September 30.—As the 10 P. M. train from New York was passing Waverly station a man named David Anderson was walking on the track towards the engine. Engineer saw him, blew the whistle, and applied the brakes. The man paid no attention to it; engine struck him and he was killed. Jas. Field, conductor. B. Hurst, engineer.

November 1.—A brakeman named James C. Coulter fell from the 1:30 P. M. Philadelphia train while in motion, injuring his skull. He was picked up and taken to his residence in Newark; doing well.

November 4.—An unknown man was struck by a train near East Newark and killed. He was taken to the Market street depot. R. Parker, conductor, A. Hurd, engineer.

December 7.—A respectable man named Lewis Brown, residing at Elizabeth, had his foot taken off as the train was starting from the depot. Mr. Brown walked directly in front of the engine; the driving wheel passed over his foot, crushing it. He was taken to his home, and died in a few days. Ross Miller, conductor. P. Bates, engineer, still in the employ of the company.

I certify the foregoing to be a true transcript from the series of accidents sustained by the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

J. W. WOODRUFF,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*

## PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

*To the Legislature of New Jersey :*

In obedience to an act entitled "An Act respecting Annual Reports to the Legislature of Railroads and other Companies," the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad Company present the following Report :

Length of the road, six and a half miles,	
Capital stock paid in,	\$57,200 00
Funded debt,	100,000 00
Floating debt,	57,381 57
	<hr/>
	\$214,581 57
Cost of railroad to date, for graduation, masonry, super- structure, iron, passenger and freight stations, land damages and engineering,	214,581 57

### PASSENGERS.

Passing over the whole line of road, between Rahway and Perth Amboy,	44,116
Passing between Rahway and Woodbridge,	51,877
Passing between intermediate places,	5,918
	<hr/>
Total,	101,911
Number of tons of goods, wares, &c.,	5,646

### RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	\$13,276 08
Fram freight,	2,823 89
	<hr/>
Expenses,	\$16,099 97
	13,648 45
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$2,451 52

State of New Jersey, Middlesex County, ss: Before me one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, personally appeared Martin A. Howell, President of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement of the condition of said road is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

MARTIN A. HOWELL.

Sworn and subscribed the 29th day of January, 1868, before me.

WOODBIDGE STRONG, *M. C. C.*



## MILLSTONE AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

In obedience to an act passed February 24, 1852, entitled "An Act respecting Annual Reports to the Legislature of Railroad and other Companies," the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad Company present the following report:

Length of road, 6 63-100 miles.		
Capital stock paid in,	\$102,365 00	
Floating debt,	10,649 00	
	<hr/>	\$113,014 00
Cost of railroad to date, for graduation, masonry, super- structure, iron, passenger and freight stations, land damages, and engineering,		113,014 00
Passengers, passing over the whole line of road between New Brunswick and East Millstone,		26,107½
Passing between New Brunswick and Middlebush,		6,615
Passing between New Brunswick and Voorhees,		1,917
Passing between intermediate places,		5,559½
		<hr/>
Total, forty thousand one hundred and ninety-nine,		40,199
Number of tons of goods, wares, &c.,		12,551

### RECEIPTS.

From passengers,	\$8,912 53	
From freight,	6,215 68	
	<hr/>	\$15,128 21
Expenses,		10,038 30
		<hr/>
Balance,		\$5,089 91

State of New Jersey, Hudson County, *ss.* Before me, personally appeared, Isaac R. Cornell, President, who, by me being duly sworn according to law, on his oath says the above report is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ISAAC R. CORNELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me at Jersey City, the 30th day of January, 1868.

LUTHER S. ELMER,  
*Master in Chancery, N. J.*



## NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:*

Annual Report of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1868, and the operations for the year 1867.

Amount of capital stock paid in,	\$103,850 00
Cost of road and its appendages,	118,081 25
Receipts from passengers, freight, &c.,	50,880 91
Paid for repairs, maintenance of way, &c.,	44,737 93

### WOOD AND COAL.

On hand January 1st, 1868,	\$2,407 00
“ “ “ 1867,	1,633 50
	<hr/> \$773 50

### PASSENGERS CARRIED EXCLUSIVE OF COMMUTERS AND THOSE WHO RIDE FREE.

Between Newark and Rossville,	4,749
“ “ “ Bloomfield,	154,386
“ “ “ Montclair,	88,772
Way passengers,	4,081
	<hr/> 251,938

The number of miles run during the year is twenty-five thousand (25,000.)

No accidents during the year.

New Jersey, Hudson county, ss.—Ira Dodd, President of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company, being duly sworn, on his oath saith, that the facts, matters and things in the foregoing statement and report contained are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

IRA DODD, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1868.

A. G. SAYRE,  
*Master in Chancery.*



## MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Capital stock,	\$3,616,350 00
Certificate of indebtedness issued for dividends payable in stock or otherwise,	120,405 25
Certificates of fractions of shares of stock issued for dividends,	12,256 25
Funded debt,	6,347,437 50
Floating debt,	867,570 13
Profit and loss,	513,206 00
	<hr/> \$11,477,225 13

### COST OF ROAD.

Main Line,	\$7,014,772 66
Branch from Denville to Boonton,	249,720 54
Improvements at Hoboken,	524,235 70
Station houses, buildings, &c.,	176,867 28
	<hr/> \$7,965,596 18
Engines,	\$1,233,176 64
Cars,	1,264,835 34
	<hr/> \$2,498,011 98
Other property, fuel, material, &c.,	417,236 81
Premium and discount,	412,397 81
Cash and bills and accounts receivable,	183,982 85
	<hr/> \$11,477,225 13

### EARNINGS.

From passengers, freight, mails and sundries,	\$1,382,840 17
---	----------------

### OPERATING EXPENSES.

Repairs, maintenance of way, motive power and contingencies,	\$1,118,292 78
---	----------------

## DIVIDENDS.

One dividend has been declared during the year payable in stock and cash, \$128,947 38

## NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

There have been transported over the road during the year, 1,173,398, exclusive of commuters and those who ride free.

## NUMBER OF MILES RUN BY TRAINS.

Passenger trains,	354,375
Freight do.	304,984
Construction, switching and gravel trains,	153,516
Fuel trains,	14,653

New Jersey, Hudson county, *ss.* Theodore F. Randolph, President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, being duly sworn, on his oath saith that the facts, matters and things in the within statement and Report contained, are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THEO. F. RANDOLPH,  
*President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 4th day of February, 1868.

A. G. SAYRE,  
*Master in Chancery.*

## FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD DURING THE YEAR 1867.

March 18.—A brakeman, named John Hager, fell between the cars of a freight train in motion near Milburn, and the train passed over him, instantly killing him. Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury decided that his death was the result of accident. J. Moser, engineer; J. S. Bowers, conductor; both still in the employ of the Company.

March 26,—A man named Thomas Dougherty attempted to get on a passenger train after it had started from Orange Station, but missed his footing and fell upon the track, the rear car passing over and killing him. Inquest not considered necessary by county physician. J. B. Scripture, engineer; W. D. Dalrymple, conductor; both still in the employ of the Company.

April 15.—A man named David Ryan got into an empty coal car in a train at Dover, without the knowledge of the conductor, while the train was in motion, near Stanhope, the trap door of the car fell down, and Ryan fell through on the track, being injured so severely

that he died the same day. Inquest not deemed necessary by county physician. J. B. Craig, conductor; George Fuller, engineer; both still in the employ of the Company.

April 27.—A woman named Margaret Kearney, aged 80 years, was walking on the track near Hoboken, and was struck by the engine of the Easton train, injuring her so that she died soon after. Coroner's jury decided that her death was accidental, and that no blame could be attached to the company or its employees. Andrew Blauvelt, engineer; M. A. Sayre, conductor; both still in the employ of the Company.

May 1.—Thomas Gorman, an employee of the Company, while repairing cars at Hoboken, was caught between two freight cars, and injured so that he died soon after; Charles Miller, engineer of the drill engine; still in the employ of the Company.

May 21.—The body of a man named Uzal Ball, was found lying by the track near South Orange, and it was presumed that he had been struck by a freight train during the night. No inquest was held.

June 3.—A man named Peter Kaggan, who was believed to be intoxicated, was lying on the track, near Chatham, and was run over by the mail train, injuring him so that he died shortly after. An inquest was held, and the jury exonerated the company and employees from all blame. Thomas Keenan, engineer; T. W. Bentley, conductor; both still in the employ of the Company.

June 13.—A man named Augustus Wenbrenner, stepped from the road on the track, just in front of the engine of a gravel train near Orange, he was struck by the engine, and died soon afterwards. An inquest was held, and the jury gave as the verdict, that the engineer was guilty of manslaughter, but he was afterwards acquitted. Charles Garrison, engineer; George Simmermacher, conductor; both still in the employ of the Company.

July 27.—A woman, named Sarah Deigman, was found near the track, badly injured, and it was supposed that she had been struck by a passing train, she died soon afterwards, and an inquest was held, at which it was decided that she came to her death by accident.

August 1.—George Martin, a brakeman in the employ of the Company, fell through a bridge near Phillipsburg, and was found dead soon afterwards. An inquest was held, and the jury censured the Company for not covering the bridge.

September 20.—A newsboy named John Mahoney attempted to jump off the train before stopping at South Orange, and fell under the cars, injuring him so that he died in six days afterwards. No inquest was deemed necessary. J. B. Scripture, engineer; W. H. Wertheiser, conductor; both still in the employ of the Company.

September 21.—A man named Wm. McIntee, said to have been intoxicated, attempted to get on a train after it had started from Orange station; and fell under the cars, which passed over him, killing him instantly. W. R. Doty, engineer; A. B. Fuller, conductor. Both still in the employ of the company. No inquest was deemed necessary.

September 30.—Engine of mail train ran into train of coal cars at

Chatham. Robert Osmun, a brakeman, in the employ of the company, was caught between the platforms of the passenger cars and injured so that he died. An inquest was held, and the jury censured the station agent for not keeping the track clear at the station. Thos. Keenan, engineer; T. W. Bentley, conductor. The latter is still in the employ of the company.

October 5.—The body of a man named Ward Dempsey was found near the track between Rockaway and Dover, and it was presumed that deceased got on one of the night coal trains without the knowledge of the conductor, and fell off; was said to have been intoxicated when last seen alive.

Total accidents, 14.

New Jersey, Hudson county, *ss.* Theodore F. Randolph, President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, being duly sworn, on his oath saith, that the facts, matters and things in the foregoing statements and report contained are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.

A. G. SAYEE,  
*Master in Chancery.*



## SUSSEX RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Annual Report of the Sussex Railroad Company to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, on the 1st of day of January, 1868, and their operations for the year 1867 :

Capital stock,	\$258,139 63	
Funded debt,	200,000 00	
Floating debt,	1,239 77	
	<hr/>	\$459,379 40
Cost of road and its appurtenances,		459,379 40
Receipts for passengers, freight, express, mail, &c.,		66,638 83
Sussex extension surveys,	2,327 14	
Current expenses,	33,672 56	
Paid interest on bonds,	12,441 95	
Internal revenue tax,	666 28	
New rolling stock,	15,115 39	
	<hr/>	\$64,223 42

Number of miles run by passenger and freight trains (about) 27,750.

No death by accident.

Sussex county, ss. John I. Blair, the President of the Sussex Railroad Company, being duly sworn, on his oath saith that the statements of the within report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. I. BLAIR.

Sworn and subscribed at Newton, January 16, 1868, before me.

DAVID THOMPSON,  
*Master in Chancery.*



## HACKENSACK AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.

—

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Capital stock of this company,	\$100,200 00
Funded debt,	57,500 00

### PAID ON CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

From receipts in 1862,	3,508 26
“ “ 1863,	3,688 79
“ “ 1864,	1,549 07
“ “ 1865,	11,570 14
	<hr/> \$178,016 26

### RECEIPTS OF ROAD FOR THE YEAR.

From passengers, freight, mail, &c.,	\$63,567 16
Expenses of working road, including salaries, &c.,	\$37,388 48
To Erie Railway for use of track, &c.,	16,455 96
To other expenses, including Government tax,	983 72
To interest paid on bonds,	3,400 00
	<hr/> \$58,228 16
Paid on construction account, balance of earnings,	\$5,339 00
No dividends have as yet been paid by the company.	

During the last summer a child in crossing the track was run over by the locomotive and cars, and killed. No censure was laid upon the engineer or conductor ; considered accidental, and they are still in the employ of the company.

New Jersey, Bergen county, ss.—Garret G. Ackerson, President of the Hackensack and New York Railroad Company, being duly

sworn on his oath saith, that the facts, matters and things in the above report contained, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

G. G. ACKERSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1868.

M. M. KNAPP.

*Master in Chancery of New Jersey.*

## PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

The President of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company respectfully reports that the capital stock of the said Company is now \$630,000.

The rent of the road is \$53,400 per annum.

Two dividends of 4 per cent. each, amounting to \$50,400, have been declared.

There is no funded debt of this Company.

The said road being now under lease to and managed by another Company, sanctioned by the Legislature of this State, this Company has no knowledge of the matters required,

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ROBERT BAYARD,

*President.*

Personally appeared before me, Robert Bayard, who being by me duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith he is President of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and that the above statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BAYARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, at the city of New York, in the State of New York.

ELIJAH H. RICKER,

*Notary Public, residing in the city of New York.*

### ACCIDENTS.

November 14, 1866.—Sarah Barrett, citizen, killed. In getting from one track to the other to avoid a passing train, was run over by a train going the opposite direction to Paterson.

Dec. 5.—E. C. J. Mellrado, fireman, killed. While oiling the valves of the engine, he fell off and broke his neck, at Paterson.

Dec. 10.—Patrick Rourke, citizen, killed. Was struck by an engine as he was walking on the track, and intoxicated, near Paterson.

January 6, 1867.—Jos. J. D. Beune, citizen, injured. Was crossing the track at Boiling Spring.

Jan. 10.—Michael Noonan, employee, killed. Fell from a car and was run over, at Jersey city.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Decker and boy, citizens, injured. Were struck by an engine while crossing the track with horse and wagon, at Jersey City.

February 23.—James Watt, citizen, killed. Supposed to have been struck by train while walking on the track at Passaic.

April 15.—Unknown child, injured slightly. Was struck by engine in crossing the track at Passaic.

May 10.—George Rosencrans, brakeman, killed. His foot was caught in a frog while coupling cars, and he was run over at Jersey City.

May 18.—Martin Farrell, passenger, injured. Fell on the track in getting off the train while in motion at Boiling Spring.

May 20.—John Kane, brakeman, injured; was thrown from the train by bell rope catching his legs at Ridgewood.

June 8.—J. Hall, citizen, injured. Walking on the track at Hohokus.

July 1.—William Maxon, engineer, killed. In attempting to get on the train he fell under the cars at Jersey City.

August 2.——— Bogert, citizen, killed. This boy was crossing the track when struck by an engine at Passaic.

August 5.—William P. Townsend, passenger, injured. He was intoxicated, and fell off the train at Passaic.

The Erie Railway Company has operated, during the past year, the roads of the Paterson and Hudson River, and Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Companies, under the lease made by said companies in connection with the Erie Railway Company, and has repaired and maintained said roads, and has furnished all the motive power used thereon; and the particulars of such operations and expenditures have been kept as a part of the general accounts of the Erie Railway Company, and cannot be more particularly specified as applied exclusively to said roads.

City and County of New York, ss.—John S. Eldridge, President of the Erie Railway Company, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that the above report is true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th day of January, 1868.

MORTIMER SMITH,  
*Commissioner of Deeds for New Jersey in New York.*

## NORTHERN RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Cash capital,	\$159,100 00
Funded debt (bonds),	300,000 00
Floating debt,	62,144 88
Cost of road and equipments,	495,044 11
Earnings—year ending September 30, 1867 :	
From passengers and commuters,	169,351 80
“ freight,	68,441 67
“ mail, express, &c.,	14,572 27
Expenses—same time :	
Operating,	203,907 43
Terminal,	33,654 10
Passengers carried (including commuters),	511,882
Freight “ (tons),	20,240
Miles run,	128,394

### ACCIDENTS.

August 7,—Andrew B. Hopper, fireman, while at his post, was killed by a freight car loaded with lumber coming in collision with the engine near Orangeburgh station. Said car was on a side track near Blauveltville station, and while a freight train was switching another car, the one above-named commenced moving, and though every effort was made to stop it, failed, and the approaching train could not be warned of the danger.

John Oblines, James Curry, brakemen, and John Fogel were injured, but no bones were broken, and they soon recovered. The last named man was on the tender of the engine without the knowledge of any person on the train.

The above accident was not the result of carelessness of any person in the employ of this company.

THOMAS H. HERRING, *President.*

Hudson county, ss.—Thomas H. Herring being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith, that he is President of the Northern

Railroad Company of New Jersey, and that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing statement and report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOMAS H. HERRING.

Sworn and subscribed this 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, before me, at Jersey City.

CHAS. H. VOORHIS,  
*Master in Chancery.*



## PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.

*To the Legislature of New Jersey:*

Capital stock actually paid in, \$248,000 00

### AMOUNT OF FUNDED DEBT, VIZ.:

Bonds outstanding,	\$85,000		
Bonds redeemed,	15,000	—————	\$100,000 00
Cost of road and equipment,			350,000 00
Income rent from Erie Railway Company,			26,500 00
Income interest from sinking fund,			1,620 60
Dividends, 6 per cent. on \$248 000			14,880 00
Expenses for contingencies, taxes, &c.,			3,645 83
Paid, sinking fund, to redeem bonds,			5,000 00
Interest on bonds (\$85,000, at 7 per cent.,)			5,950 00

The said road being under lease to and operated by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, under sanction of the Legislature of New Jersey, this Company has no knowledge of the other matters required.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ROBERT BAYARD,  
*President.*

New York, *to wit*: Robert Bayard, being duly sworn, on his oath saith, that he is President of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, and that the foregoing Report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BAYARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, January 18, 1868.

ELIJAH H. RICKER,  
*Notary Public, residing in the city of New York.*



## MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:*

Capital stock paid in,	\$2,200,000 00
Debts, funded and other,	1,179,521 63
Cost of Canal and appurtenances,	3,379,600 03
Repairs of 1867,	195,521 89
Navigation (lock and plane tending, &c.,)	61,720 84
Superintendence and management,	48,933 61
Income from passengers, tolls, and other sources,	441,171 57
Dividends paid in cash,	148,250 00

State of New Jersey, Hudson County, *to wit*.:—Before me personally appeared William H. Talcott, who, by me being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he is the President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, that the foregoing is a correct statement, as this deponent verily believes, containing an account of the capital stock of the said company actually paid in, and the amount of funded and other debts of said company; also of the cost of the canal and appurtenances, and of the expenditures for repairs, superintendence, and management of the same; also the income during the year 1867, from passengers, tolls, and other sources, and the amount of dividends, and how paid; arranged as above set forth, under their appropriate heads.

W. H. TALCOTT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, at Jersey City, in the county aforesaid.

LUTHER S. ELMER,  
*Master in Chancery for New Jersey.*



## HIBERNIA MINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

---

*To the Legislature of New Jersey :*

The capital stock of said company is	\$25,000 00
Receipts during 1867,	39,139 25
Expenses,	38,283 17
	\$856 08
Surplus on hand January 1, 1867,	12,542 88
Balance January 1, 1868,	\$13,398 96

State of New Jersey, Morris County, *ss.* George Richards, President of the said Hibernia Mine Railroad Company, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith that the above statement is correct to the best of his belief.

GEORGE RICHARDS, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

GEORGE GAGE.  
*Mastery of Chancery in New Jersey.*

111

111

# OGDEN MINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

The capital stock of said company is		\$450,000 00
Receipts,		44,558 79
Expenses,	\$21,101 80	
Dividends of three per cent.,	13,500 00	
	<hr/>	34,601 80
Balance on hand,		<hr/> \$9,957 17

State of New Jersey, Morris County, ss. George Richards, President of said Railroad Company, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith, that the above statement is correct and true.

GEORGE RICHARDS, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1868.

GEORGE GAGE,  
*Master in Chancery of New Jersey.*





## RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:*

In compliance with an act approved February 24th, 1852, the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company present the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1867:

Capital stock,	\$2,530,700 00
First mortgage bonds,	1,000,000 00
Second " "	250,000 00
Equipment " "	296,000 00
Toms River (Branch) Railroad Bonds,	118,500 00
Other debts and obligations,	1,066,867 02
	<hr/>
	\$5,262,067 02
Cost of railroad and equipment,	4,098,592 45

The road has been operated during the year by W. S. Sneden & Co., lessees, who make the following statement:

Number of passengers carried during the year, not including commuters or free passengers,	193,423
Tons of freight transported during the same period,	76,142
Total receipts from passengers, freight and other sources,	\$431,361 62
Total expenses of operating, including repairs, maintenance of way, motive power, taxes and contingencies, including also payments for construction and lien,	424,697 96

## ACCIDENTS.

March 4.—As the passenger train running from the Port Monmouth boat was leaving Port Monmouth station, James Blizard, who had some two years since been employed on the road as track foreman, attempted to get on the train while it was in motion, but missed his footing and fell under the wheels. The last truck of the rear car passed over his right leg, breaking it below the knee. He had been drinking freely, and was very much intoxicated. His leg was amputated by competent surgeons, but he died on the 21st of March. H. L. Stebbins, conductor; C. Hart, engineer. Both retained.

March 23.—An unknown man, supposed to be a German, who had been seen about the country begging, was found dead alongside the track near Haystack bridge. He had evidently been run over by a train in the night, but by which train could not be ascertained. The body was taken in charge by Robert Miller, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Howell township, and buried in the Quaker burying-ground at Squankum.

July 16.—As the express train for Camden was running at its usual rate (about 25 miles per hour) one and a half miles south of Woodmansie, the engineer noticed two women and three children in the act of crossing the track about 200 yards ahead. One of them instead of crossing over, started to go down the track, when the engineer blew his whistle, but finding that she kept on the track, he reversed his engine, but could not stop in time. She was run over and horribly mutilated. It was stated that the woman, whose name was Mrs. Brewer, had frequently been out of her mind. The coroner, John Scott, Esq., exonerated the train men from all blame. E. S. Taylor, conductor; W. Cook, engineer, both retained.

July 20.—Michael Conner, a laborer employed on the pier, but not on duty that day, got off a train at Highland station, about 9:10 P. M., in a state of intoxication. The next morning he was found lying across the rail, between Highland and Middletown, his body nearly cut in two. The supposition is that he was making his way home, but being intoxicated, laid down on the track, and was run over by the train No. 8, which passed there about 11:15 P. M. A. P. Lary, conductor; B. Seymour, engineer, both retained.

Aug 14.—During the afternoon and evening of this day, a very heavy rain storm was raging, which after night-fall broke away a dam a short distance above the Shamong bridge. The consequent rush of water from the extensive pond, undermined the embankments at the end of the bridge, and precipitated the engine of the train No. 8, into the stream, instantly killing the conductor, William Wells, who was riding on the engine, to assist in looking out ahead. He was crushed between the engine and tender, causing death almost instantly. They were running very cautiously, and the head-light showed that everything was apparently right until the engine reached the bridge. The track men had passed over it about a half an hour before, but the dam had not then given way.

State of New Jersey. William Lewis, Treasurer of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, being duly sworn on his oath, saith that the office of President of said company is vacant, and the foregoing statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of February, 1868.

CHRISTIAN VON HESSE.

*Commissioner for New Jersey and a Notary Public of the State of New York.*



# VINCENTOWN BRANCH OF THE BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

---

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey :*

Capital stock paid in,	\$25,000 00
Funded debt,	15,000 00
Floating “	4,740 19
Entire cost of the road, buildings, equipments, &c.,	45,256 60

## RECEIPTS.

From freight,	\$1,249 78
“ passengers,	2,108 95
“ mail contract,	154 00
Work done by locomotive for Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company, and other sources,	801 60
Fuel, &c., on hand (paid for),	610 00

## EXPENDITURES.

Monthly pay roll,	\$1,620 00
For wood,	850 00
Repairs to road and other expenses,	1,531 13
Interest and tax paid on bonds,	900 00

No accident has occurred.

State of New Jersey, Burlington county, *ss.* John S. Irick, President of the Vincentown Branch of the Burlington County Railroad Company, being duly sworn, on his oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. IRICK, *President.*

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.

N. H. BUZBY, *Notary Public.*



---

---

**ANNUAL REPORTS**

**OF THE**

**BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---

---





STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, }  
TRENTON, February 11, 1868.

SIR:—You will find for the use of the Legislature, accompanying this, copies of all the annual bank statements that have been filed in this office; and it is believed that all the banking corporations now bound by law to report to the Comptroller, have so done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. K. McDONALD, *Comptroller*.

Hon. AUGUSTUS O. EVANS, *Speaker*.



---

---

# STATEMENTS.

---

---

## CENTRAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY,

HIGHTSTOWN, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Loans,	\$65,474 25
Due from banks,	26,221 48
Foreign bills and checks,	11,518 11
Specie and legal tenders,	1,567 00
Banking house and fixtures,	4,040 00
Government stamps,	95
Government Bonds,	55,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$163,915 84

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock,	\$75,000 00
Due banks,	15,354 29
Circulation,	4,384 00
Due depositors,	50,146 11
Surplus,	19,031 44
	<hr/>
	\$163,915 84

Sworn to and subscribed by  
E. C. TAYLOR, *President.*

OLMSTED H. REED, *Cashier.*

## PRINCETON BANK.

PRINCETON, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Notes and bills discounted and bought (good),	\$104,396 72
Notes and bills discounted and bought (doubtful),	1,200 00
Specie on hand,	433 54
Balance due from other banks and companies,	40,791 73
Bank notes of other banks and companies,	255 00
Real estate, cost and fair valuation of,	91 30
Plates and furniture,	1,837 46
Cash items and over drafts.	1,431 50
United States and National Bank Currency,	7,797 54
Internal revenue stamps,	109 89
Collaterals with State Treasurer,	109 00
Collaterals with United States Mint,	50 00
Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company's Bonds,	1,900 00
Virginia State Bonds,	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$160,903 68

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock paid in,	\$100,000 00
Notes and bills in circulation,	4,652 00
Due depositors,	52,481 44
Dividends unpaid,	218 15
Due to other banks and companies,	3,059 43
Surplus, .	492 66
	<hr/>
	\$160,903 68

Sworn to and subscribed by  
D. H. MOUNT, *President.*

GEO. T. OLMSTED, *Cashier.*

## STATE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Specie on hand,	\$2,981 40
Gold loan,	20,141 50
Bank notes of and checks on other Banks and Companies,	17,752 70
Balance due from other Banks and companies,	183,146 55
Legal tender and National Bank Notes,	51,735 00
Real estate, cost and fair valuation of,	10,000 00
Notes and bills discounted and bought (good),	429,520 34
Notes and bills discounted and bought (doubtful),	11,005 66
Bonds and mortgages,	6,951 05
United States and other bonds and stocks,	271,400 00
Revenue stamps,	394 00
Contingent expenses,	9,047 92
Over drafts,	3,420 14
	<hr/>
	\$1,017,496 26

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock paid in,	\$250,000 00
Notes and bills in circulation,	49,461 25
Due depositors,	527,452 91
Due other Banks and Companies,	44,966 30
Other debts owing by the Bank (United States tax),	285 36
Dividends unpaid,	1,235 96
Surplus and discount received,	144,094 48
	<hr/>
	\$1,017,496 26

Capital stock pledged for notes and bills discounted and bought, \$1,980 00

Sworn to and subscribed by

WM. DUNHAM, *Vice President*

# FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MIDDLETOWN POINT.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, January 1, 1868.

## *Resources.*

Bills discounted, loans and bonds,	\$368,269 09
Bills (estimated doubtful, \$15,000).	
Bond and mortgage and sundries,	3,788 48
Currency and cash items,	13,267 68
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	19,237 78
Real estate,	10,541 71
Suspense account.	138 11
Tax and expenses paid last six months,	5,552 89
	<hr/>
	\$420,795 74

## *Liabilities.*

Capital stock paid in,	\$100,000 00
Special Loan,	65,000 00
Notes in circulation,	13,635 00
Deposit account,	165,475 84
Due other Banks,	7,416 88
Dividends unpaid,	705 00
Surplus and discount and interest account, &c.,	68,563 02
	<hr/>
	\$420,795 74

Sworn to and subscribed by  
ASBURY FOUNTAIN, *President*,      H. W. JOHNSON, *Cashier*.

## BANK STATEMENTS.

## SOMERSET COUNTY BANK.

SOMERVILLE, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Bills receivable (good),	\$176,825 10
Bills receivable (doubtful),	1,700 00
Expense accounts,	1,790 66
Due from other banks and companies,	21,207 66
Bills and checks of other banks,	35,764 18
Specie on hand,	3,980 16
Mortgages and call loan,	19,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$260,267 76

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock,	\$100,000 00
Circulation,	11,046 00
Due to depositors,	110,894 61
Due to other banks,	2,273 42
Interest,	2,421 59
Reserve fund,	32,223 11
Dividends unpaid,	1,045 25
Protest account,	363 78
	<hr/>
	\$260,267 76

Sworn to and subscribed by  
J. DOUGHTY, *President.*

JNO. V. VEGHTE, *Cashier.*



## TRENTON BANKING COMPANY.

TRENTON, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Notes and bonds discounted and bought (good),	\$717,499
Notes and bonds discounted and bought (doubtful),	2,000
Balance due from other banks and companies,	182,557
Bank notes of other banks and companies,	52,644
Real estate, cost and fair valuation of,	15,000
Stocks,	104,125
Mortgages,	1,000
United States Five-twenty bonds,	20,000
Special loan, secured,	10,000
Bonds of the City of Trenton,	21,200
Salaries,	700
	<hr/>
	\$1,126,725

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock paid in,	450,000
Notes and bills in circulation,	20,774
Due depositors,	536,036
Dividends unpaid,	23,125
Due to other banks and companies,	25,312
Profit and loss, surplus including discounts received,	71,474
	<hr/>
	\$1,126,725

Sworn to and subscribed by  
 PHIL. DICKINSON, *Pres't.*

THOS. J. STRYKER, *Cashier.*

## BORDENTOWN BANKING COMPANY.

BORDENTOWN, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Bills and notes discounted,	\$78,374 88
Pennsylvania six per cent. State loans,	5,966 25
Virginia six per cent. State loans, market value,	3,233 00
United States Five-twenty bonds,	50,918 75
Real estate and fixtures of banking house,	5,628 20
Expenses paid,	277 56
Balance due from other banks,	6,948 00
Notes of other banks,	14,427 00
Specie,	1,351 00
United States fractional currency and stamps,	968 88
	<hr/>
	\$168,093 52

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock paid in,	\$50,125 00
Bank notes in circulation,	4,039 00
Surplus Fund,	12,654 88
Discounts, interest received,	189 20
Dividends unpaid,	236 00
Balance due depositors,	89,245 00
Balance due to other banks,	11,604 44
	<hr/>
	\$168,093 25

Sworn to and subscribed by  
J. L. McKNIGHT, *Pres't.*

SAMUEL C. FORKER, *Cashier.*

## HOWARD SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEWARK, December 1, 1867.

*Resources.*

Bonds and mortgages,	\$415,165 00
Bills receivable, with collaterals, &c.,	24,510 53
United States coupon bonds,	506,89 76
New Jersey State bonds,	99,315 47
Newark City bonds,	10,500 00
Morris & Essex R. R. Co's bonds—1st mortgage,	37,139 32
Elizabeth City bonds,	42,774 28
Union county bonds,	2,806 40
Real estate (banking-house, &c.),	17,805 04
Interest due and accrued,	22,389 23
Cash on hand,	24,299 52
Cash on deposit in Newark Banking Co.,	34,546 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,237,340 62

*Liabilities.*

Due depositors,	\$1,116,762 26
Twenty-first dividend, payable fifteenth instant,	28,217 56
Surplus, •	92,360 80
	<hr/>
	\$1,237,340 62

Whole number of accounts opened,	7,070
Whole number of accounts closed,	4,058
	<hr/>
Present number of accounts,	3,012

Sworn to and subscribed by  
JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, *Treas'r.*

WM. W. POLLARD, }  
DAVID OAKES, } *Com-*  
JOSEPH BOOTH, } *mittee.*

## BURLINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

BURLINGTON, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Investments at cost,	\$45,064 21
Interest received,	278 62
Cash on hand in bank,	1,363 32
	<hr/>
	\$46,706 15

*Liabilities.*

Amount due depositors,	\$39,975 81
Expenses paid,	222 60
Balance, being surplus,	6,507 74
	<hr/>
	\$46,706 15

Affirmed to and subscribed by  
ROBERT THOMAS, *Treasurer.*

## NEWARK SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

NEWARK, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Amount paid depositors since last report,	\$1,956,002 12
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages,	1,174,902 00
Amount invested in securities of municipal and State Corporations,	1,243,668 00
Amount invested in real estate (banking house),	74,637 92
Temporary loans on collateral security,	206,137 29
United States Five-twenty bonds,	2,000,000 00
United States Six per cent. bonds, 1881,	150,000 00
Safe deposit, vault account,	12,334 00
Cash on hand,	131,937 75
	<hr/>
	\$6,949,619 08

*Liabilities.*

Amount of deposits on hand at last report,	\$3,932,923 47
Amount of deposits received in since last report,	2,228,121 18
Interest to credit of depositors,	200,683 93
Balance of premium account,	111,137 87
Balance of profit and loss account,	476,752 63
	<hr/>
	\$6,949,619 08
	<hr/>
Balance of deposits on hand,	\$4,405,726 46
Whole number of accounts opened,	41,637
Whole number of accounts closed,	28,654
	<hr/>
Whole number of accounts now open,	12,983

Sworn to and subscribed by  
 DANIEL DODD, *Treas.* ISAAC VAN WAGENER, }  
 DANIEL PRICE, } *Committee.*  
 O. L. BALDWIN, }

## MORRISTOWN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

MORRISTOWN, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Amount paid depositors,	\$5,067 14
Invested on bond and mortgage,	11,500 00
Invested in United States Five-Twenty Bonds,	39,038 12
Cash not invested,	5,534 82
	<hr/>
	\$61,140 80

*Liabilities.*

Received from depositors,	\$60,059 62
First dividend due depositors,	770 93
Profit and loss,	309 53
	<hr/>
	\$61,140 08
Due depositors this date,	55,763 41
Total number of accounts opened,	346
Total number of accounts closed,	23
	<hr/>
Total number of accounts now open,	323

Sworn to and subscribed by  
 LOUIS B. COBB, *President*, JOHN B. WINSLOW, *Treasurer*.

## FIFTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.

JERSEY CITY, January 1, 1868.

Due depositors January 1, 1867,	\$99,983 43
Deposits received from January 1, '67, to January 1, '68,	223,302 41
Interest credited to depositors,	6,671 83
	<hr/>
	\$329,957 67
Deposits withdrawn from Jan'y 1, '67, to Jan'y 1, '68,	139,155 12
	<hr/>
	\$190,802 55

*Resources.*

Bonds and mortgages,	\$164,859 37
United States 7 3-10 bonds,	2,500 00
Town of Bergen Bond (7 per cent.),	500 00
Hudson county bonds (7 per cent.),	6,000 00
Water Commissioners Jersey City sewer certificates, '77,	3,726 00
Accrued interest on securities to date,	3,453 79
Cash on hand,	11,011 89
Bank furniture and fixtures,	2,381 75
	<hr/>
	\$194,432 80

*Liabilities.*

Due depositors,	\$190,802 55
Surplus,	3,630 25
	<hr/>
Total accounts opened,	1,694
Total accounts closed,	630
	<hr/>
Total accounts now open,	1,064

Sworn to and subscribed by,  
 CHAS. H. O'NEILL,  
 H. R. CLARKE,  
 H. HENWOOD,

GARRET S. BOICE, *Treasurer.*

## TRENTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY.

TRENTON, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Bonds and mortgages, being the first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount loaned,	\$66,250 00
United States Five-twenty bonds,	60,000 00
United States currency bonds,	10,000 00
New Jersey State bonds,	25,000 00
Trenton City bonds,	8,000 00
Trenton City water loan,	12,000 00
Tempoary loans with collaterals,	39,000 00
Premium paid United States bonds,	1,425 00
Cash in bank,	17,720 79
	<hr/>
	\$239,395 79

*Liabilities.*

Amount of deposits, January 1, 1868,	\$230,032 95
Surplus fund,	9,362 84
	<hr/>
	\$239,395 79

Whole number of depositors during the year,	1,305
New accounts opened,	450
Accounts closed,	207
Number of depositors January 1, 1868,	1,098

Sworn to and subscribed by  
 CALEB S. GREEN, *President.* JOHN S. CHAMBERS, *Treas.*



## SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH AMBOY.

SOUTH AMBOY, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Loans on bonds and mortgage,	\$2,505 00
Loans on bonds as collected,	200 00
Loans on other collections,	10 50
Accrued interest,	79 61
Cash on hand, payable to depositors January 1, 1868,	1,227 27
Balance cash,	260 44
	<hr/>
	\$4,282 82

*Liabilities.*

Amount due depositors,	\$4,091 19
Interest to date at five per cent. per annum,	136 04
Surplus,	55 59
	<hr/>
	\$4,282 82
Number of accounts, Dec. 31, 1866,	27
Number of accounts opened in 1867,	29
	<hr/>
Total,	56
Number of accounts closed,	23
Number of accounts now open,	33
Expenses for 1867, for printing, stationery, &c.,	\$10 66
For taxes,	36 65
	<hr/>
	\$46 91

Sworn to and subscribed by

MATHEW R. DEY,	} Committee.
B. F. HOWELL,	
JOHN SEXTON,	

## ELIZABETHTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH, January 1, 1868.

Cash on hand December 31, 1866,	\$29,539 58
Cash received from depositors to December 31, 1867,	82,201 41
Cash received from bonds and mortgages,	36,765 00
Cash received for interest,	16,025 08
Cash received from taxes,	3,009 00
	<hr/>
	\$167,540 07

Amount paid to depositors to December 31, 1867,	\$74,552 82
Cash paid for bonds and mortgages,	70,350 00
Cash paid for interest,	105 10
Cash paid treasurer,	1,200 00
Cash paid expenses,	199 11
Cash paid taxes,	3,482 48
Cash paid United States revenue tax,	308 18
Cash on hand,	17,342 88
	<hr/>
	\$167,540 07

## PROFIT AND LOSS.

Profit balance December 31, 1866,	\$11,145 28
Interest received to December 31, 1867,	16,025 08
Interest due to be received	4,453 80
Taxes for the year 1867,	3,009 00
	<hr/>
	\$34,633 16

Dividend to depositors January 1, 1867,	\$5,902 73
Dividend to depositors July 1, 1867,	6,476 79
Dividend to depositors January 1, 1868,	6,883 17
Interest paid to December 31, 1867,	105 10
Expenses paid to December 31, 1867,	1,399 11
Taxes paid to December 31, 1867,	3,482 48
United States revenue tax,	308 16
Profits to December 31, 1867,	10,075 62
	<hr/>
	\$34,633 16

## STATE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$186,166 00
Bonds of the United States,	51,600 00
Bonds of Union County,	6,000 00
Bonds of City of Elizabeth,	5,049 00

**BANK STATEMENTS.****463**

Bonds of E. T. S. M. Company,	2,000 00
Interest due on bonds and mortgages,	4,453 80
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1867,	17,342 38

---

**\$272,611 18**

Amount due depositors,	\$251,200 35
Amount due depositors for interest,	6,883 17
Earned profits to December 31, 1867,	14,527 66

---

**\$272,611 18**

Sworn to and subscribed by

**M. W. HALSEY, *Treas.***

## PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

JERSEY CITY, January 1, 1868.

*Resources.*

Bonds and mortgages,	\$1,150,411 00
Jersey City water bonds,	5,000 00
Loans on call,	33,260 50
Missouri State bonds,	3,000,000
New Jersey coupon bonds, six per cent.,	33,000 00
Town of Bergen bonds, seven per cent.,	14,779 70
Jersey City bonds, seven per cent.,	109,000 00
Jersey City bonds, six per cent.,	17,000 00
Hudson County bonds, six per cent.,	45,000 00
Hudson County bonds, seven per cent.,	120,000 00
United States sixes of 1881,	21,327 50
United States Five-twenty coupons,	261,050 00
United States Seven-thirty coupons,	167,950 00
Jersey City Sewerage bonds,	41,000 00
Interest due and accrued,	30,727 01
Real estate,	8,000 00
Cash on hand,	84,409 30
	<hr/>
	\$2,145,315 01

*Liabilities.*

Due depositors,	\$2,054,945 48
Dividends No. 48,	55,238 16
Government tax on deposits,	1,837 91
	<hr/>
	\$2,109,021 55
Surplus,	<hr/>
Number of accounts open, 7,246.	\$36,293 46
E. W. KINGSLAND, <i>Treas.</i>	D. S. GREGORY, <i>Pres't.</i>

## DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEWARK, N. J., January 1, 1868.

Amount received from depositors, from Sept. 3, 1866, to January, 1868,	\$549,559 75
Amount paid to depositors,	223,639 18
Balance due depositors January 1, 1868,	<u>\$325,920 57</u>
Number of accounts opened from Sept. 3, 1866 to January 1868,	3,812
Number of accounts closed,	<u>704</u>
Accounts open January 1, 1868,	3,108
Amount of interest paid depositors for the year,	\$8,351 11
<i>Assets.</i>	
Cash on hand,	31,019 08
Furniture fixtures,	1,429 11
United States County and City Bonds,	117,466 45
Bonds and mortgages,	176,725 00
	<u>\$326,639 64</u>

*Liabilities.*

Due depositors,	325,920 57
Profit and loss account,	719 07
	<u>\$326,639 64</u>

Sworn and subscribed by

JAMES D. ORTON, *Treas.*  
 JOHN MCGREGOR,  
 ANDREW A. SMALLEY,  
 A. M. REYNOLDS,  
 CHRISTOPHER NUGENT.  
*Finance Committee.*

## BANK STATEMENTS.

## NEW BRUNSWICK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

New Brunswick, January 1, 1868.

Bonds,	\$212,070 00
Bills receivable,	29 380 00
Cash on hand,	13,857 65
Furniture account,	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$255,757 65

*Liabilities.*

Due depositors,	\$240,484 70
Profit and loss,	15,272 95
	<hr/>
	\$255,757 65

Sworn and subscribed by

NELSON DURHAM, *Treas.*  
 WILLIAM RUST,  
 ANDREW AGNEW,  
 T. G. NEILSON.

# BANK STATEMENTS.

467

## ORANGE SAVINGS BANK.

ORANGE, January 1, 1868.

Balance due depositors at date of last report,	\$110,930 53
Received from depositors during the year,	97,960 95
	<hr/>
	\$208,891 48
Paid to depositors during past year,	83,267 87
	<hr/>
Amount now due depositors,	\$125,633 61
Amount to credit of profit and loss,	4,850 20
	<hr/>
	\$130,483 81

### *Assets.*

Bonds and mortgages,	\$25,380 00
United States Five-twenty bonds,	20,000 00
Essex county bonds,	15,000 00
Demand loans,	53,000 00
Cash on hand,	17,103 81
	<hr/>
	\$130,483 81

Sworn and subscribed by  
WM. CLEVELAND, *Pres't.*

W. H. VERMILYE, *Treas.*

## TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the several Banks organized under the provisions of the General Banking Law of the State of New Jersey on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES.	Amount of each kind of Securities.	Whole amount of Securities.	Outstanding circulation January 1st, 1867.	Amount of circulation issued during the year 1867.	Amount of circulation returned and cancelled during the year 1868.	Outstanding circulation January 1st, 1868.
Bank of America.....	Jersey City.....	United States 5-20 Bonds.....	\$3,000 00 18 80	\$3,018 80	\$2,500 00			\$2,500 00
		Cash in Bank.....						
<i>The Charter of the following has been surrendered preparatory to organizing under the National Banking System.</i>								
Hoboken City Bank.....	Hoboken.....	Hudson County 6 per cent Bonds.....	\$3,000 00	\$3,016 91	\$12,500 00		\$2,500 00	\$1,000 00
Highland Bank.....	Hudson City.....	Cash in Bank.....	16 91					
		United States 5-20 Bonds.....	3,000 00	3,000 00				
Lambertville Bank.....	Lambertville.....	Cash in Bank.....	193 54	8,196 54	10,000 00		4,719 00	5,281 00
		Certificate of United States 6 per cent.....	2,000 00					
North River Bank.....	Hoboken.....	Cash in Bank.....	18 89	9,018 89	6,624 00		5,008 00	1,616 00
Bank of Bloomfield.....	Bloomfield.....	Cash in Bank.....		1,167 81	1,384 00		164 00	1,220 00
Hudson River Bank.....	Hoboken.....	Cash in Bank.....		6,756 57	7,436 00		480 00	6,956 00
Hudson County Bank.....	Jersey City.....	Cash in Bank.....		9,811 88	8,193 00		317 00	2,905 00
Passaic County Bank.....	Paterson.....	Jersey City 6 per cent Bonds.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,499 00		2,500 00	6,999 00
		Missouri and Pacific Railroad 6 per cent Bonds.....	9,000 00					
		Missouri North Missouri Railroad 6 per cent Bonds.....	1,000 00	10,000 00	10,697 00		2,381 00	8,316 00
		Cash in Bank.....	5 90					

*The following are winding up according to Law.*







---

---

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGE**  
**FOR THE BENEFIT OF**  
**AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1867,**  
**WITH THE**  
**Agricultural Lectures for 1866-67 and 1867-68,**  
**DELIVERED BY**  
**PROF. GEO. H. COOK.**

---

---



## BOARD OF VISITORS.

---

JAMES M. MECUM,.....First District.  
JONATHAN INGHAM,.....“ “  
WILLIAM HENRY HENDRICKSON,.....Second District.  
WILLIAM PARRY,.....“ “  
D. KERR FREEMAN,.....Third District.  
JAMES BISHOP,.....“ “  
JOHN COOK,.....Fourth District.  
ROBERT L. DASHIELL,.....“ “  
CORNELIUS VAN VORST.....Fifth District.  
SETH BOYDEN,.....“ “



## REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

---

*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The Board of Visitors of the New Jersey State College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, beg leave to submit their fourth annual report :

In accordance with the act of the Legislature establishing this Board, they have made two visits to the College during the year ending December 31, 1867.

The first visit was made June 14, 1867, when they were favored with the presence and counsel of Governor Ward.

The examination of the second and third classes were attended in the various departments. The Board were pleased to find the same thoroughness and accuracy which have marked previous examinations. The students were drilled by Colonel Kellogg in the presence of the Board. The armory, rooms and apparatus were inspected and deemed sufficient.

The Board visited the farm, and were greatly interested. The attention bestowed upon this branch of the school promises much. Their attention was particularly directed to the experiments to test the qualities of manures. The most apparent of these were the experiments with marl and flour of raw bone to stimulate the growth of grass and corn. The value of the result cannot be overrated.

The second visit was made December 17, 1867, when the following examinations were attended : The first class in mechanics and engineering, astronomy and geometry ; the second class in chemistry, geometry, French and English literature ; the third class in algebra, geometry, experiments in blowpipe analysis, and geometrical draughting.

The progress made in the different branches was very satisfactory.

The Trustees, with the approval of the Board of Visitors, have raised the standard of admission, by requiring three books of plane geometry and physical geography, in addition to former requirements.

The farm has been in successful cultivation during the year, and is becoming each year more interesting to the Board. Though much of the time of our students is, from the very necessities of the case, devoted to the study of the theory, yet sufficient opportunity is afforded in the practical results of the farm and the exercises of the laboratory to test by valuable experiments the teachings of the lecture room.

The Faculty of Instruction, avoiding the too common mistake, of confounding an agricultural college with a manual labor school, are pursuing with great success the object contemplated in the liberal endowment of these State schools by the National Government, viz.: So to combine the theory and practice, that our students shall go forth fully prepared to comprehend and meet the demands of their vocation—becoming in each county the centres of new and intelligent plans and efforts for the development of the great resources of our noble state.

The enthusiasm of the students, especially in the departments of civil engineering and analytical chemistry, has given the Board great satisfaction. But few of the students in the present stage of the school are now pursuing the subject of agriculture. Some are preparing for the course on that subject.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, Dr. Cook, one of the Professors of the school, has delivered lectures on agriculture in each of the counties of the State. These lectures, practical, thorough, and comprehensive, have elicited much interest. They have evoked the spirit of inquiry and led to the formation of farmers' clubs in many places. The two lectures delivered by Dr. Cook were submitted to the Board, and are herewith transmitted, with our earnest recommendation that they be printed for general circulation in the State. Your honorable bodies could not do a greater service to our constituents, especially in the rural districts, than by furnishing them copies of these lectures.

At the next commencement of Rutgers' College, the first class in the State College having completed the course, will receive their diplomas. The Board look forward with special interest to this occasion, and cordially invite the friends of our State College to be present.

The Board, in closing this, their fourth report, desire to mention the uniform courtesy extended to them by the faculty and trustees of Rutgers College. Every facility has been afforded for a thorough inspection of the condition and workings of the School. And they again renew the expression of their conviction that the authorities of Rutgers College are faithfully administering the trust which you have committed to them.

R. L. DASHIELL, *Secretary.*



## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

---

*To His Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

SIR:—I beg leave to submit the third annual report of Rutgers' Scientific School, in accordance with the direction of the fourth paragraph of section fifth of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and section fifth of the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, approved April 4, 1864.

### FACULTY OF RUTGERS SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

During the year ending November 30th, the Institution has been under the instruction of the following faculty:

Rev. William Henry Campbell, D. D., L. L. D., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

George H. Cook, Ph. D., L. L. D., Vice President, and Professor of Chemistry and Agriculture.

David Murray, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

Gustavus Fischer, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

Rev. Theodore Sanford Doolittle, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric, Logic; and Mental Philosophy.

Col. Josiah Holcomb Kellogg, Maj. U. S. A., Professor of Civil Engineering, and Military Superintendent.

—— Voorhees, Professor of History, Political Economy, and Constitutional Law.

Francis Cuyler Van Dyck, A. B., Tutor in Chemistry.

Isaac Hasbrouck, A. B., Tutor in Mathematics.

John H. Knight, Superintendent of Experimental Farm.

The appointment of Dr. Cook as Professor of Agriculture, in the opinion of the Trustees, promises to be of the greatest advantage to the Institution.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study pursued has been that originally adopted and reported in 1865. The Trustees have considered the propriety of increasing the requirements for admission to the lowest class in the School. And in view of the great amount of matter to be studied

in the three years' course, and of the growing ability of all preparatory schools to furnish a better preparation, they have resolved, if the Board of Visitors give their concurrence, to add "three books in plane geometry, and physical geography" to the subjects for examination at admission. This resolution has been transmitted to the Board of Visitors, and will be laid before them at their semi-annual meeting in December, and if it receive their sanction the additional requirements will be demanded for admission to the class to be organized in 1868.

#### ADMISSION.

The terms required for admission to the full course will then be as follows:

Applicants must be at least sixteen years of age, of good moral character, and must sustain a satisfactory examination in English Grammar, Geography, Spelling, the whole of Arithmetic, Algebra to Equations of the second degree, three books of Plane Geometry, and Physical Geography. Students applying for admission to advanced classes will be examined upon the subjects already passed over by the classes.

Students who wish to pursue partial courses of study, as Chemistry, Agriculture, Surveying, or other subjects of practical science, are admitted if they are qualified in preparatory studies.

#### CLASSES IN THE INSTITUTION.

The classes now in the Institution are: First—The class organized in September, 1865, and which will graduate in June 1868. Second—The class organized in September, 1866. Third—The class just organized in September, 1867.

The First class contains at the present time seven students; the Second, seventeen students, and the Third, thirteen students. Total, thirty-seven. There have been in this Institution during the year forty-seven persons, including three special students in Chemistry. Of these, five were from the State of New York and the remainder from the State of New Jersey. The counties being represented as follows:

Atlantic county,	1
Cumberland "	1
Essex "	6
Mercer "	4
Middlesex "	16
Monmouth "	3
Passaic "	1
Somerset "	5
Sussex "	2
Union "	3

## STUDIES OF THE CLASSES.

The studies of the First class since the last annual report have been as follows :

During the term beginning January, 1867, they studied *Shades and Shadows*, *Analytical Geometry* and *Calculus* with Col. Kellogg. *Hickok's Psychology* with Prof. Doolittle. Attended lectures on *Chemistry* with Dr. Cook. Practiced blow-pipe and test-tube analysis with Mr. Van Dyck ; studied *French* with Prof. Fischer. During the Spring term beginning April 1867, they studied *Bartlett's Mechanics* and *Bartlett's Acoustics* and *Optics* with Col. Kellogg, *Rail-road Engineering* with Prof. Murray, *Hickok's Psychology* with Prof. Doolittle, and *French* with Prof. Fischer. During the Fall term, beginning September 1867, they have attended lectures on *Evidences of Christianity* with the President, studied *Astronomy* with Prof. Murray, *Bartlett's Mechanics of Fluids* and *Mahan's Civil Engineering* with Col. Kellogg, and *German* with Mr. Hasbrouck.

They have also during the year been exercised regularly in composition and declamation.

The Second class during the winter term studied algebra and meteorology with Dr. Cook, geometry and geometrical draughting with Col. Kellogg, French with Prof. Fischer, and elocution with Prof. Doolittle. During the Spring term they studied trigonometry and surveying, descriptive geometry and geometrical draughting with Col. Kellogg, French with Prof. Fischer, English literature with Prof. Doolittle, and botany with Mr. Van Dyck. During the fall term they have studied analytical geometry and descriptive geometry with Col. Kellogg, surveying with Mr. Hasbrouck, chemistry and French with Mr. Van Dyck, and English literature with Prof. Doolittle.

During the year the class has been regularly exercised in composition and declamation.

The Third class entered the Institution in September, and during the term have studied algebra and geometry with Mr. Van Dyck, French with Prof. Fischer, geometrical draughting with Mr. Hasbrouck, and elocution with Prof. Doolittle. They have been drilled also in declamation and composition.

## MILITARY EXERCISES.

During the fall and spring terms of the year all the members of the Scientific School, together with volunteer members from the classes of the College, have been drilled by Col. Kellogg in the manual of arms and in company evolutions.

The arms and accoutrements furnished by the Quartermaster General of the State have been in use by this company and are now in good condition. The Trustees have furnished and fitted up an armory in which this State property is safely and properly cared for.

## APPOINTMENT OF STUDENTS.

Information concerning the character and design of the Institution, its facilities for affording education and the requirements for admission, is being circulated through the State Board of Education and the Boards of Examiners in the various counties. The Trustees are anxious that the vacancies from all the counties should be filled, and are prepared to give every facility to the admission of State students.

## GRADUATION OF STUDENTS.

The Trustees, in view of the approaching completion of the prescribed course by the oldest class in the Institution, have determined the character of the diplomas, and the status of the graduates, with other things connected with the graduation of the students. The graduates are to receive a diploma of *Bachelor of Science*, and those leaving the Institution without completing either of the prescribed courses will receive a certificate setting forth their actual attainments. Each student, preparatory to graduating, shall present a written thesis connected with some subject of study. The closing exercises of the Institution shall consist of the reading of selected theses, and the delivery of an address by some person obtained for this purpose. The awards of diplomas and certificates shall be made at the commencement of the College, when the other graduates of the College shall also receive their diplomas.

## ROOMS AND ACCOMODATIONS.

These remain essentially as at date of last report, except that, as the increasing wants of the School require, additional rooms and equipments are added.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

In addition to the students in the Institution pursuing a complete course of study and intending to be graduated from the Institution, a number of persons are connected with it who are pursuing selected studies bearing upon some special department. These students are sometimes desirous of becoming surveyors or chemists, and have not the time or facilities for passing through the entire line of studies. The Trustees feel disposed to grant facilities to persons for pursuing such partial courses of study, and when they are found sufficiently proficient to go on with profit in the classes, they are classified with the regular classes in the subject which they are studying.

## AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

A clause in the law establishing the State Agricultural College requires that the Board of Trustees shall cause to be delivered annually

in each county of this State one or more public lectures upon the subject of agriculture, free of charge. The first of these lectures was delivered last winter and spring. It was upon Agriculture in New Jersey, its condition and advantages, and the means for its improvement. It excited considerable attention in the agricultural counties, and reports of it were printed in most of the newspapers of the State. On account of the weather many of these lectures were postponed, and it was judged expedient to try another season of the year for giving them. The second lecture has been given in the autumn of the present year. It was upon Fertilizers, and gave special prominence to those which are most abundant and accessible to our farmers. It was not designed for a miscellaneous audience, but it has received the attention of many enterprising and appreciative farmers.

In a number of the counties farmers' clubs have been organized by those attending the lectures, and the interest excited is thus in a fair way of being kept up and extended. This has been the case mostly in the agricultural counties where the select and interested audiences have been in the highest degree in sympathy with the subject, and nothing more could be desired than the interested attention with which these lectures have been received. Remarks, questions and discussions have commonly followed the lectures, and some of the meetings have been prolonged two or three hours.

Enough has been done to prove that these lectures may be made a powerful means for awakening and directing agricultural enterprise in our State. To make them most effective, larger audiences should be secured. To obtain these it may be best to accompany the lectures with experiments and illustrations, to address the eye as well as the ear of the audience, thus bringing to them what neither the ear nor the printed page can show. Such a lecture upon the chemical and philosophical principles of drainage has arrested the attention and awakened the interest of an audience in the highest degree. But we also need the active co-operation of friends of agriculture in the different counties. It is not seemly or possible for the lecturer to prepare articles for the papers, or to set in motion those appliances or influences by which a proper audience is to be called together. The collection of fresh materials for the lecture, the making of analyses, the arrangement of farm experiments and trials with the labor and time of getting from the College to each of the counties of the State, are enough to engross the whole attention and energies of the lecturer, and the work of providing a room and calling together an audience should be done by the energetic and public spirited friends of agriculture in the several counties. Without the active support of farmers of character and influence this well meant effort for agricultural improvement will fail of half its object; with such support it can be maintained in usefulness and popular favor.

To the numerous personal friends and friends of agriculture who have aided in preparing the way for the lectures already given, the Trustees desire to tender their public and hearty acknowledgements.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The experimental farm connected with the Agricultural College is improving in fertility and productiveness. When purchased it was in an extremely impoverished condition. It contained one hundred acres, of which six have been taken as a site for the reservoir of the New Brunswick water works. There were only a few acres of ground upon which even very light crops of corn, wheat, and grass could be grown. Thirty acres or more were uncleared, being in stumps and sprouts, and the remainder, though cleared, was not under cultivation, and was very poor and wet. Now the land under cultivation has been enriched so that excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats, and grass have been raised this year, and moderate crops of buckwheat and potatoes. About ten acres of the uncleared land have been ploughed, and a crop of buckwheat raised on them. Five or six acres of land have been underdrained, and about fifteen acres more are now being drained.

Experiments are in progress with different fertilizers. Until quite recently no satisfactory trials of the New Jersey green sand marl had been made in the vicinity of New Brunswick, and a very few outside the marl region. The use of this fertilizer upon the farm has been followed by very gratifying results. A light dressing of four tons to the acre has been tried upon our upland meadows upon a marked plot, in comparison with another plot upon which flour of raw bone at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre was sown, and another upon which no manure was put. The increased crop of hay at the first mowing was worth more than twice the value of the marl put on it, and a fair crop was cut at the second mowing. The increase from the flour of raw bone was more than equal to the value of the bone used. The good effects of the marl are also seen in the increased crops of potatoes and corn. The experiments still in progress are various and intended to settle more clearly not only the usefulness, but also the best method of applying the marl. There is no doubt that when properly managed, it is the cheapest phosphatic manure that can be purchased anywhere in the state.

Various super-phosphates, guano, bone-dust, street cleanings, wool-washings, stable manure, and crude night-soil have been tried, and are still on trial. Thus far the crops raised show that crude night-soil is the cheapest nitrogenous manure that we can buy.

There has been a public trial of a self-loading wagon upon the farm, which was very interesting, and which it is believed will help the favorable introduction of a very useful labor saving invention. Trials of a machine for making ditches for land drainage are in progress, and further trials are looked forward to with deep interest and high hopes. We anticipate that by the use of this implement a large part of the cost of under draining may be saved.

The farm is not by any means in a state of cultivation which would entitle it to the name of a model farm, but it is improving; and we believe is to have a large and good influence on New Jersey Agriculture.

During the year we have received one hundred and thirty tons of marl from the West Jersey Marl Company without charge; also twenty tons from the Pemberton Marl Company free of charges, and one hundred tons from the Squankum Marl Company, on board vessel at Port Monmouth, free of charge there. From the Peter Cooper Glue Factory two barrels of bone dust and twelve sacks of hair; from Messrs. Ingham and Beesley of Cape May, two bags of cancerine; from Messrs. Yarnell and Trimble of Philadelphia, four barrels of Rhodes' super-phosphate of lime, have been received as donations, for which we propose to make trial of their fertilizing properties and give a public report.

From Messrs. Staats, Melick & Co., of Raritan, a new and complete Raritan mower and reaper has been received as a gift. It has been tried in good standing crops, and in heavy and lodged grain, and in every case has done its work easily and perfectly. We take pleasure in making public acknowledgement of these substantial encouragements to the Agricultural College, and in expressing our satisfaction that the position and objects of the farm are appreciated.

The amount received from the State Treasury since the opening of the school down to the present date is \$6,924, which has been expended exclusively for the salaries of professors in the Scientific School.

All of which is most respectfully submitted on behalf of the Trustees of Rutgers College.

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL.

*President of the Board of Trustees.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 30, 1867.





---

---

# APPENDIX

---

---



## NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LECTURES.

---

LECTURE FOR 1866-7, BY PROF. GEO. H. COOK.

The subject of my lecture is: The Condition and Advantages of Agriculture in New Jersey, and the Means for its Improvement. The law of this State, which established the Agricultural College in connection with Rutgers' Scientific School, required that at least one lecture on agriculture should be given in each county of the State every year, by a professor from the Agricultural College. It is to begin this series of lectures that I am here to-day, sent by the Trustees of the College. The design of those who framed the law undoubtedly was to benefit the farmers, by establishing the freest intercourse between them and the State Agricultural College, to awaken greater interest in the principles and practice of their art, and to keep them informed in regard to the operations of the College and the experimental farm. The way in which we are to be brought together is not prescribed, and I am at a loss to know how it is to be most effectually done. It must, however, be by public spirited citizens, acting in concert with the College authorities, to call together the inquiring and progressive farmers of the several counties. I trust the experience of this year will prepare the way for most profitable meetings in succeeding years.

Agriculture is the great interest of our country. It is not only the art which supplies us with food, but it is the art which occupies the time, talents and capital of the largest portion of our population. Of the 8,487,043 men whose occupations were put down on the report of the census of 1860, 2,423,895 were farmers, 795,697 were farm laborers, and in addition to these probably one-third of the Southern slaves were engaged in tilling the soil, altogether being more than half of all the working men of the country. To these we may also add the large number of teamsters, boatmen and railroad employees engaged in transporting farm products, and the merchants engaged in their sale. By far the larger part of our population is engaged in or dependent on our agriculture, giving to it the chief share of thought and labor.

The enormous value of our agricultural products, too, gives them the leading interest and influence in the country. The value of our

crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, and hay, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, was in

1862,.....	\$706,887,495
1863,.....	955,764,322
1864,.....	1,504,543,690
1865,.....	1,047,360,167
1866,.....	1,563,184 130

And the value of slaughtered animals, of garden truck, of fruit, of cotton (2,000,000,000 pounds in 1859), of wool, flax, hemp, butter, cheese and other crops must have amounted to fully as much more, or to an average of \$60 for every man, woman and child in our whole land, both North and South. And the capital invested

In farms lands in 1860 was.....	\$6,645,045,007
In implements,.....	246,118,141
In live stock,.....	1,089,329,915

\$7,980,493,063

or more than \$250 for every one of our whole population.

Such numbers can be but imperfectly appreciated, but compare them with other branches of industry, manufacturers for example, which in 1860 employed 1,311,246 persons, had a capital of \$1,009,855,715, raw material worth \$1,031,605,092, and a product of \$1,885,861,676, and it will be seen that the proposition with which we started is not too strong.

New Jersey has generally had the reputation of being poor in soil and backward in agriculture. Morse, in the first edition of his geography, printed at Elizabethtown in 1789, says that it "has all the varieties of soil from the worst to the best kinds. It has a greater proportion of barrens than any of the States, if we except North Carolina; and even than this if we include the *premature State of Franklin (Tennessee)*. The good land in the southern counties lies principally on the banks of the rivers and creeks. The soil on these banks is generally a stiff clay, and while in a state of nature produces various species of oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut, ash, gum, &c. The barrens produce little else but shrub oaks and white and yellow pines. There are large bodies of salt meadows along the Delaware, which afford a plentiful pasture for cattle in summer, and hay in winter; but the flies and mosquitoes frequent these meadows in large swarms, in the months of June, July and August, and prove very troublesome both to man and beast. In Gloucester and Cumberland counties are several large tracts of banked meadow. Their vicinity to Philadelphia renders them highly valuable. Along the sea-coast the inhabitants subsist principally by feeding cattle on the salt meadows, and by the fish of various kinds, such as rock, drum, shad, perch, etc., black-turtle, crabs, and oysters, which the sea, rivers, and creeks afford in great abundance. They raise Indian corn, rye, potatoes, etc., but not

for exportation. Their swamps afford lumber, which is easily conveyed to a good market.

"In the hilly and mountainous parts of the State, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is of a stronger kind, and covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chestnuts, etc., and when cultivated produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and the farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets; and many of them keep large dairies. The orchards in many parts of the State equal any in the United States, and their cider is said, and not without reason, to be the best in the world. Although the bulk of the inhabitants in this State are farmers, yet agriculture has not been improved to that degree which, from long experience, we might rationally expect, and which the fertility of the soil in many places seems to encourage."

This description of our oldest geographer, abridged and variously caricatured, has been passed from one geographer to another, and to-day the children in all parts of our country are taught that "New Jersey in the north is mountainous, and well adapted to grazing; in the middle, undulating and very fertile; and in the south level and barren." And this story has been so long and so often repeated, that strangers really believe it.

Against this slander it is pleasant to present the following tabular statement, compiled in part from the United States Census Report for 1860, and partly from the results of the State Geological Survey. A comparison of the products of the southern or northern with the middle counties will show that the barrenness is in the geographer and not in our soils.

TABLE A.

COUNTIES.	Acres in Farms—		Acres in Farms— Unimproved.	Acres in Meadow and Marsh.	Total area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.	Cash value of Farms.	Value per Acre.	Value of Implements.
	Improved.								
1. Atlantic.....	7,897	61,890	38,003	408,462	630.4	\$98,250	\$10	\$14,709	
2. Bergen.....	86,708	36,457	11,910	147,622	280.7	11,834,825	96	840,845	
3. Burlington.....	170,677	113,331	25,428	551,533	861.8	17,552,539	62	556,411	
4. Camden.....	55,738	17,837	3,652	176,186	275.8	5,992,105	81	158,005	
5. Cape May.....	19,528	48,420	58,821	170,171	265.9	1,462,400	22	66,760	
6. Cumberland.....	63,276	46,708	51,078	330,080	515.7	4,295,875	39	162,280	
7. Essex.....	33,676	16,565	4,281	79,853	124.8	5,332,075	106	148,318	
8. Gloucester.....	85,944	36,155	9,968	162,605	254.0	7,962,445	65	289,636	
9. Hudson.....	7,375	1,421	12,896	28,051	43.8	5,106,350	581	66,815	
10. Hunterdon.....	203,784	45,740	.....	280,006	437.5	15,824,190	63	713,850	
11. Mercer.....	107,591	19,824	1,945	141,843	221.6	10,714,244	84	366,543	
12. Middlesex.....	106,206	39,673	7,334	192,314	300.5	9,916,005	68	298,142	
13. Monmouth.....	138,081	66,435	5,961	289,626	452.5	16,295,970	80	510,785	
14. Morris.....	135,093	119,238	13,856	309,581	483.7	10,462,026	41	307,646	
15. Ocean.....	37,746	81,121	31,155	437,267	683.2	2,318,800	20	78,748	
16. Passaic.....	41,921	48,450	.....	123,321	192.7	3,769,895	42	83,865	
17. Salem.....	113,572	35,531	28,601	222,701	347.9	10,241,468	69	341,493	
18. Somerset.....	152,899	21,361	.....	196,654	305.7	11,922,419	68	428,124	
19. Sussex.....	175,894	86,335	.....	319,968	499.9	11,105,233	42	296,290	
20. Union.....	56,154	10,688	446	67,098	104.8	4,770,150	70	138,556	
21. Warren.....	143,739	86,804	.....	220,128	343.9	12,685,074	55	378,906	
	1,944,441	1,039,084	309,328	4,849,070	7,576.3	\$180,250,338	\$6.04	\$5,746,567	

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.								
	Live Stock.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Indian Corn.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Buckwheat.	Bushels of Potatoes.	
1. Atlantic.....	\$79,002	6,889	6,391	46,217	2,302	4,267	16,657	
2. Bergen.....	733,476	6,530	90,669	182,127	93,732	54,650	239,902	
3. Burlington.....	1,727,430	182,212	172,872	1,031,224	239,603	36,844	485,260	
4. Camden.....	351,303	69,476	35,599	291,522	24,820	8,360	354,585	
5. Cape May.....	174,903	21,308	2,411	120,445	19,989	4,013	36,528	
6. Cumberland.....	482,665	114,348	12,083	472,747	118,405	25,117	162,941	
7. Essex.....	519,745	11,731	26,740	153,818	54,565	16,042	78,688	
8. Gloucester.....	663,806	69,967	42,139	425,033	19,419	13,501	300,847	
9. Hudson.....	84,205	1,692	3,005	23,542	9,924	220	19,389	
10. Hunterdon.....	1,602,383	241,805	120,741	1,086,711	830,653	91,835	92,985	
11. Mercer.....	859,325	136,654	36,049	476,997	476,963	48,950	140,991	
12. Middlesex.....	868,591	103,613	55,795	487,115	350,592	57,828	166,102	
13. Monmouth.....	1,397,445	143,256	97,224	859,877	233,014	25,387	1,051,525	
14. Morris.....	1,090,484	59,553	73,106	638,884	354,920	121,548	139,208	
15. Ocean.....	257,085	10,001	34,393	164,548	12,519	10,230	61,962	
16. Passaic.....	375,596	6,688	45,145	118,890	57,911	32,403	95,055	
17. Salem.....	952,594	234,494	15,343	749,781	211,182	23,150	425,272	
18. Somerset.....	1,091,906	131,166	98,927	748,730	741,228	41,249	62,065	
19. Sussex.....	1,396,478	25,176	238,232	505,341	274,915	142,552	113,098	
20. Union.....	309,268	10,631	15,010	194,680	100,576	15,799	54,660	
21. Warren.....	1,115,719	176,898	217,123	833,807	312,900	102,501	93,970	
	\$16,134,693	1,763,218	1,439,497	9,723,386	4,539,132	877,386	4,171,690	

TABLE A.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Sweet Potatoes.	Pounds of Butter.	Tons of Hay.	Orchard Products.	Market Gardens.	Slaughtered Animals.
1. Atlantic.....	6,494	35,625	6,703	404	24,134	\$24,552
2. Bergen.....	.....	440,488	22,269	31,632	295,540	108,795
3. Burlington.....	117,819	694,476	60,666	53,097	287,217	689,126
4. Camden.....	87,149	418,217	14,674	10,188	193,788	136,399
5. Cape May.....	21,700	59,670	11,165	1,837	10,595	55,649
6. Cumberland.....	44,548	241,079	26,947	6,172	17,222	160,608
7. Essex.....	167	292,933	16,885	15,104	140,669	276,656
8. Gloucester.....	585,756	298,500	21,220	15,522	44,500	237,623
9. Hudson.....	515	14,826	8,917	12,063	210,765	1,230
10. Hunterdon.....	480	1,010,674	31,403	60,227	2,401	291,661
11. Mercer.....	8,133	475,860	21,199	54,491	37,887	227,216
12. Middlesex.....	12,111	451,614	27,760	21,046	43,029	163,307
13. Monmouth.....	42,029	609,899	34,813	26,460	183,264	312,863
14. Morris.....	101	706,687	38,196	31,243	8,600	210,856
15. Ocean.....	6,501	111,895	10,862	1,488	5,116	103,143
16. Passaic.....	2	296,152	18,302	2,434	42,040	59,076
17. Salem.....	100,865	373,363	35,698	27,788	18,340	280,021
18. Somerset.....	380	382,845	31,069	26,843	3,059	240,685
19. Sussex.....	10	2,042,987	43,078	18,896	56,720	308,319
20. Union.....	13	228,286	12,258	9,323	6,545	41,703
21. Warren.....	50	1,079,343	24,843	14,104	1,614	216,833
	1,034,833	10,714,447	508,726	439,402	\$1,641,995	\$4,120,276



In regard also to the productiveness of our soils in comparison with those of other States, the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1865, states that our average crop of corn for the preceding four years was 36 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels an acre, which was the fourth in the Union; in wheat it is the seventh, in oats the ninth; and when we compare the whole number of bushels of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes raised for our whole population, with the same for the whole United States, we have 33.5 bushels for each inhabitant, against 37.2 bushels in the whole Union. This is true, though an unusually large proportion of our population are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical employments. It stands sixth in the annual value of its manufactured products, though only the sixteenth in population. Our farm products very nearly if not quite feed our people, and in the value of our fruit and garden products we are second only to the State of New York.

Here is a table which shows the value of farm lands per acre in New Jersey, and the States immediately around her, in 1850 and in 1860, and also the amount of increase:

	1850.	1860.	GAIN.
New Jersey,	\$43 67	\$60 40	\$16 73
New York,	29 00	38 00	9 00
Pennsylvania,	27 33	39 00	11 67
Delaware,	19 75	31 00	11 25
Connecticut,	30 50	36 00	5 50
Rhode Island,	30 82	37 00	6 18
Massachusetts,	32 50	34 00	1 50

The following table, showing the population of the State at different times, with the ratio of increase in the State and in the United States, is suggestive of the true condition of our agriculture and industry.

## POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

COUNTIES.	1787.	1745.	1785.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1865.
Bergen...	4,095	3,006	.....	12,601	15,956	16,603	18,178	22,412	18,228	14,725	21,618	24,036
Passaic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,734	22,569	29,013	34,856
Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,488	21,822	62,717	87,819
Essex.....	7,019	6,988	.....	17,785	22,269	25,984	30,798	41,911	44,621	78,960	98,877	124,441
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,780	35,410
Morris.....	.....	4,436	.....	16,216	17,750	21,828	21,368	28,866	25,844	30,158	34,677	36,513
Sussex.....	.....	.....	.....	19,500	22,534	25,549	32,752	20,346	21,770	22,989	23,846	23,929
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,627	20,366	22,368	28,433	31,523
Hunterdon.....	5,570	9,151	.....	20,158	21,261	24,556	28,604	31,060	24,787	28,990	33,684	40,758
Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,602	27,992	37,419	41,478
Somerset.....	4,505	3,239	.....	12,296	12,815	14,725	16,506	17,689	17,455	19,692	22,037	21,610
Middlesex.....	4,764	7,612	.....	15,956	17,890	20,381	21,470	28,157	21,898	28,635	34,812	35,916
Monmouth.....	6,086	8,627	.....	16,918	19,572	22,150	25,038	29,233	32,909	30,313	39,346	42,868
Ocean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,032	11,176	14,262
Burlington.....	5,238	6,803	.....	18,095	21,524	24,972	28,892	31,107	32,881	48,203	49,370	50,719
Camden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,422	34,467	38,464
Gloucester.....	3,267	3,506	.....	13,368	16,115	19,744	23,089	28,431	25,438	14,655	18,444	20,134
Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,726	8,961	11,766	11,944
Salem.....	5,888	6,847	.....	10,437	11,871	12,761	14,022	14,155	16,024	19,467	22,408	23,163
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	8,248	9,529	12,670	12,668	14,093	14,374	17,189	22,605	26,233
Cape May.....	1,004	1,188	.....	2,571	3,065	3,632	4,265	4,936	4,324	6,433	7,130	7,325
Total.....	47,369	61,403	140,435	184,193	211,949	245,555	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,036	773,700
N. J. Per Cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.10	15.86	13.04	15.58	16.36	31.14	37.27	.....
U. S. " ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.02	36.45	33.13	33.49	32.67	36.87	36.58	.....

But with all these signs of prosperity there is still a wide field for agricultural improvement within our borders. New Jersey has an area of 7,576 square miles, or 4,848,832 acres. Of these there are 1,944,441 acres of improved land and 1,039,084 acres of unimproved land in farms, and 1,865,307 acres entirely unused for agricultural purposes. These vacant lands are many of them quite as good as those now under cultivation, as easily cleared, as cheaply tilled, and as productive as those in the oldest settled parts of the State. I have in mind a farm of 500 acres in Camden county, which has been taken up from the "pine barrens" only a few years, which might be taken as a model for the whole State. It is all in cultivation, producing heavy crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay. The average of corn is from 50 to 70 bushels an acre; that of wheat from 20 to 30 bushels, and one year a field of 13 acres averaged 42 bushels to the acre. And the hay averages two tons or more to the acre.

Vineland, in Cumberland county, in 1861 was only an iron-furnace tract, thought worthless for farming, and kept for its yield of wood and charcoal. It had then a population of not more than a half dozen families. Since then it has been brought into cultivation, and a population of 10,000 inhabitants has settled upon it. I have seen excellent crops of corn, clover, and other products upon that new soil; and the crops of small fruits to which it is largely devoted are most satisfactory in quantity and quality. One farmer there with a farm of 65 acres, all in a rotation of corn, truck, wheat, and clover, was to me a model of a skillful husbandman. He raised first rate crops, and I think his returns for the labor and money spent on his farm could not be exceeded in the whole country.

Equally successful trials of this South Jersey land are being made at Bricksburg, Manchester, and Toms River; at Hammonton and Egg Harbor City; at Atsion; at Glassboro, Clayton and Newfield; and at many other places along the lines of the Raritan and Delaware Bay, the Camden and Atlantic, and the West Jersey and connecting railroads, where convenient access to market invites the settler to begin his clearing. And I see no reason why our whole Atlantic shore from Long Branch to Cape May should not be as thickly settled and as profitably cultivated as the shores of the Delaware now are. But there are still a million acres of these lands to be brought into cultivation.

There are also more than 300,000 acres of meadow in the State, which are liable to be overflowed by the tide. In the counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland there are perhaps 25,000 acres of these marshes which have been dyked to keep out the tide. This has been done at a very moderate expense, say from five to fifteen dollars an acre, and the lands reclaimed are very valuable and productive. They probably pay a larger clear profit per acre than any other farm lands in the State. With a more complete system of dyking and draining, these lands may be made to rival the reclaimed lands of Holland and Eastern England.

Then, too, we have many thousand acres of wet meadows and swamps on the Passaic, the Pequest, the Walkill and other streams.

These lands are now comparatively worthless, but when properly drained and cultivated they will become the most fertile and productive lands in the counties where they lie. Of almost inexhaustible fertility, easy of cultivation, and safe from droughts, they will come to be the most highly prized of our farm lands. Now for the lack of combined and vigorous effort for general drainage they lie comparative wastes.

But it is upon the 1,039,084 acres of unimproved lands in farms that an improved agriculture is to show its largest influence, and from which it is to reap its richest harvests. These lands are rough or wet or in bushes and pasture, and in many cases, scarcely yielding enough to pay the annual cost of fencing, they are a burden to their owners. With energy, skill, and capital these can nearly all be added to our cultivated lands, and made as profitable as the best. Under-draining and tillage will bring them in, and until that is done we must be constantly reminded that we are not where we ought to be in the scale of improvement.

For the pursuit of agriculture we have here many and important *advantages*. Among these are our markets, soil, climate, fertilizers, and mixed industry.

*Markets.*—The two great markets of our continent, New York and Philadelphia, with their population of nearly two millions, lie immediately on our borders, one on either side; in addition to these, cities and towns within the State contain at least two hundred thousand more—a population for the supply of which New Jersey can only begin to provide. The extreme south end of Cape May is only 80 miles from Philadelphia by railroad, and only 150 miles from New York by steambort. From Trenton, on the Delaware, to Cape May, along the Atlantic shore to New York and up the Hudson to the State line, are navigable waters, and steamboats and sailing vessels are constantly plying between ports on this long line and the great cities. There are 172 miles of canal, and railroads are built to all parts of the State. Already there are 855 miles of passenger and general freight lines built, and there are now 68 miles in process of construction, and other roads are projected and soon to be made. This gives a mile of railroad to every 8 1-10 square miles in the State, and brings every inhabitant within four hours of New York or Philadelphia, and within an easy day or night's journey of both cities. The daily movements of prices can be seen and the proper time for selling, and the crop can be carried to market at night, sold fresh and for the highest cash price in the morning, and the seller can return to his home in the evening. These great markets are ever greedy for produce of good quality and fresh; take all that can be got, and call for more. Our advantages of market are just beginning to be appreciated and improved.

*Soil.*—The soil of New Jersey is everywhere a generous one, giving back liberal returns to skilful farmers. There is, of course, every variety—clayey, sandy, gravelly, and calcareous; some much more retentive of manures than others—but none so heavy or so light but that they are susceptible of profitable cultivation. There is a larger

proportion of sandy loams and sandy soils than in any other of the Middle States, and these are the soils which are growing in favor, especially with those who cultivate garden produce and small fruits for market. It is the susceptibility to improvement which characterizes and gives excellence to our soils. There is within sight of my window a meadow of cultivated grass which has been mowed for eighty years in succession, and can always be depended on for a burden of two tons or more of hay to the acre, though it is always fed off in the fall. It has never been manured and its crops are gathered without care. From the same window I can see a farm which was cultivated without manure till it became too poor to yield crops, when it was left in common, and so remained for many years. It has since been enclosed, underdrained, manured, and cultivated so as to produce luxuriant and paying crops, and was sold as a farm at \$300 an acre. Such soil as the latter awakens enterprise and rewards industry and skill, while the former only provokes to carelessness and unthrift. In capability of improvement and adaptation to the purposes of agriculture and horticulture, our soil is all that can be desired.

*Fertilizers.*—In fertilizers our State is peculiarly favored. Besides the resources of the farm-yard, which are dependent, here as everywhere, on the skill of the farmer, we have limestone and peat in abundance. And beyond these we have inexhaustible beds of green-sand marl. This remarkable fertilizer has now been used in the places where it is found, for forty or fifty years, and has been the means of raising thousands of acres of worn out lands to the highest degree of fertility. Fields too poor to grow a spear of grass, on being dressed with this substance to the amount of four or five loads to the acre, have produced heavy crops of clover, which could then be followed by corn and wheat, and the land at once brought into productive farming and permanent fertility. Gradually its use has been extended over a wider area, until now it is carried to the extreme southern part of the State, and is working its way farther and farther in the middle and northern counties, where its effects are quite as remarkable as in those places where it was first used. More than one hundred and fifty thousand tons of marl have been carried away from the marl region on railroads and canals this year, and the quantity is increasing year by year. Its most remarkable effects are on grass and clover, but potatoes are much improved both in quantity and quality by it, and its good effects are plainly seen in all the crops of a rotation. We have used it on the Agricultural College Farm at New Brunswick on grass, corn, and potatoes with the best effects. At the pits it costs little more than the expense of digging it, which may be from twenty-five to seventy-five cents a ton. Its price is increased with the distance to which it is transported. In New Brunswick it is worth from \$2.00 to \$2.25 a ton. The fertilizing power is mainly in the phosphoric acid, of which it contains from two to three per cent., combined with lime or iron, and it is in the form of a fine dust. It contains also five or six per cent. of potash, and carbonate of lime from one to twenty per cent., and very commonly one or two per cent. of gypsum or plaster. It is by far the cheapest phosphatic manure that can be of-

ferred in our markets, and the day is not far distant when it will be carried to all parts of our State, and when our farmers will appreciate the advantage we possess in the monopoly of this remarkable fertilizer. A thousand tons a year of a fertilizer like guano are made from king-crabs, and sold at half the price of guano, and a beginning is just being made in preparing fish guano from the immense shoals of fish that frequent our shores. When properly worked, these fisheries will supply all the guano needed for the whole State, and at half the cost of that from Peru.

*Climate.*—The climate of New Jersey is mild and healthy, a mean between the enervating heat of the South and the freezing cold of the North. The average temperature of the year is 49° in the northern part and 53° in the southern part. The winters are mild, so that ploughing can be done in nearly every month of the year in the southern counties. To us who have always lived in the State, the climate has been known as a healthy one, but strangers from more northern localities, who are settling new lands, find here an exemption or relief from pulmonary disorders, which they have never before experienced, and which renders the climate delightful to them. And this cause brings large numbers here.

*Mixed Industry.*—The large proportion of our population engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, furnishing as it does a large home market for our produce, is not the least of our agricultural advantages. In the table of our population, it will be seen that our numbers have increased much the most rapidly within the last twenty or thirty years—a period coincident with the growth of our manufactures.

In 1789 Morse says "the manufactures of New Jersey have hitherto been very inconsiderable, not sufficient to supply its own consumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails, and leather." The yearly product of iron at that time was "about 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 do. of pig, and 80 do. of nail rods, besides hollow ware," &c. In 1796 there were 200 shoemakers in Newark, and 100,000 pairs of shoes were made. In 1830 the value of articles manufactured in the State was \$7,054,594. In 1830, according to Gordon, there were twelve blast furnaces, producing 1671 tons of pig iron, and 5,615 tons of castings; and 108 forges, producing 3,000 tons of bar iron. There were ten rolling and slitting mills, and 16 cupola furnaces. All these yield about \$1,000,000 annually. Glass was made in one flint house, and there were 12 hollow and window glass factories, with an annual product of \$500,000. There were 25 small woolen factories, producing \$250,000; 51 cotton factories yielding a gross product of \$1,733,721; 29 paper mills, and 2876 tan vats.

In 1860 the products of manufacture in New Jersey were valued at \$81,000,000. Our mines yielded iron ore enough to make 125,000 tons of iron, and our zinc mines yielded ore enough to make 7200 tons of zinc oxide, neither of which are included in the above estimate.

That our agricultural prosperity is largely dependent upon the development of our manufacturing, mining and mechanical interests, is

a plain inference from the above figurers, and it is also proved from the fact that the best markets in the State are in the vicinity of our mines and manufactories—better even than in New York and Philadelphia.

THE MEANS FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF OUR AGRICULTURE are various. Among these may be specified: 1. A more thorough education in our common schools. 2. By joining to the skillful practice of farming a better understanding of the principles on which it depends. 3. By fostering internal improvements and encouraging home markets.

Until 1829 there was no public provision for common schools, and for many years after that the fund set apart for free schools was very inadequate for its purpose. The subject of free schools, however, has grown in favor with our people, and last year a law was enacted which, it is hoped, will give to every child in the State the benefits of a good common school education. The effects of the old system and training are still having their influence. In the census of 1850 there were 18,665 adults who could not read. Of these 14,248 were white and 4,417 colored, 12,789 were natives and 5,878 were foreigners. At the census of 1860 there were 23,081 adults who could not read, of whom 19,276 were white and 3,805 were colored; 12,937 of them were natives and 10,144 were foreigners. The influence of education on agriculture can hardly be over estimated. In the counties along the Delaware river, which were settled by the Friends, school houses were always built with their meeting houses, the teachers were paid by the Society, and the school was free to all. The influence of this is seen in the advanced agriculture of these counties. It is the best in the State—and I have no doubt the best in the United States.

With the increased use of machinery in agriculture, there is a growing demand for intelligent and skilled labor—a demand which will be well supplied only when all the children of the country have been thoroughly grounded in the elementary branches of education.

And now that so much capital is in land, such large investments in farm implements and machinery, and so great an annual expense for manures, the most successful prosecution of farming calls for as thorough preparation as any other industrial pursuit, or as the professions of divinity, medicine or law. So strongly has the public mind become convinced of this that most of our older colleges have founded their Schools of Science—schools in which students may be instructed in such branches of science as find their application in agricultural and other industrial arts. It is for this object that the School of Mines has been established in New York, the Sheffield School at New Haven, the Lawrence School at Cambridge, the Polytechnic School at Philadelphia, and many others. To meet the want still further, Congress in 1862 made a donation of the public lands to those States which should provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. This gift was accepted by the State of New Jersey, and as the fund was too small for the establishment of a separate institution, it was thought best to join it to one of the established colleges of the State. The appropriation was given to Rutgers,

College, in New Brunswick, and especially to that department in it known as Rutgers' Scientific School. The Trustees of the College accepted the grant and made preparations to carry out the plan as proposed. The State has appointed two gentlemen from each Congressional District as a Board of Visitors who have general powers of visitation and control. The School by this law becomes the State Agricultural College. Its Faculty have, with the approval of the Board of Visitors, laid down courses of instruction which they think will best meet the wants of our young men who are training for business. It takes the students when they have *thoroughly studied* the branches of learning taught in our best district schools, and instructs them in all the subjects taught in college, except the Latin and Greek, and gives much more special instruction in practical surveying draughting, civil engineering, chemistry, natural philosophy, metallurgy, and the theory and practice of agriculture. As a course of educational study it lacks that drill in the classical languages which has been thought specially useful for the professions of law, divinity, and writing for the press, and is fuller in those physical sciences which lie at the foundation of our agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial industries.

That this course of instruction will meet the wants of a very large body of our young men, I am well assured from experience. My own education, after leaving my father's farm, was in railroad engineering for two or three years, and as student and afterwards as teacher, and then as principal of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, N. Y. That institution was established for the very purposes contemplated by Congress in their donation. It was founded by the Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, in 1824, and has been in successful operation ever since. The course of instruction there is full, practical, and thorough in all departments of physical and mathematical science. The number of students is large, although the expenses are high, and the requirements for graduation are such as to severely tax the mental vigor and industry of the most gifted; though the greater number fail to accomplish the full course, and turn aside to business without the much coveted diploma. The institution is second only to West Point in the standard of its requirements. Its students are to be found everywhere engaged in the work for which they there prepared themselves. As civil engineers, mechanical engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, architects, superintendents of public works; as geologists, naturalists, mining engineers, chemists, doctors and lawyers, they can be found in every State in the Union, and always men of action. From long observation of this school, and it is now twenty-eight years since I went there, I am entirely confident that the course of study which we have marked out is the one which is needed, and which will meet the approval of practical and scientific men. The plan comprises two general courses, the one of civil engineering and mechanics, and the other of chemistry and agriculture. Either of these requires three years for its completion, and students are required to be examined on all the studies of a course in order to graduate in it. But such as desire it are allowed to take €€



lected subjects in departments where they can find full employment for their time. We are constantly having students who are devoting their whole time to the study of analytical chemistry, or surveying, or some other selected subjects. The State has now forty scholarships in the institution which are free of any tuition fees. These are divided among the counties in proportion to their representation in the General Assembly of the State. Three classes are now formed, and there are about forty students in the school. The first class will graduate next June, and all its members are looking forward to an entrance upon active business in practical life.

The number of students looking to farming as their future business is not so large as the importance of the calling demands. For this state of things several reasons may be given.

1. There is still a great misapprehension as to the amount of skill and industry needed for successful farming. There is scarcely a merchant or a mechanic to be found but thinks he can manage a farm successfully, and even when he has tried and failed, and given up, saying farming does not pay, he blames the season or the soil, and not himself. And of those who have farmed successfully, there are very many who can hardly believe their sons will plough better for understanding chemistry, or raise better varieties of grain or fruit from studying botany, or market better from having some knowledge of political economy. And truly, knowledge of these sciences is no substitute for the persevering industry and practical sense of the farmer; but if the two are joined together, the learning and the skilful practice, they greatly increase a man's influence and usefulness.

2. Another reason is that the youth sees it only as a mass of practical operations; and it is only as maturity and experience are reached that the proper relations of principles to practice are appreciated. Like the A, B, C, the multiplication table, and the catechism, the principles of science must be first taught, and then, with reflection and experience, the relations of these principles to practice will be comprehended.

The farmer needs the same education as any other citizen. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of our people to train young men for a special business, before they have acquired the elements of general knowledge. Every citizen is entitled to vote, to judge of the acts of those in authority, to take part in public business, and may be called upon to lead in the places of legislative, judicial or executive authority. Especially is this the case in a country like ours, where agriculture is the leading business and occupies the attention of so many men of thought, men of action and men of influence. Your sons should be trained in those branches of learning which fit them for any department of active usefulness, which stores their minds with knowledge, habituates them to speak, to write, and to act, and teaches them to know their own abilities as compared with those of their fellows.

And yet it is certain that in these institutions something in the way of positive instructions in farming is demanded, and we propose to meet it as fast as the demand can be put in definite shape. It is our

present purpose to intitute courses of daily lectures through a portion of the year, say from January 1st to April 1st, upon various branches of experimental science, and upon agriculture and mechanics. These lectures should include a daily lecture upon chemistry with experiments; one daily upon natural philosophy with experiments; a course of lectures upon veterinary science—the horse, his diseases and their treatment. Also short courses of lectures upon draining, farm implements, fertilizers—their action and mode of use—fruit culture, rural embellishments, farm accounts, with profit and loss, with other lectures from men eminent in any special department of agricultural science or practice, as occasion may require, and illustrate or verify these lectures as far as possible by experiments or observations upon the College Farm.

Three or four of these lectures should be given every day so as to employ the time of those attending. Young men expecting to be farmers, those who have already commenced their business, and any who may desire to pursue their studies farther are the persons who would be likely to attend this course. For admittance to the lectures no previous examination should be required, and should any from age or diffidence desire not to be examined, they should be excused. Such courses of lectures could not but be profitable. They would bring together the enquiring and the enthusiastic young farmers of the State in circumstances to arouse and quicken into activity all the energies of their nature. With the facts acquired and the suggestions received in this way, the farmers would go home to their season's work with increased love for their noble employment, and strong determination to excel in it.

A plan of this sort is capable of being varied to meet the wants of the community and must finally succeed. With sure means for the education of our farmers, their chosen pursuit will become in their own estimation, as well as in that of the whole community, what Wash-ton pronounced it—"The most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employment of man."

The fostering care of our legislators can do much to advance the interests of agriculture. The increase of taxable property which new developments or improvements bring, the enhanced value of lands and improvements already in use, and the real advantage to health, comfort and usefulness, justify the public assistance and direction in works of drainage, of internal communication and in developing natural sources of mechanical power.

So important has the work of drainage become in England, that the Government has absolutely loaned to land owners several million dollars to carry out works which were beyond their individual resources, and the result is eminently satisfactory to the public. A reference to the table of areas will show how large a surface we have which needs such improvement; it is in the hands of many owners who can have no comprehensive and matured plan for the improvement of complete tracts, and who, in many cases, cannot advance the cost of improvements, though their lands might be increased in value five or ten fold. The Drowned Lands in Sussex, the Great Meadows

in Warren, and the Whippany, Troy, and Passaic Meadows in Morris and Essex counties, are of this sort.

I cannot close this lecture upon what the late Bishop Doane styled "the goodly heritage of Jersey men," without urging upon you the importance of using every proper means for improving in your useful art. I would not over-estimate the importance of these lectures. The great means of diffusing information is by the press; and upon agricultural papers you depend mainly for your knowledge of the great questions of agriculture. But there are circumstances in which the voice has important advantages, and there are local interests which the general topics of the papers hardly reach. Now if these lectures can be made the occasion for calling together our most enterprising farmers, and if after the lecture a discussion can be got up among those present, I am sure the meeting will not be without profit. Especially will this be the case if a farmer's club can be organized to hold regular meetings to discuss selected topics, to ask information on subjects of interest, to give details of work done, and generally to do each other good. There is no farmer so well informed or so skilful, but that he may learn something from his neighbor, and our country is so large and our markets so great that we need not fear any damage from the competition, or from the largest success of our neighbors. The interest, the activity, the emulation which is excited by this meeting in friendly intercourse is salutary, and I cannot but hope you will experience its benefits.



## NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LECTURES.

---

LECTURE FOR 1867-8, BY PROF. GEO. H. COOK.

The lecture of to-day is the second in the series required to be given in each county of the State, by "a Professor from the State Agricultural College." After visiting every county in the State, I am happy to say that the favorable views formerly expressed respecting New Jersey agriculture have been fully confirmed. The progress of improving farming is rapid; waste fields and wet grounds are being reclaimed by draining and manuring; new lands are being cleared up; farms which have been opened in uncleared land, within the year are numbered by hundreds, and the business of farming is every where rising in the estimation of men of industry and forethought. When young men of education, when those who may reasonably aspire to the highest positions in life choose the pursuits of industrial art, then we may consider those pursuits to hold their proper place in public esteem, and this I am happy to say is the case in many places I have visited.

Among the topics of interest to which I might call your attention, there are two which it has seemed to me are the great ones of the day. One is drainage and the other fertilizers. I hardly know which should be taken up first. We have so much land that is wet and only to be made tillable by drainage that it seems as if this was the largest field for improvement in the State. The subject has assumed larger proportions in my estimation from a recent visit to Salem and the banked meadows of that country. There are marshes along the Delaware and its tributaries have been enclosed by banks to shut out the tide, and have then been drained and brought into cultivation. Most of them are in cultivated grass which is raised for seed, but large areas are also kept under the plow. They produce excellent crops of corn, wheat, clover, potatoes, &c., larger upon the whole than on the upland, and they are not subject to drought, and need no manuring except occasionally a little lime. The crops of grass seed are very profitable. These reclaimed marshes which have cost from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and are kept secure by an annual expenditure of \$1 or \$2 an acre pay the interest on \$200, \$300, even \$400 an acre. They are the most profitable lands in the State, and yet only about 25,000 acres have

been brought in, while there are nearly 300,000 acres of them which are still to be drained.

Manures are the means by which the farmer is enabled to increase his crops, and there is no successful farming without them. On land which has been long cultivated the farmer is compelled to make some provision for renovating the soil, and he who makes the most liberal investments in fertilizers, will not only reap the largest crops, but also the largest profits. Instances without number can be referred to in which by the old method of taking everything off the soil and putting nothing on, a family was reduced to poverty, when a change in plan, a liberal outlay for manures has soon brought back thrift, comfort and finally wealth. Everywhere this fact can find verification; and in those places where the highest prices are paid for manures, their agriculture is most advanced, and skillful management is reaping its richest rewards.

In any system of husbandry then, the knowledge of fertilizers—their nature, their arrangement, their uses, and their values, are questions of the highest interest.

The manure which constitutes the great resource of farmers is that which is collected in stables and barnyards, and is made from the droppings of animals mixed with straw, hay, or other vegetable substance. The amount of this manure which can be produced on a farm is to a great extent the measure of its productiveness, and the care and skill with which all the manure the farm can produce is economised, is an indication of the profits of the farmer. In the article on manures in Morton's Cyclopaedia, a statement is given to show the amount of manure usually made on a farm without auxiliary feeding. In the four course or Norfolk system, which is wheat, turnips, barley, clover, and ryegrass, 3 16-100 tons of manure are made for every acre in the farm. In the five course, or Northumberland, which is grass mown, grass pastured, wheat, turnips, and barley, the produce of manure per acre is 2 5-10 tons; and in the six course, or East Lothian system, which is wheat, turnips, barley, grass, oats, potatoes, and beans, the annual yield of manure is 3 64-100 tons for every acre of the farm. On many farms this quantity is increased by purchasing linseed cake for feed, and so almost or quite doubling the number of cattle that can be kept. I have no certain data in regard to the amount of manure made on farms in this country, but think it cannot be equal to the example cited. The value of stable manure can hardly be estimated, it sells at various prices, according to the demand, from two to four dollars a ton; I have seen some thriving farmers who were paying \$3 a ton for stable manure, and then hauling it seven or eight miles. And some loads which were sold for six dollars and hauled nearly as far, though I suppose the loads were nearer two tons than one.

This manure always gives satisfaction to those who use it, and if it could be had in sufficient quantity there would be no occasion for other fertilizers. But this is not the case even in the most ordinary farming, and in high farming there is always need for much more. Wherever a supply of peat or muck can be got, the quantity of manure

may be greatly increased by its use. The accompanying analysis of stable manure, and of peat, are taken from Johnson's Essay on Manures. They are average specimens. The elements of ammonia, one of the most valuable constituents of any fertilizer, are found in larger quantities in the peat than in the stable manure. The difference is that one is already to decay and give up its elements to the growing plant which is to be nourished by it, while the other, the peat, is, in its natural state, not undergoing any change at all, and of course not supplying anything that can help the growth of vegetation. To bring the peat into a state of decay, to destroy the organic acids in it, and to cause it to give up its elements for the nutriment of other plants, several methods may be adopted.

No (1) is the complete analysis of air-dried peat. No. (2) of well rotted stable manure.

	(1)	(2)
Water expelled at 212°,	18.050	75.420
Organic Matter. { Soluble in dilute solution of carbonate of soda. Soluble geine,	27.190	16.530
{ Insoluble in solution of carbonate of soda,	48.840	
Potash,	.041	.491
Soda,	.035	.080
Lime,	2.431	1.990
Magnesia,	.364	.138
Oxide of iron and alumina,	.310	.673
Phosphoric acid,	.030	.450
Sulphuric acid,	.331	.121
Chlorine,	.009	.018
Soluble Silica,	.494	1.678
Carbonic acid,	1.175	1.401
Sand and charcoal,	.700	1.010
	100.000	100.000
Potential ammonia,	2.920	.735
Matters soluble in water,	1.800	5.180

Johnson, in his Essay on Manures, p. 87. says, "composting muck or peat appears to be the best means of taking full advantage of all the good qualities of muck, and of obviating or neutralizing the ill results that might follow the use of some raw mucks, either from a peculiarity in their composition (soluble organic compounds of iron; sulphate of protoxide of iron), or from too great indestructibility.

The chemical changes (oxidation of iron and organic acids) which prepare the inert or even hurtful ingredients of peat to minister to the support of vegetation, take place most rapidly in presence of an alkaline body.

The alkali may be ammonia coming from the decomposition of animal matters, or lime, potash, or soda.

A great variety of matters may of course be employed for making or mixing with muck composts, but there are only a few which allow

of extensive and economical use, and our notice will be confined to these.

First of all, the composting of muck with stable manure deserves attention. Its advantages may be summed up in two statements:

*First*—It is an easy and perfect method of composting all manures, even those kinds most liable to lose by fermentation, as horse dung; and

*Second*—It develops the inert fertilizing qualities of the muck itself.

Without attempting any explanation of the changes undergone by a muck and manure compost, further than to say that the fermentation which begins in the manure extends to and involves the muck, reducing the whole to nearly, if not exactly, the condition of well rotted dung, and that in this process the muck effectually prevents the loss of ammonia.

#### PREPARATION OF COMPOSTS.

To a given quantity of stable manure, two or three times as much weathered or seasoned muck by bulk may be used. The manure may either be removed from the stables, and daily mixed with the appropriate amount of muck, by shovelling the two together, at the heap, out of doors; or as some excellent farmers prefer, a trench, water-tight, four inches deep and twenty inches wide, is constructed in the stable floor, immediately behind the cattle, and every morning a bushel basketful of muck is put behind each animal. In this way the urine is perfectly absorbed by the muck, while the warmth of the freshly voided excrement so facilitates the fermentative process, that, according to Mr. F. Holbrook, of Brattleboro', Vt., who I believe first employed and described this method, much more muck can thus be well prepared for use in the spring, than by any of the ordinary modes of composting. When the dung and muck are removed from the stable they should be well intermixed, and as fast as the compost is prepared it should be put into a compact heap, and covered with a layer of muck several inches thick. It will then hardly require any shelter if used in the spring.

On the farm of Mr. Pond, of Milford, Conn., I have seen a large pile of this compost, and have witnessed its effect as applied by that gentleman to a field of sixteen acres of fine gravelly or coarse sandy soil, which, from having a light color and excessive porosity, had become dark, unctious and retentive of moisture, so that during the drouth of 1856, the crops on this field were good and continued to flourish, while on the contiguous land they were dried up and nearly ruined.

By reference to the transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for 1857, it will be seen in the very interesting report of the Committee on Farms and Reclaimed Lands, that on the farms which received the high premiums, and the most honorable mention, composts of muck and stable manure are largely employed. In the opinion of many excellent farmers a well made compost of two loads



of muck and one of stable manure is equal to three loads of the manure itself.

In the vicinity of cities, muck is often composted to great advantage with night soil. Every farmer who can, would find it profitable, and not only so, but pleasant and healthful, to compost the privy and sink waste of his premises with muck. The outlay of a few dollars would provide such conveniences as are needful to accomplish this with ease, and instead of being afflicted with a nuisance, yielding an intolerable quantity of miasmatic smell and a few shovelfulls of effete waste, he might convert his necessary into an odorless convenience, and make enough poudrette to fertilize a large garden to the highest degree.

Guano, so serviceable in its first application to light soils, may be composted with muck to the greatest advantage. Guano is an excellent material for bringing muck into good condition, and on the other hand muck prevents any waste of the costly guano, and at the same time, by furnishing the soil with its own ingredients, to a greater or less degree prevents the exhaustion that often follows the use of guano alone. The quantity of muck should be pretty large compared to that of the guano—a bushel of guano will compost six, eight, or probably ten of muck. Both should be quite fine, and should be well mixed, the mixture should be moistened and kept covered with a layer of muck of several inches of thickness. This sort of compost would probably be sufficiently fermented in a week or two of warm weather, and should be made and kept under cover.

If no more than five or six parts of muck to one of guano are employed, the compost, according to the experience of Simon Brown, Esq., of the *Boston Cultivator* (Patent Office Report for 1856), will prove injurious if placed in the hill in contact with seed, but may be applied broadcast without danger.

The moss-bonkers, so abundantly caught along our coast, and in our sounds during the summer months, or any variety of fish may be composted with muck, so as to make a powerful manure, with complete avoidance of the excessively disagreeable stench which is produced when these fish are put directly on the land. A layer of muck one foot or more in thickness is spread upon the ground, and covered with a layer of fish; on this is put another layer of muck and another of fish, and so on till the pile is several feet high, finishing with a good layer of muck.

In the summer when this work is usually attended to, the fermentation begins at once, so that no delay must be allowed after the fish are taken, in mixing the compost, and in a short time the operation is complete; the fish disappear, bones excepted, and by shovelling over, a uniform mass is obtained, almost free from odor, and retaining perfectly all the manurial value of the fish. Lands well manured with this compost will keep in heart and improve, while, as is well known to our coast farmers, the use of fish alone is ruinous in the end on light soil.

It is obvious that any other easily decomposing animal matters, as slaughter house offal, soap boiler's scraps, glue waste, etc., etc., may

be composted in a similar manner, and that all these substances may be made together into one compost.

In case of the composts with guano, yard manure and other animal matters, ammonia is the alkali which promotes these changes, and it would appear that this substance, on some accounts, excels all others in its efficacy, but the other alkaline bodies, *potash* and *lime*, are scarcely less active in this respect, and being at the same time, of themselves useful fertilizers, they may be employed with double advantage in preparing muck composts.

*Potash lye* and *soda ash* have been recommended for composting with muck; but although they are no doubt highly efficacious, they are quite too costly for extended use.

The other alkaline materials that may be cheaply employed and are recommended, are *wood ashes*, leached and unleached; *ashes of peat*, *marl* (consisting of carbonate of lime), *quicklime*, *gaslime*, and what is called "*salt and lime mixture*."

With regard to the proportions to be used, no definite rules can be laid down; but we may safely follow those who have had experience in the matter. Thus, to a cord of muck, which is about 100 bushels, may be added of unleached wood ashes twelve bushels, or of leached wood ashes twenty bushels, or of peat ashes twenty bushels, or of marl or gas lime twenty bushels.

Ten bushels of quicklime, slaked with water or salt brine previous to use, is enough for a cord of muck.

Instead of using the above mentioned substances singly, any or all of them may be employed together.

The muck should be as fine and free from lumps as possible, and must be intimately mixed with the other ingredients by shoveling over. The mass is then thrown up into a compact heap which may be four feet high. When the heap is formed, it is well to pour on as much water as the mass will absorb (this may be omitted if the muck is already quite moist), and finally the whole is covered over with a few inches of pure muck, so as to retain moisture and heat. If the heap is put up in the Spring, it may stand undisturbed for one or two months, when it is well to shovel it over and add water if it has become dry. It should then be built up again, covered with fresh muck, and allowed to stand as before until thoroughly decomposed. The time required for this purpose varies with the kind of muck, and the quantity of other material used. The weather and thoroughness of intermixture of the ingredients also materially affect the rapidity of decomposition. In all cases five or six months of summer weather is a sufficient time to fit these composts for application to the soil.

The use of "*salt and lime mixture*" is strongly recommended by so many writers, that a few more words may be devoted to its consideration.

In Dr. Dana's Muck Manuel, and in Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, it is stated that common salt is decomposed by quick-lime with the production of carbonate of soda. Now although this change may occur in the soil or in presence of the organic matters of peat, yet there is no proof that it does take place, and all the probabilities are

opposed to such a change, so that from theoretical grounds, there is no advantage to be anticipated from a mixture of salt and lime over the unmixed lime, as far as the action on peat or muck is concerned.

But the extraordinary usefulness of the salt and lime mixture for composting has been so extensively and vigorously maintained, that many will be inclined to despise the chemistry that doubts its benefits.

Therefore, without entering into a chemical discussion of its merits, we will be content here, to assert that, if useful, its usefulness is not as yet explained, or the explanations given are entirely unsatisfactory.

That it is useful is testified to by good farmers, as follows; Says Mr. F. Holbrook, of Vermont (quoted from Patent office Report for 1856, page 193), "I had a heap of seventy-five half cords of muck, mixed with lime in the proportion of half a cord of muck to a bushel of lime. The muck was drawn to the field when wanted in August. A bushel of salt to six bushels of lime was dissolved in water enough to slake the lime down to a fine dry powder, the lime being slaked no faster than wanted, and spread immediately while warm, over the layers of muck, which were about six inches thick; then a coating of lime and so on, until the heap reached the height of five feet, a convenient width, and length enough to embrace the whole quantity of muck. In about three weeks a powerful decomposition was apparent, and the heap was nicely overhauled, nothing more being done to it till it was loaded the next spring for spreading. The compost was spread on the ploughed surface of a dry sandy loam at the rate of about fifteen cords to the acre, and harrowed in. The land was planted with corn, and the crop was more than sixty bushels to the acre."

Other writers assert that they "have decomposed with this mixture spent tan, sawdust, cornstalks, swamp muck, leaves from the woods; indeed, every variety of inert substance, and *and in much shorter time than it could be done by any other means.*"

The poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company was made by mixing night soil from New York City with peat from the marshes on the Hackensack river. The handling, drying, sifting and mixing of night soil is all attended with expense, which is afterwards heavily increased by the cost of packages and transportation, but with all these disadvantages it still maintains the character which Mr. Downing gave it in the *Horticulturist* years ago.

"For all the neater work of sowing and planting in gardens, we prefer it to any other manure. For strawberries, for early vegetables, flower beds, roses, &c., it is preferable to everything usually to be had; because, unlike guano, it enriches without burning, may be used safely with any plant, and brings no weeds like common manure. We consider a barrel of it fully equal, in fertilizing material, to four cart loads of stable manure; while being pulverized, it is much more readily managed in mixing it with light garden soil. For farm crops it is equally valuable whenever the farmer can afford to pay for manure at the rate of seventy-five cents a wagon load, and a barrel may, in using it, be considered equal to two such loads. It should be used in the hill for corn and potatoes, and in the drill for beets and carrots."

Composts made according to one or other of the above directions,

have long been in use, and they are now very largely used by the new settlers in the southern part of the State, and the testimony is all in their favor. Still there is room for a great increase in their use; the chemical analysis shows a cause for their good effects; experience shows that the products of manure on a farm can be trebled by them. In any system of improved farming the making of composts must necessarily occupy a prominent place.

Of the manures containing ammonia, which must be purchased, Peruvian guano stands first on the list after night soil. Applied in quantities of from 100 to 400 pounds per acre, it acts powerfully, producing large crops, and seeming to almost exhaust itself in a single year. Its present price is about \$90 a ton, and there are many farmers and gardeners who think it the cheapest of manures at that price. For a crop of wheat, grass, turnips, or cabbage, it generally increases the single crop to an extent far beyond the cost of the fertilizer. The following is an analysis of a carefully averaged sample of guano.

## ANALYSIS.

Water,	13,914
Sand,	1,962
Lime,	10,264
Potash and Soda,	5,874
Phosphoric acid,	10,155
Organic matter and salts not estimated,	57,831
	<hr/>
	100,000
Ammonia in 100 parts,	14,793

When guano was \$55 a ton, ammonia was estimated at 14 cents a pound. At that rate, and it certainly is not too high, ammonia should now be worth 20 cents a pound.

There are two sources within the State for concentrated manures containing ammonia, which can be made available in many places with a considerable saving in expense. One is cancerine, a manure made by drying the common kingcrab or horsefoot, and grinding it in a mill; and the other is fish guano which is made from the common moss-bonker or menhaden by steaming the fish, pressing out the oil, and then drying and grinding the residuum. The following are analyses of these substances—(1) is the cancerine, (2) the fish guano:

## ANALYSIS.

	(1)	(2)
Water,	9,321	
Organic matter and loss,	70,867	78,301
Lime,	4,358	8,670
Phosphoric acid,	2,714	7,784
Sulphuric acid,	5,170	
Silicic acid,	3,883	1,333

Potash,	}	3,687	1,545
Soda,			1,019
Magnesia,			0,670
Chlorine,			0,678

The cancerine is made in Cape May, and is readily sold to farmers at \$25 a ton. It is used on wheat and to some extent on other crops, and all the experience in regard to it, is that, two tons of it are as good as, if not a little better than, one ton of guano. The quantity made is limited by the annual supply of crabs to about 1,000 tons. For wheat raising it is a much cheaper fertilizer than guano, costing only 5-9 as much. The analysis, however, shows a deficiency of lime and phosphoric acid, and it is everywhere observed that clover does not thrive after it, while timothy grows most luxuriantly. Composting it with some of the super-phosphates would undoubtedly increase the fertilizing power of both substances.

The fish guano has been made to a small amount on Raritan bay, and a company has just been organized for its manufacture in Atlantic county. The supply of material is almost unlimited; and it only needs capital and skill to build up a business of great importance to the State and profit to the manufacturer. On the coast of Long Island, and of Maine, where the business has been carried on for the oil which could be got from the fish, the residuum has been sold at various prices from \$15 to \$30 a ton, and has been a very popular fertilizer with those who have used it. It is sought for by the manufacturers of super-phosphate of lime, to mix with their product, and there can be no doubt that it would be very beneficial in such a mixture, giving quickness to its action while the super-phosphate would add to the duration of efficiency. When this source of manure is properly worked, it can be made to supply all the guano needed in the State.

A moderate supply of ammoniacal manure can be got along our sea-shore from the mussels which abound in some parts of the bays and sounds. Near Forked river, in Ocean county, some remarkable effects of the use of mussels upon the growth of young peach trees were observed. They have been applied directly from the water; furrows were plowed along on each side of the nursery rows of little trees, and then the mussels were dropped in and covered. The trees were about 2½ feet high, and as luxuriant as weeds, while those not thus treated were only about half as high, thin and yellow. Mussels are used with various crops, and are applied by depositing them where they are to be covered in and then letting them lie till putrefaction begins, when they are covered up with earth. It is the common impression that both mussels and raw fish are much more efficient if left in the open air till putrefaction begins, than if covered up in earth as soon as taken.

A lot of the mussels sent by Mr. David Tichenor, from Forked river, were examined. Four pounds two ounces were dried over a stove, and lost two pounds three ounces in weight. Four ounces of this dried substance was then burnt, and lost three quarters of an ounce. This would show that the mussels were :

Water,	53. per cent.
Organic matter,	9. " "
Shells and earthly matter.	38. " "

An analysis of the dry shells and organic matter showed them to contain 1-52 per cent. of the elements of ammonia, which is equivalent to 81-100 of one per cent. of ammonia in the raw mussels. An analysis of the burnt shells gave the following results :

## ANALYSIS.

Sand,	25.4
Lime,	36.0
Carbonic acid,	22.2
Magnesia,	0.5
Alumina,	0.1
Oxide of iron,	2.0
Salt,	2.8
Organic matter,	10.5
	<hr/>
	99.5

Large masses of worms with calcareous shells are found in some of the bays in sufficient quantity to make them valuable for manure, and they are used for that purpose whenever they can be got. They are like the mussels, very quick in their action, but as the calcareous matter which encrusts them crumbles much easier than the mussel shells they are preferred as a permanent fertilizer. Three pounds seven ounces of them sent by Mr. Tichenor, dried away one pound two ounces.

The analysis of the worms is :

Water,	33. per cent.
Organic matter,	16. " "
Calcareous matter (ash),	51. " "
	<hr/>
	100 " "

The dried matter analyzed gave of the elements of ammonia 55-100 of one per cent., which in the fresh substance would be 37-100 of one per cent. The following is an analysis of the ashes obtained by burning the dried matter :

Sand,	6.33 per cent.
Lime,	43.86 "
Carbonic acid,	29.20 "
Magnesia,	5.22 "
Oxide of iron and alumina,	4.47 "
Salt,	2.69 "
Organic matter,	8.00 "
	<hr/>
	99.77 per cent.

There are great quantities of sea-weed found in some places along the shore, or growing in the shallow water. An examination was

made of specimens of the variety which is locally known as *salad*. Twenty-eight ounces of it when thoroughly dried in the sun weighed only 5½ ounces—that is it lost 81 per cent. of water. The dried weeds when burned left 76 per cent. of ash which is equivalent to nearly 15 per cent. in the fresh weeds. There were found in the dried plants 145-100 per cent. of the elements of ammonia, which shows a percentage of 21-000 of ammonia in the freshly gathered *salad*. The analysis of the ash is as follows :

Sand,	71.4
Oxide of iron and alumina,	14.8
Lime,	4.9
Magnesia,	4.8
Salt,	1.4
Sulphuric acid,	2.4
	<hr/>
	99.7

Sea-weeds like the above are extensively used wherever they can be obtained, and the analysis confirms the results of experience as to their good effects on the land. Their exclusive use tends to increase the growth of sorrel, and fields that are manured with them should receive a dressing of quick lime on the years when the sea-weed is not applied.

The annexed table, which is from "Boussingault's Rural Economy," is presented to show the amount of mineral matter of different kinds that is taken from an acre of ground in a year by various cultivated crops.

CROP.	Dry Crop.		Ashes per cent.		Quantity of Ashes per acre.		Phosphoric.	Sulphuric.	Chlorine.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Potash and Soda.	Silica.	Oxide of Iron, Alumina, etc.
	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Potatoes.....	2,828	4.0	113	18	8	8	2	6	58	6	17			
Beet Roots.....	2,908	6.8	183	11	8	9	13	8	82	15	4½			
Half crop of Turnips } consumed off ground. }	656	7.6	50	8	5	1½	5	2	19	8	0.7			
Potato Tops.....	5,042	6.0	303	33	7	4	7	5	135	39	16			
Wheat.....	1,052	2.4	25	12	0.8	....	0.8	4	7	0.4	.....			
Wheat Straw.....	2,558	7	179	5	1.5	1	15	9	17	121	1½			
Oats.....	975	4	39	6	0.4	0.2	12	3	5	21	0.6			
Oat Straw.....	1,176	5.1	60	1½	2.5	8	5	15	17	24	1			
Clover.....	3,698	7.7	284	18	7	7	70	18	77	15	0.9			
Manured Peas.....	915	3.1	28	8	1.2	0.3	3	3	10	0.5	Traces			

These are the constituents of plants which must come from the soil, the ammonia and carbonic acid which are found in the air, and may gradually be brought down and made to nourish the growing plant, but these mineral substances must be in the soil, and if not naturally

there in sufficient quantity they must be put there by the farmer. All of these are equally important to the life of the plant, but some are much more abundant and cheap than others. Thus there is scarcely a soil in which there is not enough silica and oxide of iron to be found. Lime and magnesia can be supplied at very cheap rates. Among all, that which is found in smallest quantity, in soils and of course is soonest exhausted is phosphoric acid. And as it is scarce everywhere, it is rated at a high price. Super-phosphate of lime sells for \$50 or \$60 a ton and pays the farmer well at that price; if we judge from this of the value of phosphoric acid, the soluble variety must be worth from 20 to 25 cents a pound—while the insoluble variety, such as is found in bones is not worth more than 5 or 6 cents a pound. It becomes then an interesting, if not an easy problem, to determine the impoverishing effects of different crops, and to so arrange them in rotation as not to exhaust the soil of any one of its constituents while there is an abundance of others still left in the soil.

Phosphoric acid is removed from the soil in all seeds and grain and also in milk and cheese, and in the flesh and bones of animals. It can be returned to the soil in crushed and ground bones, and in the various preparations of super-phosphate or soluble phosphate of lime. Raw bones are exceedingly insoluble, so much so that it is not uncommon to find bones a little below the surface which must have lain three hundred and in some cases thousands of years. On or near the surface it undoubtedly takes from 10 to 50 years for their decay. By crushing them into small fragments they decay much sooner, and if they can be ground to flour or turned into fine dust and shavings as in the button factories, they decay or dissolve with sufficient rapidity to make a quick and valuable fertilizer even when used in quantities of from 200 to 500 pounds to the acre. The following is an analysis of dry ox bones by Berzelius :

Phosphate of lime,	57.35
Bone gelatine,	33.30
Carbonate of lime,	3.85
Phosphate of magnesia,	2.05
Soda and a little salt,	3.45

---

100.00

There is about 30 per cent. of phosphoric acid in this specimen, but as bones are ordinarily ground for manure, they contain water and grease; and more or less dirt is allowed to get mixed in with them. The fertilizing action of ground bones is due partly to the animal matter in them, and not entirely to the phosphate of lime, for the mineral phosphates of lime which contain from 40 to 45 per cent. of phosphoric acid, have no value as fertilizers, even when ground fine. It is not possible, however, to grind the mineral phosphates as fine as bones become in crumbling away or losing their animal matter. We have tried the flour of raw bone of the Boston Milling Company at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre, on our grass fields, with excellent



# LECTURE FOR 1867-68.

effect. The increase of the single crop of hay this year, was enough to pay for the bone dust.

At the glue factories bones are boiled under pressure so as to extract most of the animal matter from them. They can then be dried and ground very fine, and with the little animal matter still left in them, they make an excellent fertilizer. That from the Peter Cooper Glue Factory, in New York, has been tried on farms about New Brunswick with excellent results. We have some on trial on the College farm. Two varieties are sold, one white, clean, and very fine, and the other yellower, and not so finely ground. No. (1) is the white, and No. (2) the yellow :

	(1)	(2)
Phosphoric acid,	28.8	29.6
Lime,	35.1	37.8
Magnesia,	1.2	1.6
Insoluble matter,	.6	1.1
Organic matter and water,	30.9	28.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.6	98.7
Elements of ammonia,	2.3	2.1

At \$50 a ton for No. (1) and \$40 for No. (2) this bone dust finds a ready sale, and the same persons are using it year after year and are satisfied that to them it is worth all it costs.

On account of the insolubility of bones even when ground as fine as the best mill can grind them, it has been found economical to treat them with sulphuric acid, and in that way to make them soluble in water, and so quicken their action, and render them capable of being profitably used in smaller quantities. Ground bones treated with sulphuric acid, and dried so as to fit them for handling and sale, formerly constituted super-phosphate of lime, and some of that now sold is made from bones. But the large quantity now used in our country, which is said to be 60,000 tons a year, is more than all the bones sent to market can supply, and much super-phosphate is made from rock or phosphatic guanos. These super-phosphates have answered their purpose as fertilizers admirably. Their use is increasing every year, and must continue to do so wherever an improved agriculture is practiced. There are a large number of manufacturers of this fertilizer, whose products are found in our markets. Some manufacture from raw bones, some from burnt bones, some from bone black, some from rock guanos, and others from mineral phosphates, so that they differ greatly from each other in appearance, and the eye cannot distinguish a good article from a poor one. This has led unscrupulous manufacturers or dealers to adulterate these manures with worthless ingredients, and in some cases to sell an article which was entirely spurious for the genuine. But as the business gets more in the hands of men who have invested large sums in the manufacture, and have a reputation to maintain, it is less liable to abuse. And a much more uniform article is now sold than that which was in the market a few years ago. Then that which was made of pure materials had

from 12 to 15 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and a great deal was offered which, for some reasons did not contain more than from 1 to 4 per cent. of that acid.

I present here analyses of three super-phosphates of lime :

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
Soluble phosphoric acid,	7.01	6.72	7.00
Insoluble " "	12.96	17.48	6.12
Lime,	25.08	31.17	22.42
Magnesia,	.86		1.21
Alumina,	13.02	1.59	.80
Sulphuric acid,	14.47	17.80	9.75
Water and organic matter,	24.60	24.20	49.50
Insoluble matter,	2.50	.80	2.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.50	99.76	99.40
Elements of ammonia, per cent.,	.17	1.04	5.26

(1) is Rhodes' super-phosphate, and was sent by the agents in Philadelphia, Messrs. Yarnell and Trimble, for trial upon the College Farm.

(2) is Phillips' super-phosphate, and was furnished by Mr. James J. Conover, of Freehold.

(3) is the Cumberland Bone Company's super-phosphate, sent to me from the factory, in Saco, Maine, by S. R. Goodale, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

I have no doubt these are fair average specimens of the kinds represented. They are well made and in good condition. Without any knowledge of the way they are made, I presume that (1) is from a phosphatic guano, (2) from burnt or partially burnt bones, and (3) from raw bones. The prices of (1) and (2) I think are under \$60 a ton delivered, and (3) is \$70 a ton at the factory. They are all well reported of by those who have used them, and they have been in market for several years. The percentage of soluble phosphoric acid is very uniform, and is probably that which manufacturers have found by experience, they can uniformly and certainly get, and the value of the manure depends mainly upon it. The ammonia is a valuable constituent to mix in the super-phosphates, and there are many manufacturers who are carefully experimenting both in their works and in the field to get an ammoniated super-phosphate which shall be quick in its action and lasting in its effects.

Of fertilizers containing phosphoric acid, the green-sand marls are the cheapest and by far the most extensively used of any in New Jersey. They contain other useful substances besides this, but they are rated in the estimation of farmers almost exactly in proportion to the amount of phosphoric acid which they contain.

The following are analyses of several different kinds :

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
Phosphoric acid,	1.14	3.58	2.58	2.39	2.21	2.69
Sulphuric acid	0.14	0.97	1.89	.13	.39	.26
Silicic acid,	38.70	53.15	59.80	49.34	50.80	49.40

Carbonic acid,	6.13					
Potash,	3.65	3.75	4.25	6.92	5.18	6.31
Lime,	9.07	3.27	2.97	1.22	2.13	2.52
Magnesia,	1.50	1.75	2.00	4.21	3.54	3.24
Alumina,	10.20	8.79	6.00	8.50	8.77	8.90
Oxide of iron,	18.63	15.94	11.98	16.84	17.63	17.11
Water,	10.00	8.98	8.32	9.69	9.66	9.10
	<hr/> 99.16	<hr/> 100.18	<hr/> 99.79	<hr/> 99.15	<hr/> 100.34	<hr/> 99.53

(1.) is an average of the variety of marl most largely used in eastern Monmouth. It is from the lower marl bed, not particularly rich in phosphoric acid, but remarkable for containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime in fine powder. In the neighborhood of the marls, where it costs little more than the cartage, a great deal is used which is much poorer than this; but there is no trouble in finding millions of tons of this quality. It is used in larger quantities than the other varieties and is remarkable for the permanent improvement it makes in the soil.

(2.) is an average of five analyses, of the *Squankum* marl, and may be taken as a fair sample of that noted fertilizer. The specimens for analysis were taken from five different pits, and each was judged to be an average of the whole digging. There is nothing to hinder marl of the quality represented by this analysis being supplied in any quantity that may be demanded. This marl is from the green layer of the upper marl bed.

(3.) is an average of the marl dug by the Squankum Marl Company. It is supplied of this quality along the entire line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and also at Port Monmouth for shipping. This marl is dug from the green and ash layers of the upper marl bed. The ash marl is poorer and more clayey than the green marl. But the mixture of the two is a good fertilizer, as both experience and the analysis show.

(4.) is the analysis of marl from the Pemberton Marl Co's digging. This marl has a very extensive sale along the Burlington County Railroad, and also along the various lines of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is a fair sample of the Burlington county marls of the middle marl bed, and such as can always be got there.

(5.) is the analysis of the marl dug at White Horse on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. There is an abundant supply of this marl to be had; and it is the source from which it can be easiest sent to all of Atlantic county and the country along the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. It is extensively used and is liked.

(6.) is the analysis of a carefully averaged sample of the marl from the West Jersey Marl Company's pits at Barnsboro'. Several hundred tons of it are sent over the West Jersey Railroad every day, to supply the wants of farmers in all the country which is reached by that road and its branches. The growing demand for this marl is the best proof of its good quality. It is from the green layer of the middle marl bed.

The fertilizing value of these marls has been found out by an experience of from 20 to 60 years. They were used to a small extent in Monmouth county about the close of the last century, and have been coming into use over a wider and wider scope of country every year since. The light pine lands, or soils worn out by the skinning cultivation of old fashioned farmers, were immediately made to produce good crops of buckwheat, potatoes, or clover, by a dressing of from one to twenty tons to the acre, and following the marled clover good crops of corn and wheat were sure to be obtained. Farmers living 20 or 25 miles away from the marl pits have found it more profitable to haul marl that distance with teams than to purchase any other manure. It furnishes the basis for improved farming, it does good both to the farmers and to their land. Enterprise, thrift and good farming have everywhere attended its use. With the opening of railroads it has become possible to transport marl to much greater distances than formerly, and it is now being very successfully used as far south as Cape May. Its use on our red-shale and sandstone lands has not been very extensive, but as far as tried it proves to be as useful as on the lighter soils of the southern counties. On the farm of the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick we have been making practical trial of the marl. The West Jersey Marl Company supplied us with 50 tons of marl early in 1866, and have since sent 80 tons more. The Pemberton Marl Company sent us 20 tons at a later period of the same year, and the Squankum Marl Company sent us 100 tons in the summer of 1867. Our experience so far is that no considerable benefit is experienced during the first summer from marl put on in the spring; and if we had made a report from the first year's trials, it would have been that it was of no value. But now, after the second year, we can make the following report on the use of the marl of the West Jersey Marl Company, which was the only one put on early in 1866.

Speaking of the wonderful action of marl upon the soil in a letter to the President of the Company, dated July 16, 1867, the report says:

"The marl was used in the spring of that year as a top dressing upon rather poor upland meadow ground, which had been in sod for some years, and upon potatoes in the hill. On account of the dry weather in the fore part of the summer our potato crop was almost ruined. There was not more than a quarter crop; the marled potatoes yielded perhaps one-half more than those not marled. There was no perceptible effect upon the amount of hay cut last year from the marled and unmarled portions; the crop was very light on both. The after-growth was not fed off, and it was observed towards the end of the season that the grass was much the thickest on the marled portion.

"This spring a most marked difference was seen in the growth of the grass on the two parts. That where the marl was spread was thicker, of a darker green and of a more luxuriant growth, and the proportion of clover was greatly increased. Long before the time for mowing, the marled grass had become too heavy to stand and was lodged. Last week the crop was mowed and the hay carefully put up in large

and uniform sized cocks of at least 100 pounds each. On the marled plot there were 85 cocks per acre and on the unmarled 32, or more than twice and a half as much on the marled as on the unmarled part.

"The amount of marl used was only 80 bushels to the acre, and the value of the increased crop for this year is twice the cost of the marl used, besides leaving the ground in good condition for future crops. I will add that another plot was manured in the autumn of 1866 with flour of raw-bone, sown broad cast, at the rate of 400 lbs. to the acre. The yield of hay was almost 56 cocks to the acre, being an increase of three-quarters on that from the unmanured part, which is probably enough to pay for the cost of the fertilizer and leave all its future effects for profit."

Since the report we have gathered our potatoes and buckwheat, but they were both very poor crops where marl, and also where guano and other manures were applied. The clover sod which was marled in the spring of 1866, and then plowed up and planted in corn in 1867 yielded 104 bushels of ears to the acre, while the same sod not marled yielded 80 bushels of ears to the acre, a gain of 24 bushels, which is about enough to pay for the marl put on.

It is a lasting fertilizer; farmers of experience say that its effects can be seen for from 10 to 30 years after its application.

The cause of its fertilizing action is chiefly due to its phosphoric acid. This substance is in it, combined with lime, or iron, or perhaps both. It is in a very fine powder, much finer than bone dust can be made. It is not so soluble as super-phosphate of lime, but it does dissolve, for we find it in the blue-iron earth in almost every peat bog in the marl region. These bogs receive the drainage from the marl beds, and in some way catch and hold this phosphoric acid, which comes out with the water from the marl. The phosphoric acid is probably not worth quite so much as that in the super-phosphate; if it were, the best marls would be worth about \$20 a ton for that substance alone. But they are certainly worth half that. And then they must have some value for potash, of which they contain about 100 pounds to the ton. Perhaps the potash is what makes it specially beneficial to the potatoe. Many marls also contain from one to three per cent. of plaster, enough to give a fair dressing of that substance when five tons or 100 bushels of marl are put on an acre. The silicate of iron, which is the largest constituent of the green marl grains, is soft and easily acted on by the mildest chemical agents, and I have no doubt it plays a useful part in the enriching effect of this manure.

The following, on statistics and prices of marl, is from the State Geological Report for 1867:

*Statistics of Marl.*—The amount of marl which has been carried on railroads, and mostly used outside the marl region in 1867, is as follows:

	Bushels.	Tons.
By the Squankum Marl Company,	400,000	20,000
" Freehold and Jamesburg Ag. R. R.,	366,805	18,340
" Pemberton Marl Company.	500,000	25,000

	Bushels.	Tons.
By the Camden and Atlantic Railroad,	220,000	11,000
“ West Jersey Marl Company,	1,048,000	52,400

*Prices of Marl.*—The Squankum Marl Company deliver marl on the line of the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad between Eatontown and Manchester for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel or \$1.50 a ton, and at all other points on that road, as well as on board boats at Port Monmouth, for 8 cents a bushel or \$1.60 a ton. William E. Barrett, Farmingdale, Agent.

The price of Squankum marl on board of cars at Freehold is 12 cents a bushel or \$2.40 a ton, and the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company deliver it at Bordentown, Trenton, and Millstone, at 5 cents a bushel advance, at New Brunswick  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, Rocky Hill and South Amboy at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and at all intermediate points along the railroads for lower prices, corresponding with the shorter distances. I. S. Buckelew, Jamesburg, Superintendent.

The Pemberton Marl Company supplies marl from the Middle Marl Bed, digging it near Birmingham, Burlington county. Their advertised prices delivered by railroad are: At Birmingham 80 cents a ton, of twenty bushels; at Mount Holly 95 cents; at Burlington \$1.25; at Camden \$1.70; Bordentown \$1.90; South Amboy \$3.00; Trenton \$2.10; New Brunswick \$2.90; Flemington \$2.95; and at Belvidere \$3.95 a ton. John S. Cook, Mount Holly, General Agent.

The White Horse marl is delivered along the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for prices varying from about four cents a bushel upwards, according to distance. This marl is dug near White Horse Post Office, Camden county.

The West Jersey Marl Company deliver marl by railroad at South Amboy for \$3.50 a ton, of twenty bushels; New Brunswick \$3.40; Trenton \$2.65; Bordentown \$2.45; Camden \$1.70; Malboro 90 cents; Bridgeton \$1.85; Salem \$2.00, and for corresponding prices at intermediate points, and on the road to Cape May. On the Delaware and Raritan Canal the freights are less than by railroad, and the prices are lower by from 30 to 50 cents a ton. I. C. Voorhees, of Woodbury, Agent.

A great deal of worthless stuff called marl has been sold by unprincipled or ignorant men. It will be one good effect of the trade in marl coming in the hands of companies which have reputations to sustain, and depend for their profits on the sales of many years, that they will find their interest in supplying a good article only.

The best marls are found in those parts of the marl beds which are below the water level, or below the natural drainage of the country. The black or chocolate colored earth overlying some of the marls is full of copperas. This should be carefully removed, for it is destructive to vegetation, and a little of it has frequently injured the reputation of marl which was otherwise good. Pains should everywhere be taken to mix thoroughly the marl from the top, middle, and bottom of the bed, so as to get the same quality always. The fertilizing matters are not distributed uniformly through all parts of the bed. And un-

less care is taken in this respect very different qualities of marl may be sent from the same diggings. For these precautions the interest and the integrity of the dealers are pledged.

There is one question connected with this fertilizer that needs further experiment and study. That is the making of marl composts so as to give the marl a quicker and more efficient action on our corn, wheat, and turnip crops. Composts of barnyard manure and marl for raising of wheat have been made to some extent, and farmers of much skill and experience pronounce in their favor, but the general results have not yet been attended with that careful measurement and comparison which is needed. There is no reason why the phosphates in marl should not be made as quick in their action as those in the superphosphates are. The latter were made by the application of chemical and practical science, and the marls are susceptible of the same improvement. They are more complex in their nature, however, and their successful alteration is more likely to be made by observing farmers than by any others. When the marl is properly changed it will come nearer to a perfect manure than any other except that from the barnyard.

Lime is used largely on land wherever an improved agriculture prevails. It shows its best effects immediately upon clover and wheat. On corn it is sometimes injurious, especially if the ground is raw or lacking in vegetable or other organic matter. The lime, however, is so convenient to apply, so low in price, and upon the whole so satisfactory in its effects, that it must continue to be one of the most important of the purchased manures. There are two kinds in common use—one is that from oyster shells and limestones, which are pure carbonates of lime, and the other from magnesian limestones. The difference in composition of the two will be seen from the following analyses. Those in the first table are (1) oyster shells; (2) white limestone from Mr. Raub's, near Oxford, Warren county; (3) fossiliferous limestone from Mr. Mains, near Stillwater, Sussex county. That in the second table is from near Belvidere, Warren county, but is like almost all that has been burnt heretofore in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, and Somerset counties, and in the adjoining counties in Pennsylvania.

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
Lime,	44.4	54.0	54.7
Magnesia,	1.3	.5	
Alkalines,	.4		
Carbonic acid,	35.4	43.1	43.
Phosphoric acid,	.1		
Sulphuric acid,	.6		
Alumina and oxide of iron,		1.3	.2
Silica,		.9	1.8
Water,	14.5		
Chlorine,	.4		
Organic matter,	3.0		
	<hr/> 100.1	<hr/> 99.8	<hr/> 100.1

Lime,	29.6
Magnesia,	20.1
Carbonic acid,	45.5
Oxide of iron and alumina,	1.4
Silica,	2.9
	<hr/>
	99.5

After burning, the product from the oyster shells should contain 94 per cent. of pure lime, that from the white limestone 95 per cent., and that from the fossiliferous limestone almost 96 per cent., while that from magnesian limestone should contain scarcely 55 per cent. of lime. It is not well known what effect magnesia has upon vegetation, but the general opinion is, that it is not so beneficial as lime. A series of careful experiments on the comparative values of these varieties of lime would be very useful, and I hope that some of our enterprising farmers will set themselves to the work.

It will be borne in mind, however, that the measurements of the lime must be made before slaking, for a bushel of pure lime when slaked measures about three bushels, while the magnesian only about doubles in slaking. The magnesian lime is also somewhat different in quality according as it has been burned at a greater or less heat. Most of the magnesian lime burned with coal is quite different in its properties from that burned with wood.

Gas lime is much used in some portions of the State, and is liked by most farmers, and thought to be cheaper than common lime. Some farmers, however, condemn it entirely. It is recommended in any case to leave it exposed to the air for some months before using. And it is a proper subject of inquiry whether gas lime from the pure limes is different in its effects from that which is made with magnesian lime.

The subject of fertilizers is one of such practical interest that it must command the attention of every tiller of the soil. Whatever theories are advanced or suggestions made, must first be submitted to the test of experience before they can be adopted by the great body of farmers, and at some future meeting I hope to hear the experience of farmers upon some of the points presented in this lecture. It is not alone by presenting new matter that farming is improved, it is also by awakening the interest of farmers, exciting them to inquiries which their own good sense and careful observation can answer, and then getting together to compare their results. Do this at farmers' clubs, at county societies, and wherever opportunity presents, and you may be sure that you will receive your reward.



---

---

**THIRTEENTH**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,**  
**AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

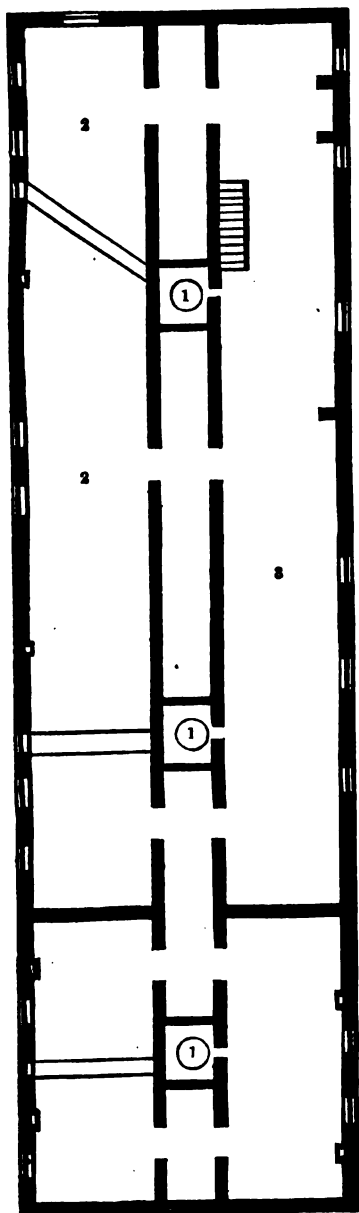
---

---

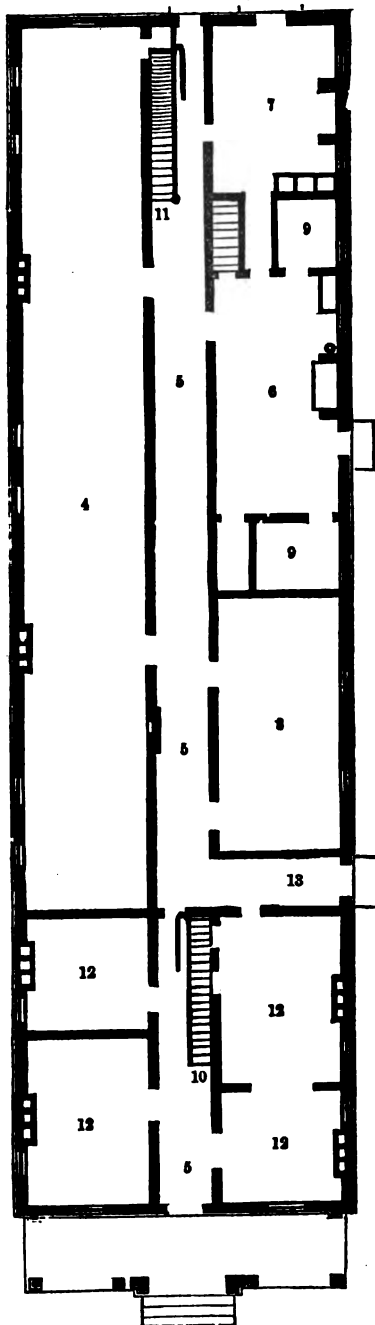


# Plan of the Normal School Boarding House.

*Cellar.*



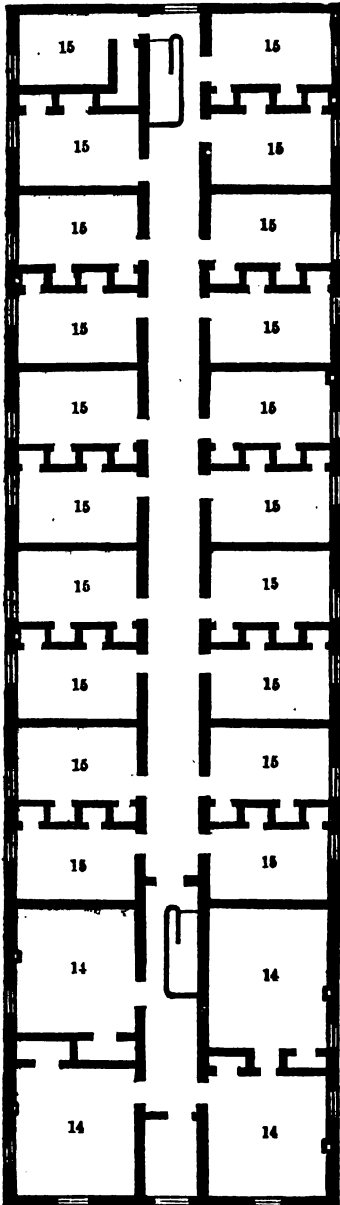
*First Story.*



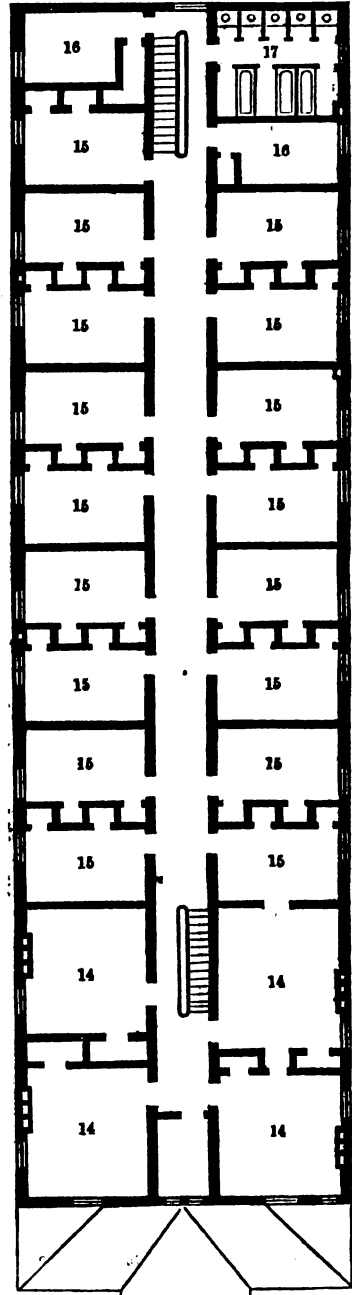
Length of building, 135 feet, breadth 37½ feet.  
 1, 1, 1, Heaters. 2, 2, Provision Cellars. 3, Coal Cellar. 4, Dining Room (100 feet long, by 14 wide). 5, 5, 5, Main Hall (135 feet by 6½). 6, Kitchen. 7, Laundry. 8, Linen Room. 9, 9, Pantries. 10, Front Stairway. 11, Back Stairway. 12, 12, 12, 12, Parlours. 13, Side Hall and Entrance.

# Plan of the Normal School Boarding House.

Third Story.



Second Story.



14, 14, &c., Eight large rooms, occupied mostly by Teachers, and the family of the resident Professor. 15, 15, &c., Thirty-seven rooms, 14 feet by 10, each intended for two Pupils. Each room has two closets,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 2, and extending up to the ceiling. 16, 16, Servants' rooms. 17, Bath Rooms and Water Closets.

# PLANS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF NEW JERSEY.

The buildings occupied by the State Normal School of New Jersey, are two in number, one of which is occupied exclusively by the Normal School proper, the other by its adjunct, the Model School. The lot includes over four acres of ground. The original cost of lot and buildings was \$72,000. They are now valued at \$100,000, and are the property of the State.

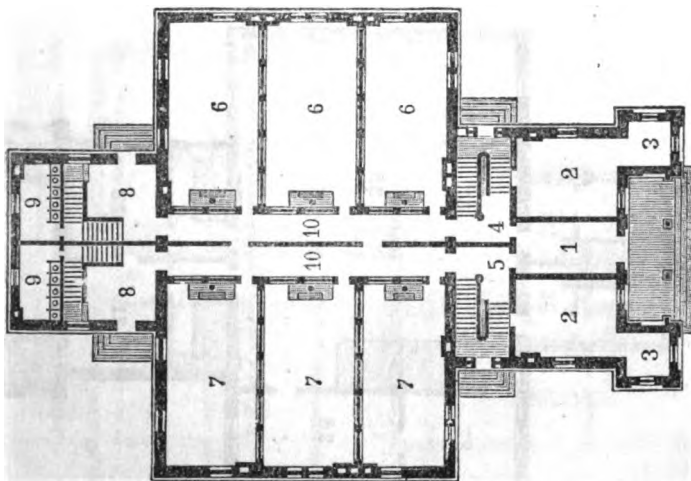
The plans are drawn on a scale of thirty-two feet to the inch. Each building is in the form of a Greek Cross, the main edifice running nearly north and south with wings or projections on the east and west. The front wing of the Normal School on the east, terminates in two towers, 10 by 10 feet.

The great objects secured in the adoption of these plans, are the highest degree of convenience and adaptation to the purposes of a school for both sexes, symmetry, tastefulness, economy in cost of construction, with ample facilities for lighting and ventilation, the ingress and egress of pupils, together with a full supply of water in the proper place, and for every desirable purpose.

The rooms are all large, airy, and commodious. The uses of each apartment will be understood by reference to the numbers indicated on the diagrams, and the accompanying explanation. Each building is heated by four of Boynton's first class furnaces, and ventilated by means of air passages leading from each room to a large chamber for the purpose in the attic, under the ventilator. These air chambers are heated by stoves, thus creating a forced draught from each apartment to the ventilator.

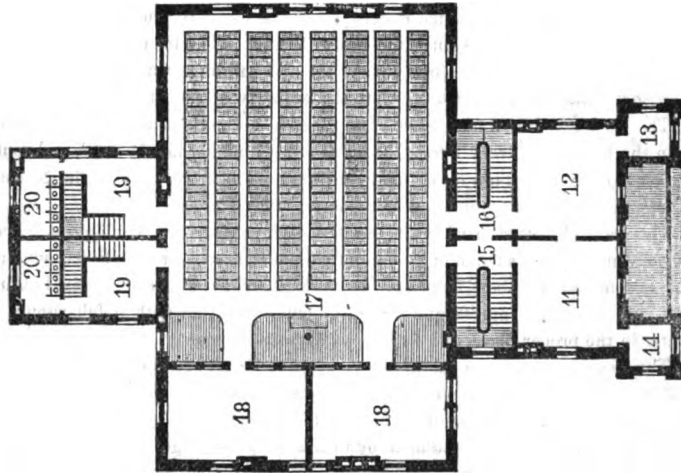
The furniture is of the latest and most approved character, and there are fifteen hundred feet of the best Vermont and Lehigh wall slates.

Fig. 2.—FIRST STORY.



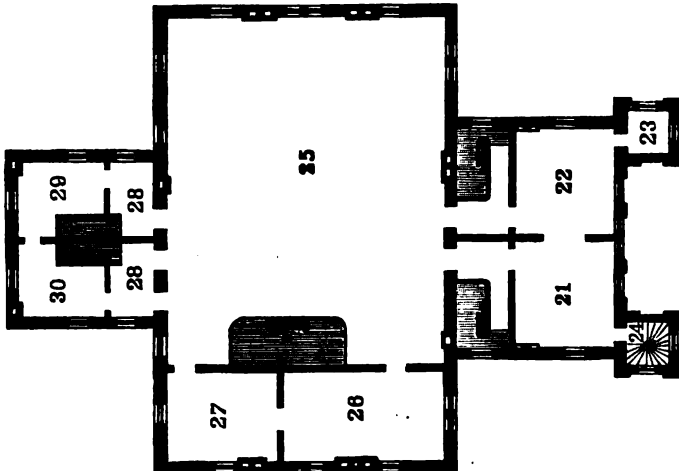
1, Main entrance and Hall. 2, 2, Cloak Rooms for each sex. 3, 3, Toilet Rooms for each sex. 4, 5, Halls and entrances. 6, 6, 6, and 7, 7, 7, Recitation Rooms. 8, 8, Extra Cloak Rooms. 9, 9, Privies. 10, 10, Halls for each sex.

FIG 3. SECOND STORY.



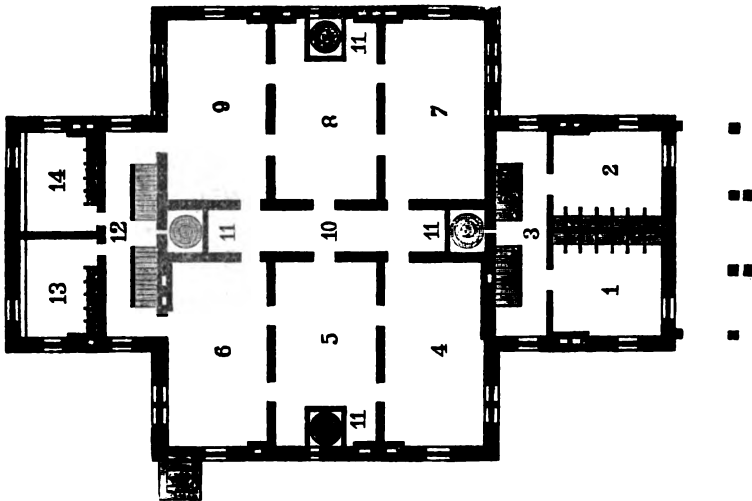
11, Reception Room. 12, Library. 13, 14, Teachers' Toilet Rooms. 15, 16, Halls and Stairways, each sex. 17, Assembly Room seated for 240. 18, 18, Recitation Rooms. 19, 19, Extra Cloak Rooms. 20, 20, Privies.

Fig. 4. THIRD STORY



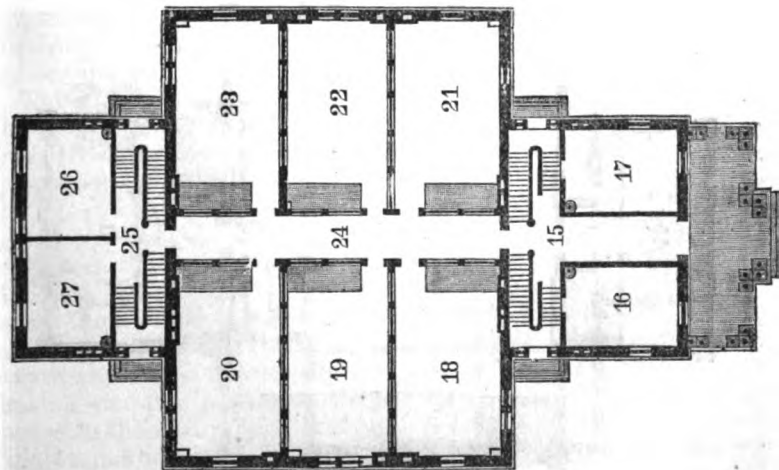
21, 22, Drawing Room and Models. 23, Bell Ringer's Room. 24, Passage to Observatory. 25, Lecture Room. 26, Recitation Room. 27, Room for Mechanical Drawing. 28, 28, Rear Halls. 29, 30, Apparatus Rooms.

Fig. 5. BASEMENT OF MODEL SCHOOL.



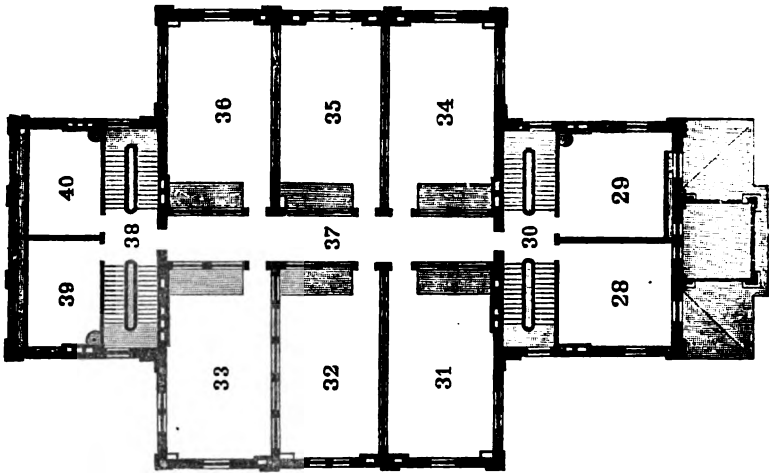
1, 2, Privies for Girls. 3, Halls to Privies for Girls. 4, 5, 6, &c., &c., Cellars and Furnaces. 13, 14, Privies for Boys. 12, Halls to Privies for Boys.

Fig. 6. FIRST STORY.—MODEL SCHOOL



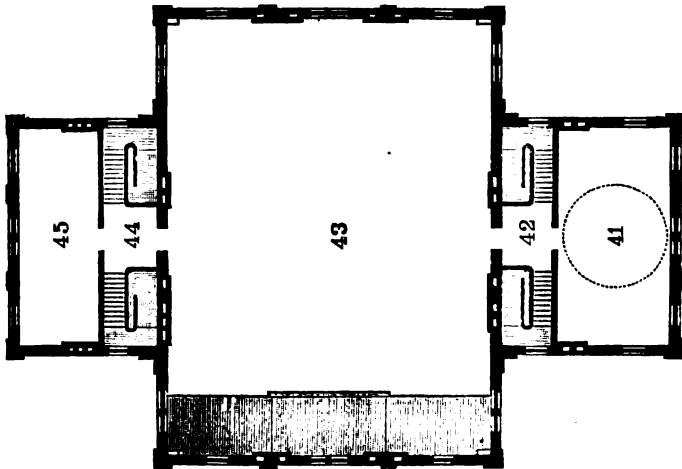
15, Halls, Girls' entrance, and main entrance. 16, 17, Girls' Cloak Rooms. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, School. 24, Hall, room; graded, 40 pupils each. 25, Boys' Hall. 26, 27, Boys' Cloak Rooms.

Fig. 7. SECOND STORY.—MODEL SCHOOL.



28, Girls' Cloak Room. 29, Library. 30, Girls' Hall and Stairways. 31, 32, 33, &c., &c., School Rooms, graded, 40 pupils each. 37, Hall. 38, Boys' Hall and Stairways. 39, 40, Boys' Cloak Rooms.

Fig. 8. THIRD STORY.—MODEL SCHOOL.



41, Room for Drawing, lighted from the Dome. 42, Hall and Stairways. 43, Great Lecture Room of the Normal School establishment, 56 by 75 feet. 44, Hall. 45, Laboratory.



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

---

*To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act to establish a State Normal School, the Trustees of that Institution beg leave to submit to the Legislature their Thirteenth Annual Report:

The whole number of pupils under instruction in the Normal School during the past year, has been two hundred and nineteen (219), of whom seventeen (17) were males, and two hundred and two (202) females; the whole number in the Model School is five hundred and thirty-two (532), of whom two hundred and thirty-eight (238) were males, and two hundred and ninety-four (294) females; and the whole number in the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, two hundred and eighty (280), of whom one hundred and forty (140) were males, and one hundred and forty (140) females.

It will thus be seen that the whole number of pupils that have been under instruction for a greater or less portion of time, in the several departments of the school, during the year, has been ten hundred and thirty-one (1031), of whom three hundred and ninety-five (395) were males, and six hundred and thirty-six (636) females.

This is by far the largest number of pupils that has ever attended the school in any one year since its first organization. As compared with 1866, it shows an increase of two hundred and thirty (230); as compared with 1865, an increase of two hundred and ninety-five (295); and as compared with 1864, an increase of four hundred and thirty-eight (438). The increase in the number of Normal School pupils, as compared with 1866, is fifty-one (51); and as compared with 1865, is ninety-one (91). At this rate of increase, it will very soon reach the number to which, by the terms of the act, it is limited—two hundred and forty. It will then be for the Legislature to say whether any reason exists for restraining this number within such narrow limits. Twice that number might be taught without much additional expense to the State; and even then, a long time would elapse, before all the public schools in New Jersey could be supplied with teachers trained and educated in the Normal School.

It will be seen that the increase in the number of Normal School pupils, is confined almost entirely to females. There has been a very slight addition to the number of male pupils. The same thing was ob-

served in our Report of last year, and we then endeavored to account for the fact, upon the ground that while there was an admirable boarding house connected with the school for the accommodation of the female pupils, there was no boarding house of any kind provided for those of the other sex; and we ventured to predict that until some such provision was made, there would be little or no increase in the number of male pupils. The experience of another year strengthens our conviction of its necessity, and impels us to renew the urgent appeal we then made in behalf of a boarding house for young men. There is land enough belonging to the State and attached to the School, upon which the necessary building might be erected, and if accommodations were provided for the pupils of the Model School as well as for those of the Normal, a large addition would no doubt be made to their number, and our revenues from that source greatly increased. In this way the boarding house might before many years be made to pay for itself. It is certainly now the great want of the school. If this were supplied, there would seem to be nothing more to ask for. Our Normal School would then be complete and finished in all its parts; and no institution of the kind can be deemed such until provision is made for the boarding of all its pupils, and their living together under the care and supervision of their teachers.

In some way or other we must secure an increase in the number of our male pupils. Without it, the Normal School will fail to accomplish the great purpose for which it was designed, that of supplying all our public schools with trained teachers. There was a time when there was a very great preponderance of male teachers in New Jersey, and the fact was generally lamented by all friends of popular education. But that time has happily gone by. The danger is now of our running into the opposite extreme. Undoubtedly for primary schools, and for the instruction and management of young children, females are greatly to be preferred; but in our towns and villages, there is a class of schools of a higher order, and with more advanced pupils, where a certain proportion of male teachers is absolutely necessary. These can now with great difficulty be obtained. And when a good teacher is procured, he is continually tempted to change his position, and make new engagements by offers of increased compensation.

In reference to this whole subject of a boarding house for male pupils we would direct the attention of the Legislature to the interesting statements and the impressive remarks contained in the Report of the Principal, a report indeed so full and satisfactory as to all matters connected with the School, as to make any extended remarks upon the part of the Trustees quite unnecessary. It will be seen from the frequent and constant applications which he is receiving from all parts of the State, he feels justified in expressing the confident opinion, that the attendance of young men would be increased one hundred within a year if the necessary accommodations were provided for boarding them upon the premises. With regard to the boarding house for female pupils already established, it has proved to be in every respect all that was hoped for or desired. Early in the

year, the large building erected for the purpose, and to which reference was made in our last report, was found to be inadequate to meet the demand likely to arise. Every room was occupied, and applications were made many months in advance, for vacancies that might occur. The Trustees therefore felt themselves justified in making arrangements for obtaining possession of a building adjoining, and in fitting it up for the accommodation of additional boarders. Both buildings were soon filled to their utmost capacity, and large number of applications were made that could not be received. Some were provided for in private boarding houses; but in regard to the others the parents were not willing to send them from home, and leave them at the School, unless they could enjoy the advantages of living on the premises, and under the watchful eye of their teachers.

We have adverted to the large increase in the number of pupils in all the departments of the school during the past year. This may furnish some indication of their prosperous condition. But it is not the only evidence. It may prove the popularity of the school, and the growing confidence of the public in it, but, the question may still be asked, is this popularity merited, and is this confidence well grounded? To be enabled to answer this question one must visit the school, not merely at its public examinations and exhibitions, when efforts are made to produce a favorable impression, and every one is, as it were upon his good behavior, but in its ordinary and every day exercises and studies. No one we venture to say, with any power of observation, could do this even occasionally, without being satisfied that whatever else the Principal has failed to accomplish, he has at least been eminently successful in infusing into both teachers and pupils the *right spirit*. And this, after all, is one of the most important, and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks, that the head of such an institution can propose to himself. With this secured, everything else is comparatively easy. Without it, all the labor and pains he can bestow upon his work will be of little avail.

Among the teachers the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail. There are no strifes or jealousies among them. All rejoice in the success of each other. All give to the principal their cordial support and co-operation. All seem to have their hearts in their work, and to teach, not as a task, but because they love to do it. And as to the pupils, unless all appearances are deceptive, a more happy, contented, cheerful, obedient, and conscientious set of young people it would be difficult to find anywhere. Discipline is maintained, order is preserved, neatness and taste, correct deportment and gentle manners are secured, without apparent effort or labor; without rewards and without punishments. These are infallible indications of a good school.

There is another thing connected with the school which cannot fail to strike even a casual visitor—the great extent of surface covered by blackboards. They are found in every room and corner of all the school buildings. And yet they are always occupied, and in constant requisition. Everything, in short, is taught upon them; spelling and reading, geography and grammar, no less than arithmetic and alge-

bra. The pupils study at the blackboard, as well as recite. They learn to think as well as to talk, with the crayon in hand. They may indeed be said to have their knowledge at their fingers' ends. In short, there are few if any schools to be found where the true uses of the blackboard are better understood, or its value as a medium of instruction more fully appreciated.

We will advert to but one other feature of the school, which cannot fail to attract the attention of all who ever visited it. Nowhere, we believe, is elocution in all its branches more successfully taught. Reading is said to be the key of knowledge, and yet there is no exercise which is so much neglected in our public schools, as well as in our colleges also. It is rare to find a really good reader, and yet it would be difficult to name any accomplishment which is more valuable, not merely to a teacher, but to one in every walk of life. It is the organ of speech, quite as much as the possession of reason, which distinguishes us from the brute creation. The human voice is susceptible of cultivation to almost any extent; and yet how few they are who seem to realize its importance. The most popular writer of fiction of the present day is now on a visit to the United States. He reads from his own works passages which are familiar to all his hearers; but by the magic of his voice he produces an impression perfectly irresistible, and excites an enthusiasm which knows no bounds.

We have glanced only at a few of the more striking features of the Normal School. But for a fuller and more detailed account of the course of study pursued, and the methods of instruction adopted, we must again refer to the report of the Principal.

What he says as to the importance of cultivating among the pupils of the Normal School "the power of expression," is forcible and just. To those who aim to become teachers, it is not enough that they are successful in the acquisition of knowledge. They must have the faculty of imparting it to others—the art of communicating it in a clear, forcible and persuasive manner. It is for the purpose of cultivating this faculty, of acquiring this art, that special training in a Normal School is indispensable.

It gives us great pleasure to refer to the marked and decided improvement which has taken place in the condition of the school at Beverly during the past year. The appointment of Prof. J. Fletcher Street, as resident principal, was alluded to in our last report. His administration of the school has been eminently successful. Not only has there been a large increase in the number of pupils, but the whole character of the school has been greatly elevated. In its discipline and order, in the zeal and devotion of its teachers, and in the thoroughness of its instruction, it will compare very favorably with the best schools in the country.

The report of the treasurer is hereto annexed, containing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the school for the past year. The vouchers for each item have been carefully examined by a committee of the board, and found to be correct. Mr. Cook continues to discharge his arduous duties as treasurer without compensation. A very

large portion of his time and attention is given to the school. His services are invaluable. When the history of the Normal School comes to be written, it will be found that to him, more than to any other individual, is its success to be attributed.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the Board,

R. S. FIELD, *President.*

TRENTON, December 5, 1887.



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

---

### FIRST DISTRICT.

*Charles E. Elmer,\** ..... Bridgeton.  
Jonathan F. Leaming, ..... Seaville.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

*Richard S. Field,* ..... Princeton,  
Edward W. Scudder, ..... Trenton.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

*Benjamin Williamson,* ..... Elizabeth.  
Rynier H. Veghte, ..... Somerville.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

*Thomas Lawrence,* ..... Hamburg.  
John M. Howe, ..... Passaic.

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

*Bennington F. Randolph,* ..... Jersey City.  
William A. Whitehead, ..... Newark.

### AT LARGE.

Ellis A. Apgar, Trenton, (State Superintendent), member *ex-officio*.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

RICHARD S. FIELD, *President*.  
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, *Secretary*.  
ELIAS COOK, *Treasurer*.

---

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Richard S. Field, Bennington F. Randolph  
William A. Whitehead, Edward W. Scudder,  
John M. Howe.

---

\*The names of Trustees whose term expires in 1868, are printed in *Italics*.





## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the State Normal School  
for the year ending November 30, 1867:*

### RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report,.....	\$103 39
State Treasurer,.....	10,000 00
Tuition in Model School,.....	10,626 74
Use of books and stationery,.....	525 38
	<hr/>
	\$21,255 51

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries,.....	\$15,462 00
Books and stationery,.....	1,265 32
Normal School boarding house,.....	2,000 00
Advertising and printing,...	243 53
Coal,.....	645 56
Buildings and Grounds,.....	200 62
Express and postage,.....	63 40
Pianos for Model School,.....	834 25
Trustees,.....	41 60
Water and gas, .....	105 88
Incidental expenses,.....	87 08
Balance,.....	306 27
	<hr/>
	\$21,255 51

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELIAS COOK, *Treasurer.*



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

---

*To the Honorable the Trustees of the State Normal School of New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present the following Report of the State Normal and Model Schools and of the Farnum Preparatory School, for the year beginning December 1, 1866, and ending November 30, 1867.

JOHN S. HART,  
*Principal.*

### NUMBERS.

**NORMAL SCHOOL.**—During the twenty-fourth term, beginning February 4, 1867, there were eight (8) male pupils, and one hundred and nineteen (119) females, total, one hundred and twenty-seven (127). During the twenty-fifth term, beginning September 2, 1867, there were fourteen (14) male pupils, and one hundred and thirty-eight (138) female, total, one hundred and fifty-two (152). The whole number of different pupils attending during the year, was seventeen (17) male, and two hundred and two (202) female, total, two hundred and nineteen (219).

**MODEL SCHOOL.**—During the first quarter, beginning November 16, 1866, there were one hundred and thirty-five (135) male pupils, and one hundred and forty-seven (147) female, total, two hundred and eighty-two (282). During the second quarter, beginning February 4, 1867, there were one hundred and forty-four (144) male pupils, and one hundred and fifty-four (154) female, total, two hundred and ninety-eight (298). During the third quarter, beginning April 22, 1867, there were one hundred and forty-three (143) male pupils, and one hundred and eighty (180) female, total, three hundred and twenty-three (323). During the fourth quarter, beginning September 2, 1867, there were one hundred and seventy-one (171) male pupils, and two hundred and fourteen (214) female, total, three hundred and eighty-five (385). The whole number of different pupils during the year, has been two hundred and thirty-eight (238) male, and two hundred and ninety-four (294) female, total, five hundred and thirty-two (532).

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT BEVERLY.—During the first quarter, beginning November 12, 1866, there were seventy-five (75) male pupils, and eighty-one (81) female, total, one hundred and fifty-six (156). During the second quarter, beginning February 4, 1867, there were eighty-three (83) male pupils, and sixty-six (66) female, total, one hundred and forty-nine (149). During the third quarter, beginning April 22, 1867, there were sixty-eight (68) male pupils, and seventy-five (75) female, total, one hundred and forty-three (143). During the fourth quarter, beginning September 2, 1867, there were one hundred (100) male pupils, and one hundred and nine (109) female, total, two hundred and nine (209). The whole number of different pupils during the year, was one hundred and forty (140) male, and one hundred and forty (140) female, total, two hundred and eighty (280).

Thus, the whole number of different persons, who have enjoyed the benefit of these State institutions, during some portion of the year, has been as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Normal School,	17	202	219
Model School,	238	294	532
Farnum Preparatory School,	140	140	280
Total,	395	636	1,031

The whole number attending at the same time, during the several portions of the year, have been as follows: the first quarter, 559; the second quarter, 574; the third quarter, 593; and the fourth quarter, (just ended) 746. The largest whole number given in the previous report as attending at one time, was as usual during the last quarter of the year, when there were in attendance 408 in Trenton, and 125 in Beverly, total 533. Beginning at this point, the schools, it will be seen, have made continual progress, from quarter to quarter the number rising successively to 559, 574, 593, 746. The attendance during this last quarter, ending November 8, 1867, has been not only the largest in the aggregate, but the largest in each department, Normal, Model and Preparatory, ever attained since the schools were organized.

#### BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Early in the year it became evident that the accommodations in the large boarding house would not be adequate to meet the demand that was likely to arise. Every room was occupied, and applications began to be made many months in advance for vacancies that were to occur. The Trustees, therefore, obtained possession of the adjoining building, and fitted it up for the use of thirty-two additional boarders. On the opening of the fall term in September both houses were filled, and there were twenty-six applicants more than could be received. Of these, fifteen obtained accommodations that were satisfactory at private boarding houses in the neighborhood of the school. In regard

to the others, the parents were not willing to send them from home unless they could live on the premises with their teachers. The cost of living in the boarding house is still maintained at \$3 50 a week, including fuel, light and washing. The best terms that we have been able to make, except in one instance, for those boarding elsewhere, is \$4 50 a week.

The one urgent want of the school at this time is a boarding house for young men, similar in its arrangements to that already established for young women. From the frequent and constant applications that I am receiving from every part of the State, I am as certain as I can be of anything not actually realized, that the attendance of young men upon the school would be increased one hundred within a year if we had the necessary accommodations for board on the premises. An increase in this department of the School is much needed, as there is a great lack of male teachers throughout the State. I have always advocated the policy of relying mainly upon women in the work of popular education, and no sign of progress in this work in New Jersey is more decisive than the fact that women are so rapidly displacing men as teachers in our common schools. But we must always need some male teachers. Yet, in our Normal School we are educating almost none of that sex.

The disproportion, in my opinion, has become entirely too great, and we will not do our duty to the State unless we take measures to induce a larger attendance of young men in our normal department.

#### STUDIES.

No material change has been made in the course of study, or in the order of exercises, since the last report. The tables which follow, show what studies are pursued in the several classes, and the amount of time given to each.

The point to which all along I have given my most earnest attention, is the cultivation of the power of **EXPRESSION**. This, important in any school, is especially so in a Normal School. To him who is studying to become a teacher, it is not enough that he acquires knowledge. The power of communicating what he knows, in a clear, forcible and attractive manner, is equally important, perhaps more important. Knowledge may be obtained at any school, or even by private study, without going to school. But for acquiring the art of making known to others the fact and truths, which we have gained, we need special training, and this special training is what gives character to a Normal School.

We endeavor to keep this point before our pupils, not merely in that part of their course in which they have regular lectures and recitations on the theory and practice of teaching, but in all their daily recitations, throughout the course. The idea of a recitation, which we hold before them, is not that it is an opportunity for the teacher to play the detective, and find out by espionage and cross-examination how much each pupil has learned, nor yet that it is an opportunity for the teacher to impart to the class additional knowledge be-

yond that contained in the text book; though this is not lost sight of and is of high importance. But, for a Normal School, at least, the chief aim in a recitation is to give the pupil the opportunity of explaining to his teachers and his class-mates the several points in the lesson.

When called upon to recite, a pupil is expected to stand before his class, chalk in hand, and set forth to them in clear and intelligible order his knowledge of the subject, making experiments, or illustrating his points at the blackboard, when necessary, just as if he were instructing a class of his own on the subject. Thus every lesson of the day becomes a practical drill in the art of teaching. This is the idea of reciting which we hold up before our Normal pupils, and which our teachers work up to as closely as they can. Of course we cannot realize this idea fully; but, I think, we are every year making progress in this direction. It is uphill work to get pupils, trained as many of ours are before coming to us, to recite in the manner described. It requires on their part not only a thorough familiarity with the subject, but self-possession, good mental discipline, and a considerable command of language.

Besides this method of reciting, the teacher often, after hearing a part of the lesson, calls on a pupil without any previous notice to take up a portion of the subject and examine his class-mates upon it, neither he nor they have any book to refer to. If a teacher is called out of his room for a few moments on business, or is subject to any necessary interruption, no interruption to the lesson takes place in consequence of it, some pupil being called upon to take charge of the class and go on with the exercises just as if the teacher were present.

Another practice, which we have found to work towards the same end, is this: One lesson a week, in each branch, is devoted to a review of the four previous lessons, and on this review day the teacher devotes himself exclusively to the business of examination, every member of the class being subjected to a test of some kind, written or oral, so that his proficiency may be ascertained and marked. This is sufficient to prevent idlers and laggards from slipping through work without detection. The four intervening lessons are devoted mainly to the direct purpose of instruction, teachers and pupils engaging in free and animated discussion of the subjects of study. In these lessons, the teacher never stops in the midst of a lesson to mark the performance, but after the recitation is over and the class has retired, marks those pupils, and those only, who during the hour have left upon his mind a distinct impression of their proficiency or the reverse. This method is found sufficiently accurate for the purpose of registration, while at the same time it gives great freedom and life to the exercises.

By these various means the daily recitations are made to contribute powerfully towards begetting in the pupils a habit of readiness and self-reliance, and a facility for verbal expression. The progress in this direction has been very marked during the last year. We have attained, I think, better results in this respect than in any former

year. Nor that we have labored for it more diligently than in former years, but the labor of former years is beginning to bear fruit.

One of the signs by which an expert judge of the condition of a school is the amount of its *chalk bill*. Our pupils, I am happy to say, are every year learning more and more the use of the crayon as the chief instrument of their profession. Rarely is a school found so thoroughly provided as ours with blackboard surface. Yet every foot of it is in almost constant requisition all day long, out of school as well as in school. The pupils study at the board, as well as recite at it. They learn to think, as well as to talk, chalk in hand. The familiar use of the crayon, in putting things clearly and boldly upon the board, so that they may be presented to the eye, is a part of that power of expression which the teacher must acquire. If one would be an effective teacher, his knowledge must dwell on the tip of his fingers, as well as on the tip of his tongue.

Another element in expression, which of all persons the teacher needs to cultivate, is the voice. No matter how well chosen and well ordered may be his words, unless they are delivered in a clear, distinct, and persuasive tone of voice, they will fail to excite their proper effect. The study of elocution, therefore, is of indispensable importance to the teacher. Good reading and speaking give point and edge to his efforts. On this point, also, I am happy to be able to report excellent progress. We have for several years past been improving in this respect. But in no year since my connection with the school has the proficiency been so marked as during the year just closed. Not only have we a few particularly good readers, but the pupils as a whole have been inspired with a laudable ambition to excel in this department, which is producing admirable results.

Very many, however, who are expert in the use of the crayon and the tongue, who are good readers and speakers, and quick at every kind of oral and ocular demonstration, fail entirely when they come to express themselves in writing. The art of composition, therefore, is another part of the general power of expression, which is important in every kind of school, and most of all in a teachers' seminary. We are paying increased attention to this matter, our pupils not only studying text-books on the subject, but having exercises in composition once a week. Still I do not feel that we are as yet accomplishing all that is desirable. Our pupils, when undertaking to express themselves in writing, have not as yet that readiness and accuracy of expression which I am aiming at, and which I have seen realized elsewhere.

#### PRACTICE TEACHING.

One feature of a Normal School which distinguishes it especially from other schools, is the opportunity given to its matriculants for practicing their art before graduation.

Our practice-teaching heretofore has been done exclusively in the Model School. But we have always encountered serious difficulties,

and have not been able to realize results commensurate with our wishes and with our views of what was desirable and right. Parents who send their children to the Model School object to have their children taught to any considerable extent by mere pupil-teachers. A teacher in the Model School, having little or no acquaintance with the Normal pupils sent to teach under his supervision, does not feel that entire freedom in criticising the performance which is essential to its success. The irregularities produced by these practice-teaching have a tendency to impair the discipline of the classes. For these and other reasons which I need not dwell upon, we have always been obliged to be somewhat chary in regard to the amount of practice-teaching that was done, and have never felt quite satisfied as to the result. At the beginning of the present year I determined to try the plan of having a considerable portion of the practice-teaching done in the Normal School itself, the Model School still holding its place in our system as furnishing an unrivalled opportunity for observation, and to some extent of practice. The effect of thus extending the opportunity for practice by including the Normal School in its operations has been most happy. The pupils are attaining a degree of freedom in the exercise which is working the most marked and decisive results. They enter into it with the greatest spirit and ambition, and derive from it benefits of incalculable value.

Once a week I make up a programme containing the names of those who are to teach during the following week, and the classes and lessons which they are severally to teach. They are thus enabled to prepare themselves fully for the exercise. It is an indispensable condition in all these exercises that the lesson be given without the use of the book. When a pupil enters a room to teach one of these assigned lessons, he brings with him only his crayon and pointer, and is expected to assume entire charge of the class, maintaining order, bearing the pupils recite, correcting their mistakes, illustrating the subject, if necessary, by diagrams or experiments, giving supplementary information drawn from other sources than the text book, and acting in all respects as if he were the regular teacher. The regular teacher meanwhile sits by, observing in silence, and at the close of the day writes out a full and detailed criticism upon the performance in a book kept for this purpose, and gives the pupil an average for it, the maximum being 100. These criticisms, together with the teaching averages, are read to the pupil next day by the Principal in the presence of the class, with additional comments in regard to any principles of teaching that may be involved in the criticisms. The teachers, I am happy to say, are very faithful in this work of criticism, and point out the errors and shortcomings of the young practitioners, not with harshness, but with unsparing truthfulness and wise discrimination. Practice-teaching under such conditions cannot fail to have a powerful effect. The pupils are stimulated by it to put forth the very best efforts of which they are capable, and the talent which they often develop is a surprise equally to themselves and their teachers.

I cannot better give an idea of this practice-teaching, and espec-



jally of the criticism which is its vitalizing principle, than by quoting a few of the remarks. I feel sure they will interest the Trustees and the public.

In making these extracts, I suppress of course, the names of the partis. The initials at the end indicate the teacher by whom the criticism is given.

## NOTES ON PRACTICE-TEACHING.

March 25.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in elocution. She was animated and energetic in giving the vocal exercise, but she pitched her voice to high. The same shrill tone characterized the concert reading. Many of the criticisms given by pupils were not loud enough to be heard by the whole class. One of the ladies, in giving a sketch of Shakespeare, said "his principal work *was* 'Much Ado About Nothing,' 'Merchant of Venice,' etc.;" but the error passed unnoticed by pupils and teacher. Miss —— herself, said "Hamlet thought it wasn't *him*." She marked the pupils too high, the worst readers in the class receiving 8 and 9. Teaching average 85. E.

March 25.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in History. She was well prepared with the history lesson; but she allowed the pupils too long a time to think and *guess*. A chronology lesson is dry and uninteresting; and unless the teacher calls upon the pupils in *rapid* succession, thus keeping them wide awake, the interest will flag, and even good pupils will be inattentive. One of the pupils, after gaping two or three times, indulged in short naps during the recitation; the teacher evidently did not see her. Miss —— marked the pupils very judiciously. Teaching average 90. E.

March 25.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Arithmetic. She assisted the pupils to much. She did not require them to be accurate enough in answering questions; otherwise she taught very well, the subject being rather a difficult one. Miss —— marked the pupils judiciously. Teaching average 85. M.

March 26.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Grammar. She began the recitation very well, spoke in a loud and decided tone, and was well prepared with the lesson. Miss —— failed to keep her class in order; she allowed pupils to speak without being called upon, and all to criticise and ask questions at the same instant—thus she became confused and sought refuge behind her book. Teaching average 80. H.

March 26.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Constitution. She was too quiet in conducting the recitation. The entire period was spent in repeating mere words of the book; but once or twice the lady asked for the explanation of clauses, and then the answers given were neither full nor satisfactory, yet the lady ventured no comment of her own. Many practical questions might have been given by the teacher respecting the executive departments, ambassadors, consuls, treaties, and impeachments. The lesson contained many subjects of interest sufficient to occupy more than the allotted time. Teachers

should call more frequently for definitions, and always take it for granted that their pupils are ignorant of the meaning of even the simplest words. I venture to assert that more than one third of the class left the room without knowing the difference between a *reprieve* and a *pardon*. Teaching average 80. E.

March 27.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Arithmetic. She was well prepared with the lesson, seemed to understand the subject fully, and readily answered questions proposed by pupils; but she allowed too many pupils to speak at once, and did not pay enough attention to *signs*. One of the pupils began a sentence with a small letter, and Miss —— took no notice of it. Miss —— marked judiciously. Teaching average 88. M.

March 27.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Constitution. Failed entirely in teaching. She became embarrassed, and soon lost the respect and confidence of the class. Pupils assumed all sorts of positions; and one picked up a ruler and began fanning himself, but was not rebuked by the teacher. The lady, not familiar with the names of the scholars, made several mistakes, (perfectly excusable); but, there being no sympathy between the teacher and class, the pupils laughed immoderately, and seemed to enjoy the lady's embarrassment. The words of the book were repeated over and over again, without a word of explanation or comment, until the teacher, tired of the monotony, announced that the lesson was finished, and called upon me to fill up the remainder of the time. The lesson was one that needed thorough preparation on the part of the teacher, but Miss —— had merely studied the *words* and not the *subject*; when asked a very simple question by one of the pupils, she was completely non-plussed. Teaching average 50. E.

March 28.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Map Drawing. She became somewhat confused in her work, and so did not distinctly enough give the points of criticism. I think she was not familiar enough with the map drawn to notice, with sufficient readiness, the great points of error in the work. Several of the pupils were allowed, in one or two cases, to speak at the same time. She marked very well, using a very good scale of markings. Teaching average 85. A.

March 28.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Arithmetic. She was either very careless or had not prepared the proper lesson, as she gave pupils problems to solve that were not in the lesson; in consequence of which some good pupils failed, as they had not prepared an advance lesson. She was too quiet, and spoke in so low a tone that many of the pupils did not hear her. The pupils were more animated than the teacher. Miss —— marked some pupils too high, others too low, and in one instance did not mark at all. Teaching average 65. M.

March 28.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in History. She was thoroughly prepared with the lesson, and did not confine herself to the mere words of the text book. She asked many good general questions connected with the subject, thus compelling pupils to think; and whenever the class failed to give the desired information, the lady

very promptly gave it herself; she thus won the confidence of her pupils. Miss —— lacked animation, and did not speak loud enough; otherwise she did well. Teaching average 92. E.

March 28.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Grammar. She has improved since teaching for me before, but she still lacks energy and decision. She gave the pupil who was reciting all her attention; thus allowing an opportunity to some (who took advantage of it) to assume lounging positions, in which to wait lazily for their turn to recite. Some remained wide awake, and embarrassed Miss ——, by speaking at any time, even interrupting her in the middle of a sentence, to ask questions. Teaching average 87. H.

March 28.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Grammar. Taught very well. She spoke in that decided tone which conveys a conviction of truth to pupils, and by so doing gained their confidence. She used the boards to advantage, and thoroughly inspected and criticised all writings that she had required to be put upon the boards. The facts she taught were correct, except one, which was, that "is ashamed" was a verb in the passive voice; in this she was corrected by a number of the class. Teaching average 93. H.

April 3.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Elocution. Failed in teaching. The pupils read badly, and many errors were made, but there were no criticisms. The lady spoke in a very low tone, and seemed to be afraid of the class. She did not read a single line for the pupils. Reading cannot be taught properly by arbitrary rules, the voice of the living teacher is indispensable. Teaching average 65. E.

April 4.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Elocution. She cannot become a successful teacher until she studies the pronunciation of words. Not only did she permit mistakes made by the pupils to pass unnoticed, but she mispronounced many words herself, *hos-pit-a-ble*, for *hos-pit-a-ble*, *in-tense* for *in-tense*, etc.; the errors consisted chiefly in changing the accented syllable. In the word *machination*, however, though the accent was correctly marked, she taught the class to call it "mash-in-a-tion." There can be no possible excuse for such carelessness, or rather, ignorance, since the lady had three days for the preparation of the lesson. The dictionary should be kept in constant use by pupils and teacher. Teaching average 65. E.

April 4.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Constitution. She did well. The lesson was a long one, and somewhat difficult, but the lady evinced thorough preparation. She ought to have disturbed the repose of the drones in the class, by calling upon them more frequently. Explanations given by the teacher should be repeated by the pupils: first, to ascertain whether or not they have been properly understood, and secondly, to make a deeper impression upon the minds of the scholars. Indeed, the whole business of teaching might be summed up in the two words, namely, *simplify* and repeat. Teaching average 95. E.

April 4.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Map-Drawing. She was quite well prepared for the lesson, but did not always speak

quite distinctly enough ; she required those pupils, who had criticisms to make, to stand, and then designated one to give them—a very good plan. Miss —— must be careful in regard to the grammatical construction of her own sentences. Teaching average 90. A.

April 4.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Mental Arithmetic. She became somewhat confused, and so made several mistakes in her work. She attempted to solve several examples, but each time made some error, either of statement or solution. She was not careful enough in her markings, omitting to mark one of the pupils absent, and two for recitation. Teaching average 88. A.

April 4.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Map Drawing. She should have kept one of the divisions at the board drawing while the other were reciting. It was the first day of map description—she should therefore have given them an example of the work desired—instead of this she scolded them for not knowing her method. Teachers should always be careful never to ask for anything but what the pupil would reasonably be expected to know. If you insist that they shall give anything not found in the lesson or not before given by the teacher, they will become angry and careless, as shown in the class to-day. She did not criticise the map drawn. Teaching average, 82. A.

April 5.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Constitution. She did well. She used the blackboards to advantage, and very carefully examined and criticised the work placed there by the pupils. She should speak in a louder and more decided tone. Teaching average, 93. E.

April 8.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Elocution. She gave a very short vocal exercise and omitted the concert reading. During the recitation she read *remarkably* well ; her voice was clear and full, her emphasis and inflections were correct, and her whole manner free from embarrassment. The entrance of three or four visitors did not in the least disconcert her ; for her calmness and dignity, she deserves much commendation. Teaching average, 95. E.

April 9.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Geography. She taught very well. She did not call upon enough members of the class for recitation. A subject that can be divided into portions small enough to enable the teacher to call upon each member of the class at each recitation, should be so divided. She made it still worse by calling upon several members to recite twice. With a little more energy on her part she could have had more work performed in the forty minutes. Teaching average 90. A.

April 10.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Arithmetic. She taught very well. The subject, Repetends, was a difficult one which required careful preparation on the part of the teacher and close attention during the recitation. Miss —— conscious of this made herself perfectly familiar with the lesson before appearing in class, and when pupils failed to explain examples from a want of knowledge, she was ready and able to give the necessary information. She marked very well. Teaching average 90. M.

April 24.—Miss — gave the C class a lesson in Ancient History. She was sprightly and animated. She spoke in a clear, decided tone; but she pursued no regular plan in conducting the recitation. Events in Egyptian and Assyrian history were indiscriminately mixed, the pupils became confused and the lady herself was somewhat bewildered. Teaching average 88. E.

April 30.—Miss — gave the D class a lesson in Grammar. She did not speak loud enough for the class to understand her. There was much disorder in the class but no notice was taken of it by the teacher. Some carried on a conversation among themselves, others asked questions without permission, often at the most inappropriate times. Many errors passed unnoticed, and the lady gave corrections herself which she should have required of the pupils. Several times in attempting to correct she made the errors worse, for instance she parsed verbs that were transitive and in the passive voice as being intransitive and active. She must endeavor to gain more confidence in herself. Teaching average 75. H.

April 24.—Miss — gave the A class a lesson in Geometry. She taught the class decidedly well. She deserves all the more credit as it was a difficult lesson of her own class. She allowed but one error of work—that I noticed—to pass uncorrected. Her method of calling upon the class for criticisms was very good. She should strive to speak a little more distinctly. Teaching average 96. A.

April 25.—Miss — gave the B class a lesson in Physiology. She evinced perfect familiarity with the subject of the lesson. She did not confine herself to the text book, but asked many good, general questions. One of the pupils did not understand a portion of the lesson which was to be explained by a diagram. Miss — endeavored to make the matter clear by an explanation, which was very good, still the pupil did not see it clearly. I think the teacher would have succeeded in clearing the difficulty if she had used the *pointer* instead of designating certain points by letters. She spoke a little too low. Teaching average 96. M.

April 26.—Miss — gave the D class a lesson in Geography. She deserves great credit for the distinctness with which she speaks, for her care in the preparation of the lesson for the day, and for the promptness with which she stops all irregularities in the class. Her marks for the day were a little too high; she did not make distinction enough between good and the poor scholars. Teaching average 96. A.

April 26.—Miss — gave the A class a lesson in Elocution. She succeeded admirably. The vocal exercises and concert reading were well given. The lady threw herself entirely into the work, and this was the real secret of her success. Her grade of marking was too high; otherwise, she did very well. Teaching average 97. E.

April 29.—Miss — gave the A class a lesson in English Literature. She did not spend enough time upon the lesson for the day, and consumed too much of the period in reviewing old lessons. She was not careful in examining the blackboards. Lbs. was permitted to stand as the abbreviation for pounds sterling, and whimsicalities

was spelled with two l's. The lady made no deduction for errors; all the pupils with but one exception received 10. She deserves commendation for speaking in a loud, clear tone. Teaching average 88. E.

September 30.—Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Constitution. She did nothing more than hear the recitations. She did not venture to give any explanations or to ask them of the class, but spent the whole period in repeating again and again the words of the text-book. It is probable that no pupil knew anything more of the subject on going from the room than when she entered. Teachers should possess and impart to their pupils some information independent of the book. Teaching average 55. H.

September 30.—Miss —— taught the A class Geometry. She did not question enough nor criticise enough, but almost always called upon the class for criticisms. She added no remarks or criticisms herself; so many important omissions and errors were unnoticed. She succeeded well in calling upon almost every member of the class. Teaching average, 75. A.

October 2.—Miss —— gave the B class a lesson in Physiology. She was not sufficiently animated and self-possessed. The substance of the lesson was recited before the expiration of the period, which left the lady at a loss to know what she should do with the remainder of the time. It might have been profitably employed asking questions of importance connected with the lesson; but instead of doing so, Miss —— turned to me for assistance. She was asked her opinion of a disputed point, which, although of slight importance, merited some attention; but she passed it by, notwithstanding her attention was called to it several times. Teaching average, 76. M.

October 3.—Miss —— gave the A class a lesson in Elocution. She displayed the tact and skill of an experienced teacher. She assumed full authority over the pupils (though they were her classmates), and her whole manner was such that a visitor entering the room would have supposed she was the permanent teacher. One secret of her success was that she had given the reading lesson much home practice and preparation. Teaching average, 100. E.

October 7.—Miss —— taught the A class in Literature. She taught well. Though rather quiet, she succeeded in awakening the interest of her pupils, and the entire recitation was very animated. The class is a good one, and the pupils deserve as much commendation as the teacher. Teaching average, 96. E.

October 7.—Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in Geography. She came before the class well prepared for her duties. She did not use the book, though it was written in the catechetical style—the one most difficult to teach without some such reference. She by her questions brought out a number of points not given in the text-book. Teaching average, 97. A.

Miss —— gave the B class a lesson in Rhetoric. She showed a thorough preparation of the lesson and taught well. She should have worked a little faster. Pupils were allowed too much time to think. Teaching average, 98. H.

Miss ——— gave the D class a lesson in History. She taught with much dignity and self-possession. She did not teach simply by having the lesson recited as the author had given it, but asked for the definition of words, and gave information not found in the text-book. But one error was allowed to pass, which was that of calling Queen Victoria the grand-daughter of William of Orange. Teaching average, 98. H.

Miss ——— gave the B class a lesson in Physiology. She conducted the recitation in a very dignified and lady-like manner. The lesson was a difficult one, but the teacher seemed to understand the subject thoroughly. There was a reference to the *retina* of the eye in the lesson; the pupils not having studied that subject, did not know what the retina was, and called upon the teacher for explanation; she attempted to describe it, but failed to make them understand because she did not thoroughly understand it herself. With this exception, she taught very well. Teaching average, 96. M.

Miss ——— gave the B class a lesson in Elocution. She is a good teacher, and reads very well. She maintained her dignity and composure during the entire recitation, though several visitors were present. Nothing tends to embarrass a teacher so much as the entrance of strangers; the lady's calmness and self-possession then are worthy of much commendation. Teaching average, 100. E.

Miss ——— gave the C class a lesson in Mental Arithmetic. She read the questions distinctly, and had them correctly solved; but for the plan of recitation, she helped the pupils too much. The method was that called "Chance Assignment," in this method, as the pupils have time to think of the problems, the work should be purely that of the memory, in regard to the example itself. Teaching average, 95. A.

Miss ——— gave the A class a lesson in Literature. She evinced thorough preparation, and displayed considerable tact in conducting the recitation. Every pupil was called on and compelled to recite or confess ignorance. Teaching average 98. E.

Miss ——— gave the C class a lesson in Elocution. She selected a very difficult reading lesson, and not only read it well herself, but insisted upon the pupils reading it well too. The lady has a good clear voice, but it lacks power; nothing will develop this quality but constant daily practice. Teaching average 97. E.

Miss ——— taught the C class in Ancient History. She did not succeed. Her embarrassment was caused in a great measure by not knowing the names of the pupils. Teachers should obtain lists of the names, if they are not familiar with them. The lesson being one in mythology, could have been made very interesting, with a slight effort on the part of the teacher. Many errors in pronunciation made by both teacher and pupils, were allowed to pass. Teaching average 72. H.

Miss ——— gave the A class a lesson in Elocution. She taught well, but would have succeeded better if she had given the lesson a little more home practice. When delivering a passage requiring considerable force, she heightened the pitch of her voice, and thus gave

an unpleasant shrillness, where the pure orotund tone was needed. Teaching average 95. E.

Miss —— gave the B class a lesson in Elocution. She is a very sprightly, animated teacher, and reads very well. She paid special attention to the correct orthoepy of words and insisted upon pupils making use of their dictionaries whenever a word occurred with which they were not familiar. Teaching average 100. E.

Miss —— gave the D class a lesson in History. She is one of the best teachers in her class. She is sprightly, animated and critical. The lesson was well taught; a map having been neatly drawn on the board, the teacher required the most important places referred to in the lesson, to be pointed out upon it. Teaching average 100. H.

Miss —— gave the A class a lesson in Chemistry. She has improved very much in teaching. She understood the subject which she taught, and had given the lesson careful preparation. She requested one of the pupils to look for the orthoepy of a word which occurred in the lesson. The lady turned over the leaves of the dictionary in a very careless manner, then took her seat, saying she could not find the word, although she must have been conscious all the while that she was not searching for it in the proper place. Miss ——, instead of sending the lady to look for the word again, as she should have done, pronounced it herself. The teacher should require prompt obedience on the part of pupils. Teaching average 95. M.

Miss —— gave the C class a lesson in Elocution. She is a very energetic teacher, and manifests a deep interest in her pupils—hence her success. A visitor would readily infer, from her manner, that she was the permanent teacher, not a mere substitute for a passing hour. Teaching average, 100. E.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The written examinations of the pupils, which take place at the end of each term, have been found to be so beneficial, both as an intellectual exercise, and as a corrective of the evils incident to the purely oral examinations of the daily recitation, that we have concluded to hold them more frequently. Accordingly, we now give a rigid written examination on all the studies of the School three times in the term, or at the end of every six or seven weeks.

In order to secure entire fairness in the examinations, and to prevent improprieties of any kind, a card is placed in the hands of each pupil containing the following directions:

1. On the day before the examination begins, take home all your books; see that nothing whatever is left in your desk except this card and your slate; that your desk is cleaned out, and free from bits of paper and rubbish of every kind; that the ink well is in good order and supplied with fresh ink; and that your slate is thoroughly cleaned.

2. Observe the same rule every day before leaving the examination room.

3. Come each day provided with pens, penholder and pencil.



4. Write your name and the subject of examination distinctly at the top of each page.

5. You need not copy the questions upon the paper, but be careful to number each answer to correspond with the question.

6. If unable to answer any question, write its proper number, and opposite the same, write "I cannot answer."

7. In answering questions in Arithmetic, Algebra, &c., give the work as well as the answer.

8. After beginning a set of questions do not leave the room without the permission of the teacher in charge until that exercise is completed.

9. While under examination, avoid with the utmost strictness all communications with others, whether by talking, notes, signs or otherwise; and do not look over the answers of others lying on the adjoining desks or allow others in this manner to overlook your answers. Any violation of this rule will cause your exercise to be rejected.

10. Referring to text books, or to written or printed abstracts, or to memoranda of any kind connected with the subject of examination, or having such book or abstract or memorandum in your desk or about your person, will cause your exercise to be rejected.

In order to induce not only correctness as to the substance of the answers given, but a habit of carefulness as to the manner of expression, the teachers, in marking the examination papers, note minutely on the face of each paper everything that is considered faulty. This is done by simply writing the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., on the margin of the sheet, opposite any fault that may be noticed. Figure 1 indicates some fault in the heading, or in the general arrangement of the matter on the sheet; 2 indicates want of neatness; 3 indicates letters written indistinctly, or words not properly spaced; 4, spelling wrong; 5, punctuation wrong; 6, capitals neglected, or used improperly; 7, mistake in grammar; 8, sentence not complete; 9, answer not as full as it should be; 10, answer incorrect.

The object in this scheme of notation is simply to enable the teacher with the least expenditure of time and labor to indicate the various faults which mar the appearance and lessen the value of an examination paper. A small printed card, containing this scheme of notation, is placed in the hands of each teacher as a guide in marking the papers, and also in the hands of each pupil while writing his answers. The consequence is that the usual slovenly, careless, illegible and unworkmanlike style of writing and expression is entirely broken up, and the pupils get unconsciously into the habit of expressing themselves upon paper in a manner that is agreeable to the eye, and that is almost entirely free from the minor blemishes of composition.

When the examination papers have been marked, and the faults noted with a pencil upon each paper according to the scheme just explained, the papers are returned to the pupils, and with these papers before them, and with the aid of their books and of the explanations given by the teachers, they are required to write out a second complete set of answers. This exercise is not counted as a part of their examination, but takes the place of an ordinary recitation. Its object

is to fix in the mind of the pupils, while the matter is still fresh, all the corrections that have been pointed out. This revision of the work of the examination has a most admirable effect. The questions are usually of a searching character, and reveal to pupils deficiencies in their knowledge, of which they had not been aware. Going over the ground a second time, while the impression is fresh upon their mind, and while they are under the intellectual excitement produced by the examination, has the effect to fasten the knowledge thus acquired, and to give it an almost indelible hold upon the memory.

The course of study is given in full, in tabular form, in the appendix, showing the studies pursued by each class, the books used, and the time allotted to each. Perhaps, however, the best way of giving to a professional teacher an exact idea of the course of study would be to exhibit the questions used at the several examinations during the year. To give these entire would require considerable space. I will content myself, therefore, with reporting only a single set of questions, namely, those used at the examination of the Normal School for the six weeks ending Oct. 19, 1867. After each question I will append, without correction, some one of the answers actually given, with the name of the pupil by whom given.

#### A CLASS—THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

##### 1. Should a spirit of emulation be encouraged among the pupils?

If there are some particularly dull pupils in school, and the teacher finds that he can, by the encouragement of the spirit of emulation, excite an interest in them, it would be well for him to do so. Emulation, however, means something very good or very bad, according to the definition given to it. If by emulation we mean a desire to learn for the sake of knowledge itself, then it should be encouraged in all; but if it means a desire to surpass others for the sake of surpassing them; if it means that the one who succeeds is to triumph in another's failure, or to accomplish his ends, no matter whether by false or honest means, then the teacher should by all means discourage such a spirit.—*Eva Couse.*

##### 2. Mention some of the objections to the awarding of prizes.

Some of the most important objections to the giving of prizes are as follows: The offer of a prize gives undue prominence to a comparatively unworthy object. The pursuit of a prize engenders a spirit of rivalry among the pupils. The hope of gaining the prize stimulates the few while the many become indifferent. By the offer of a prize, the good example of some of the best pupils is lost upon the school. There is always a difficulty in awarding the prize so as to do strict justice to all; first, because unfair means may have been used to gain the prize; second because some of the competitors may not enjoy the same facility for study as others. The prize rewards success, not effort; talent, not worth.—*Sarah Gaston.*

##### 3. What feelings of the child would you appeal to, in order to induce him to take an interest in his studies?

In order to excite an interest among the scholars in the studies,

there are certain feelings which are of course to be worked upon. These are the desire of winning the approbation of parents and teachers, the desire of self improvement, the desire to do that which is right the desire to become useful, added to a consciousness of success in their endeavors.—*R. E. Lamb.*

4. Mention ten of the most important common school studies in the order of their importance.

Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, composition or description, botany, algebra.—*Emma C. Dey.*

5. In what particulars should a teacher govern himself in order to enable him to govern the pupils better?

In order to govern his pupils, the teacher must learn to govern himself; first, as to the display of passion or anger. Any traces of passion detract from the weight of his authority, and the pupils soon lose their respect for a teacher who cannot govern himself. Second, he must govern himself, as to levity or moroseness of manner. He must neither be too frivolous or to morose. A teacher who always has a cloud upon his brow, and who always assumes a stern and dignified manner, will soon be looked upon as ridiculous, by his pupils. If he is so frivolous as to lose the respect of his pupils, the fault is just as great, for, with children, respect always precedes attachment, and it is necessary that he should gain the respect of his pupils in order to succeed. The teacher must also govern himself with respect to his treatment of those pupils that are marked by some peculiarity.—*Sarah Gaston.*

6. By what means should the teacher strive to secure good order in the school room?

He should be careful as to the first impression made upon the minds of pupils. He should avoid exhibiting or entertaining a suspicious spirit. He should also be careful to give regular and full employment, make but few rules, visit the parents of the pupils, register credits, endeavor to wake up mind in the school and district, and he should endeavor to impress it upon the minds of the pupils that his object was to do them good.—*Emma C. Dey.*

7. Mention some of the most proper modes of punishment.

Punishments, I think, should be according to the crime committed, and according to the disposition of the child. The punishment that would be good for one child, would do much harm to another. The teacher should as soon as possible study the character of the child and then use his judgment in regard to the punishments to be inflicted. Confinement in a light room is a good punishment for some. Loss of freedom. Take, by all means, the privileges from those who abuse them. Humiliation, also is good. Have them make a confession before the school. Use the rod if all other means have been ineffectual.—*Annie M. Scattergood.*

8. State the general rules that should govern a teacher in the making of a programme

The younger classes should recite in the early part of the session, and should recite if possible three times a day. Those studies which require the most thought should be recited in the morning, and those

less difficult later in the day. Arrange it so that each class will have a chance to study between their recitations, but arrange it so that those studies which require the most explanation can have more time devoted to them than those requiring less explanation.—*Eva Couse.*

9. What rules should govern the teacher in the assignment of lessons?

In the assignment of lessons, the teacher should take into consideration the difficulties of the subject, the ability of the pupils, and the difficulties that he himself experienced when he studied the same subject. He should also have his lessons of a proper length, having for his motto, "not how much, but how well."—*Etta C. Rubert.*

10. Under what circumstances would you have a public exhibition?

If I found that a public exhibition would in any way benefit the school, either by exciting an interest in the parents, or stirring up the pupils; or if certain apparatus were needed for the use of the school, and I could contrive no other way by which to get the means to purchase them, I would most assuredly have an exhibition.—*Eva Couse.*

#### A CLASS—MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Mention some particulars in which matter alive differs from matter dead?

Live matter is organized; it is composed of parts each contributing to sustain all the others. It is perpetually changing by waste, particles being carried off and new ones added. It has the power of reproducing others of its kind. It receives its form and sustenance from within. It assimilates to itself whatever enters into its composition.—*Eva Couse.*

2. What is vegetable life?

Vegetable life is the lowest order of life; it is that plastic power which the Almighty placed in connection with matter to form fruits, herbs, and trees. It differs from animal life in being destitute of sensation and will.—*Lydia Bottoms.*

3. Define instinct, and give the distinctions between it and reason.

Instinct is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction. Instinct is mature at once; reason matures gradually. Instinct is a blind impulse; reason is a reflective power. Instinct is limited; reason is universal.—*Etta C. Rubert.*

4. Inquiries concerning the mind are of how many kinds; Define mind.

Inquiries concerning the mind are of two kinds, Ontological and Psychological. Mind is a spiritual and conscious being; it is what we mean when we say I. It is the man. Annihilate the mind and you annihilate the man.—*Abbie Brooks.*

5. Why is the immortality of the human mind doubted?

We are at present so dependent on the senses that it is difficult to conceive how we can live without them. Our seeing, hearing, feeling, our intercourse with friends, and with the world at large, depend so

much on the senses that after they perish it is hard to think the mind still exists.—*Helen Davis.*

6. What are the two theories respecting the origin of human knowledge? Mention advocates, both ancient and modern, of each.

There are two theories respecting the origin of our knowledge—the theory of innate ideas and the theory of acquired ideas. This gave rise to two schools, the German and British; the advocates of the first were Plato and Descartes, of the last Aristotle and Locke.—*Annie Howell.*

7. Define primary knowledge. Of how many kinds is it? Define each kind.

Primary knowledge is that which we obtain without any reasoning powers. It is of two kinds—sensuous and rational. Sensuous knowledge is that which we obtain through the agency of the senses. Rational is that which we obtain by direct intuition and consciousness.—*Atlantic Baillie.*

8. What is the difference between an idea and knowledge?

An idea is a consciousness of an impression; it may be either true or false. Knowledge is a true idea.—*Helen Davis.*

9. Define sensation and perception.

Sensation is a mental affection, immediately resulting from a change in an organ of sense. Perception is the power discerning the causes of our sensations.—*Helen Davis.*

10. What are false conceptions, and from how many causes do they arise? Illustrate each case.

False perceptions are those in which the subjective entity does not correspond with the objective entity. They arise from defects in the medium or in the sense, or from a derangement of the mind. A person on looking through a window, saw, as he supposed, a man murdering a child, whereas the man was chopping wood, and the child was gathering chips near by. This is an example of false perception, arising from a defect in the medium, which in this case was the glass. A man once thought he was a woman, and even insisted on wearing dresses, this is an example of false perception, arising from a derangement of the mind.—*Eva Couse.*

#### A CLASS—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Explain the vibratory theory of heat.

The vibratory theory supposes heat to be merely the effect of a species of motion, produced either in the constituent particles of bodies, or in a subtile fluid which pervades them.—*Mary Angle.*

2. How is the air heated?

The air that is in contact with the warm earth becomes heated, and being then lighter than the cold air, it rises, and cold air rushes in to occupy this space; this air becomes heated like the other, rises in turn, cold air taking its place; thus it is heated by convection.—*Eva Couse.*

3. What are diathermanous bodies? At what temperature does water attain its greatest density? At what temperature does salt water freeze?

Diathermanous bodies are those which allow heat to pass through them without any sensible diminution. Water attains its greatest density at 39° above zero, Fahrenheit. Salt water freezes at 27° Fahrenheit above zero.—*Emma C. Dye.*

4. What is distillation?

Distillation is the process of separating the parts of a body, so that one is converted into vapor at a lower temperature than the other. The vapor is then condensed.—*Sarah Gaston.*

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of high pressure engines?

Their advantages are: first, less machinery is required, and second, greater speed is obtained. The disadvantage is, that they are more liable to explosions than low pressure engines.—*Eva Couse.*

6. Why does a shower in summer cool the air? What is high pressure steam?

A shower in summer cools the air because the evaporation from the earth is increased, and a greater amount of heat is thus rendered latent. Steam generated by water boiling under great pressure is called high pressure steam.—*Eva Couse.*

7. What is ventilation?

Ventilation is the act of purifying the air of a room, by allowing the impure air to pass out and pure air to pass in.—*Helen Davis.*

8. Name the different kinds of simple lenses, and illustrate each by a diagram.

Convex, plano convex, concavo convex, concave, plano concave, concavo concave.—*Annie Mershon.*

[N. B.—The illustrations are omitted.]

9. When is a body white and when black? Name the primary colors.

A body is white when all the rays of light which fall upon it are reflected. A body is black when all the rays which fall upon it are absorbed. The primary colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.—*Sarah Gaston.*

10. What is the general law of electrical attraction and repulsion? What is Du Fay's theory of electricity?

Like electricities repel, unlike electricities attract. Du Fay supposes that the electrical fluid in any body is composed of two constituents, one called vitreous and the other resinous. When the one equals the other the electricity is latent; but when one becomes greater than the other we perceive those wonderful effects which the electricity is capable of producing.—*Eva Couse.*

#### A CLASS—LITERATURE.

1. Write a sketch of Coleridge.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "the most imaginative of modern poets," was born at Ottery, England, in 1772. He received his early education at Christ Church Hospital, London, and at the age of nineteen he entered the University of Cambridge. After he left the University he and his friend Southey, together with Lovell, formed the reso-

lution of founding what they called a Pantisocracy, or a republic of pure freedom, on the bank of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania; but they upset the pantisocratic scheme by marrying. After marriage Coleridge edited a paper entitled "The Watchman," but on account of his indolent irregularity the paper only reached its tenth number. After this he published "Lyrical Ballads," "Christabel," "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner," and the tragedy "Remorse." He acquired the habit of opium eating, and he indulged in it to such an excess that his health became greatly impaired. Many of his works were written while he was under the effects of opium, consequently they have a mystical and dreamy style. He published "Biographia Literaria," "Lay Sermons," "Kubla Khan." After his death his friends published his "Table Talk" and "Literary Remains." He is styled the "Great Conversationalist."—*Helen Davis.*

2. Describe the "Course of Time," and give the name of its author.

The "Course of Time" is in ten books, and describes man's destiny from the creation to the judgment. A spirit from one of the worlds existing in space finds the abode of the lost in hell, and upon reaching heaven asks of two angels whom he meets, what is the meaning of so much misery. The angels not being able to tell him, conduct him to a bard who once dwelt on the earth, and from him the spirit learns the story of man's disobedience and fall. The poem is by Robert Pollok.—*Sarah M. Marsh.*

3. Mention the authors of the following works: Horæ Paulinæ, Biographia Literaria, Guy Mannering, The Man of Feeling, Palestine, The Prisoner of Chillon, Psyche, Peeps at St. James, The Burial of Sir John Moore, and The Vespers of Palermo.

Horæ Paulinæ, by Dr. William Paley; Biographia Literaria, by Samuel Coleridge; Guy Mannering, by Walter Scott; The Man of Feeling, by Henry Mackenzie; Palestine, by Reginald Heber; The Prisoner of Chillon, by George Gordon Byron; Psyche, by Mrs. Mary Tighe; Peeps at St. James's, by John Wolcot, or Peter Pindar; The Burial of Sir John Moore, by Charles Wolfe; The Vespers of Palermo, by Mrs. Felicia Hemans.—*Sarah Gaston.*

4. Write a biographical sketch of Hannah More.

Mrs. Hannah More was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1743. She had three or four sisters, but she was considered the most intelligent of the family. She and her sister kept a select school, and her first production was a drama, called "Search after Happiness," written for her pupils to perform. Besides this she wrote three other dramas—"Inflexible Captive," "The Fatal Falshood," and "Percy." Of these "Percy" was considered the best, and played for fourteen nights in succession in London. Her estimate of the theatre was now changed, and she thought it wrong to countenance it, therefore she wrote no more for the stage. Her first prose piece was "Thoughts on the manners of the Great," followed by a "Poem on the Slave Trade," "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World," and "Cheap Repository," a series of interesting and instructive pieces, among which was the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." "Cœlebs in

search of a Wife," is perhaps her best work. Her health was now feeble, but she continued to write, and published "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," "Reflections on Prayer." She died in 1833. She was never married, but was called Mrs. out of respect, as was the custom in England when maiden ladies attained a certain age.—*Eva Couse.*

5. Give a list of Walter Scott's Works, both prose and poetry.

Scott's Poems.—The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, The Lay of the Last Minstrel, The Lady of the Lake, Marmion, Vision of Don Roderick, Rokeby, Lord of the Isles.

Twelve of the novels.—Waverly, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since, Guy Mannering, The Antiquary, Rob Roy, Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, The Heart of Mid Lothian, The Bride of Lammermoor, Ivanhoe, The Monastery, The Abbott, Peveril of the Peak.—*Eva Couse.*

6. Mention the principal works of each of the following authors: Hugh Blair, Joseph Warton, James Beattie, James Grahame, and Lord Byron.

"Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres," "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." "The Minstrel," "The Sabbath," "Childe Harold."—*Helen Davis.*

7. Why was the Spenserian stanza so called? Describe it, and name several poems written in that stanza.

The Spenserian stanza is composed of nine lines, eight are iambic pentameters, and the ninth is iambic hexameter. The first and third lines rhyme; the second, the fourth, the fifth, and the seventh rhyme; the eighth, the ninth, and the sixth rhyme. It was called Spenserian stanza after Edmund Spenser; he was the first one who wrote in this stanza. James Beattie's "Minstrel," Mary Tighe's "Psyche," George Gordon Byron's "Childe Harold," James Hoggs' "Mador of the Moor," Edmund Spencer's "Fairie Queen," James Thompson's "Castle of Indolence."—*Annie E. Howell.*

8. Give a list of Crabbe's Works.

The Village, The Library, The Newspaper, The Borough, The Parish Register, Tales in Verse, Tales of the Hall.—*Mary A. Angle.*

9. Write a sketch of Charles Lamb.

Charles Lamb, the distinguished essayist and critic, was born in 1775. During a part of his early life he was in business with his brother. His first work was "Old Blind Margaret and Rosamond Gray." He afterwards wrote "John Woodvil," a tragedy, but the work upon which his fame rests is essays signed "Elia." His other works are "Mrs. Leicester's School, or the History of Several Young Ladies, related by Themselves," "Album Verses," "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the time of Shakspeare, with notes." The last work is chiefly critical.—*Sarah Gaston.*

10. Of what use is the study of literature?

By the study of literature we become acquainted with the beautiful and sublime thoughts of others; and our tastes are thus cultivated so that we learn to appreciate what is really good and beautiful.—*Sarah Gaston.*



## A CLASS—GEOMETRY.

## 1. Name and define the different kinds of triangles.

Scalene triangle, isoseles triangle, equilateral triangle, acute angled, obtuse angled, right angled. A scalene triangle is one which has no two sides equal. An isoseles triangle is one which has two sides equal. An equilateral triangle is one which has all of its sides equal. An acute angled triangle is one in which all the angles are acute. An obtuse angled triangle is one in which the largest angle is obtuse. A right angled triangle is one in which the largest angle is a right angle.—*Atlantic G. Bailey.*

N.B.—The remaining nine questions in geometry, with their answers, are omitted on account of the figures required for the demonstrations.

## ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

The examinations on this subject are omitted in consequence of not having the necessary diagrams and formulas used in the demonstrations.

## B CLASS—LITERATURE.

## 1. Define Literature, Sonnet and Ballads.

Literature is intellect embodied in written language; having for its distinguishing characteristic, its universality. It is divided into literature of knowledge, and literature of power. The function of literature of knowledge, is to teach; that of power, to move. Books belonging to the literature of knowledge may be superseded; books belonging to the literature of power, will never be superseded. A Sonnet, is a poem, consisting of fourteen lines, 2 of 4 lines called quatrains, and 2 of 3 lines called tercimes. "Ballads are the gypsy children of song, born under the green hedge-rows, in the leafy lanes, and by-paths of literature, in the genial summer time."—*Jennie Atwood.*

## 2. Give a short sketch of the life and writings of John Milton?

John Milton was born in 1608, died in 1674. His father was careful in instructing him early in the ways of truth, and the most important branches of learning. Very early he manifested a fondness for music and poetry, which he retained throughout his life. At seventeen, he entered the University of Cambridge; while here he distinguished himself in his studies, and wrote "Hymn on the Nativity." The next five years were spent at his father's, at Buckinghamshire. Besides studying the languages, he wrote five of his poems here. In 1634, he visited Italy, being the most accomplished English gentleman, that had ever visited her shores. He visited Galileo, then a prisoner in the Inquisition; mingled with the great men of the time, and also engaged in the leading controversies of the day. He married three times. He was secretary to Cromwell, nine years. At the close of the year 1652, he was blind—stone blind. One can hardly wonder at it, after so many years of toil, though Milton's blindness did not stop his writing; for some of his finest poems were

written after 1652. "Paradise Lost," was composed and written after this period; the poet only receiving five pounds for its first edition. Milton's principal work was "Paradise Lost," in twelve books. His others are, "Lycidas," "Il Penseroso," "Comus," "Paradise Regained," "Sonnets," "L'Allegro," "Hymn on the Nativity," "Arcades," and "Defensio Populi." "Comus, a Masque," is another.—*Hannah W. Mershon.*

3. Who was the author of each of the following works: "Hudibras," "Canterbury Tales," "Confessio Amantis," "Utopia," "Gammer Gurton's Needle," "Gondibert," and "Hamlet?"

Samuel Butler; Geoffrey Chaucer; John Gower; Sir Thos. More; John Still; Sir Wm. Davenant; Shakspeare.—*Henrietta F. Knauff.*

4. Who is called the "Warbler of Poetic Prose?" Give his principal works.

Sir Philip Sidney. "Arcadia," and "Defense of Poesy."—*Jennie Atwood.*

5. Give the principal work of each of the following authors: Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Butler, Locke, and Bacon.

The chief work of Chaucer was "The Canterbury Tales;" of Spenser, "The Fairie Queen;" of Milton, "Paradise Lost," and "Paradise Regained;" of Butler, "Hudibras;" and of Bacon, "The Instauration of the Sciences," or "Novum Organum."—*Hattie Newcomb.*

6. Who introduced printing into England, and in what year?

William Caxton, in 1474.—*H. F. Knauff.*

7. Give five of Shakspeare's best comedies, and five of his tragedies.

Comedies—"Merry Wives of Windsor," "Every Man in his Humor," "Comedy of Errors," "Measure for Measure," "As You Like It." Tragedies—"Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "King Richard II.," "King Richard III.," and "King Lear."—*Hannah W. Mershon.*

8. Who was the author of each of the following works, viz: "Pilgrim's Progress," "Saint's Rest," "Rule and Exercise of Holy Living and Dying?"

"Pilgrim's Progress" was written by Bunyan; "Saint's Rest" by Baxter; "Rule and Exercise of Holy Living and Dying," by Jeremy Taylor.—*Kate Wright.*

#### B CLASS—RHETORIC.

1. Define punctuation. Tell when and by whom it was introduced.

Punctuation is the art of dividing written language by points, so that the connection of clauses and words may be plainly seen, and their meaning more readily understood. Points were first used about the year 200, B. C., by Aristophanes, a grammarian of Alexandria, but they did not come into general use until some centuries after. Modern punctuation was invented by Manutius, a learned printer of Venice, who flourished about the sixteenth century.—*Jennie Atwood.*

2. Punctuate the following sentences and quote appropriate rules. [*Note*—The sentences were dictated orally.]

Dr. Geo. F. Johnson, F. R. S. Charles I. was the son of James I. They asked me, whether I would return. They asked me, "Will you return?" Rules—Every abbreviated word must be followed by a period. Under this rule fall Roman characters when used instead of figures. When titles are affixed to proper names, they must be separated from them by the comma.—*Jacob W. Van Arsdale.*

3. Explain the difference between O and oh, and write two sentences, one containing capital O and the other oh, correctly used.

O is used in direct address; as, O Almighty Father! protect us. Oh is used in exclamatory sentences when we do not make a direct address, but merely exclaim: as, Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!—*E. Appar.*

4. Quote the rule relating to the punctuation of formal enumerations, and illustrate it.

Before a formal enumeration of particulars, and before a direct quotation, when referred to by these, as follows, following, &c., a colon should be used; as, There are four seasons in the year: first, spring; second, summer; third, autumn; fourth, winter.—*Ellen Kirkbride.*

5. Give some important rule for the use of the semicolon, and illustrate it.

The semicolon must be placed before an enumeration of particulars, when the particulars enumerated are separated by commas; as, Three things we need; Faith, Hope and Charity.—*T. J. Herbert.*

6. Punctuate the following sentences: [A dictation exercise.]

"Who's there?" demanded the sentinel. We have three great bulwarks of liberty, viz.: Schools, colleges and universities. Industry, as well as genius, is essential to the production of great works.—*Kate Wright.*

7. Punctuate the following sentences, and give the rule for the use or omission of the comma: [Dictation exercise.]

"To those who labor, sleep is doubly pleasant." A comma must be placed after labor according to the rule, when transpositions occur, so that a clause which would naturally follow a verb is placed before it, a comma must be placed after the transposed clause. "Down from this peak poured a roaring torrent." When transposition occurs before a verb which has its subject placed after it, no comma is needed.—*H. F. Knaufft.*

8. Specify two cases in which a logical subject must be separated from the verb, and illustrate it.

A verb is separated from its logical subject when the logical subject ends with a verb, as "Those who persevere succeed;" and when the logical subject is itself composed of parts separated by commas, as "The world, its profits, pleasures and cares, keep thee from thy God."—*H. F. Knaufft.*

9. Give the rule relating to punctuating numbers.

Numbers, excepting dates and small and round numbers, should have a comma before each period of three figures each, beginning at

the right hand; the small and round numbers should be expressed in words.—*William C. Sandy.*

10. Punctuate the following: [Dictation.]

She is as tall, though not so handsome, as her sister. Cicero sent his son to Athens, to complete his education. Venus is, in round numbers, sixty-five million miles from the sun. Its exact distance is 65,392,000 miles.—*H. W. Mershon.*

#### B CLASS—PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is the essential distinction between animals and plants? What is the distinction between animals and plants as to their chemical composition.

The essential distinction between plants and animals is the nervous system, which the animal alone has. Plants are composed principally of carbon and hydrogen, animals of oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen.—*William C. Sandy.*

2. Describe the most common tissue of the body. What cavities does the mucous tissue line.

The cellular tissue is the common packing material of the body. It is composed of small fibres interlaced in every direction, so as to form a net work abounding in interstices which communicate freely with each other. The mucous tissue lines all the cavities of the body which have outlets.—*Anna J. Gustin.*

3. Name the organs of digestion, in regular order.

The organs of digestion are the mouth, tongue, teeth, salivary glands, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestines, lacteals, thoracic duct, liver, and pancreas.—*H. F. Knauff.*

4. What is the cause of hunger? What are the uses of the mesentery? Describe the *lacteals*.

The cause of hunger is the sensation of want in the system at large. When the formative vessels are in need of building materials, they communicate their want through the nerves to the brain, and this sends word to the stomach. The mesentery binds the intestines to the spine, to keep them from being injured by misplacement, and serves as a foundation for the lacteals, mesenteric glands, nerves and blood vessels. The lacteals are vessels which absorb the chyle from the small intestines, and convey it to the thoracic duct.—*Henrietta F. Knauff.*

5. Give the number and name of the valves between the right auricle and ventricle; between the left auricle and ventricle, and between the left ventricle and aorta.

Three valves called the *tri-cuspid* valves. Two valves called the *mitral* valves. Three valves called the *semi-lunar* valves.—*H. W. Mershon.*

6. Describe the course of the circulation of the blood, beginning and ending with the right auricle.

The blood passes from the *venæ cavæ* into the right auricle, from the right auricle into the right ventricle, through the *tri-cuspid* valves which prevent its reflux, from the right ventricle to the pulmonary

artery, through the semi-lunar valves which prevents its reflux. It then passes through this artery to the lungs to be purified. After purification it is returned to the left auricle by means of the pulmonary veins. Passing from the left auricle through the mitral valves, which prevent its reflux, it enters the left ventricle. It passes from the latter to the aorta through the semi-lunar valves, which prevent its reflux; now, it passes from the aorta and its branches into the capillaries, where it undergoes a change; from the latter it passes into the veins, where it is conveyed back to the right auricle to go through the same process.—*Hannah W. Mershon.*

7. Describe the lungs.

The lungs are light spongy substances, composed of air tubes, air cells, blood vessels, and nerves, suspended in the walls of the chest, filling nearly the whole cavity; they surround the heart, nearly covering it, and are themselves covered with a white, shining membrane, called pleura.—*Huldah G. Bouton.*

8. Describe the diaphragm.

The diaphragm is a broad expanse of muscle, separating the organs of the chest from those of the abdomen. It is fastened behind, to the spinal column; in front, to the lower parts of the sternum, and to the ribs on both sides.—*Anna S. Gustin.*

9. In how many ways is the chest expanded? Describe the formative vessels. How is the heat of the body maintained?

By the contraction and dilation of the diaphragm, and also by means of muscles attached to the upper ribs. These muscles are placed in an upright position, and are attached to the spine; when they contract, they, of course, raise the ribs of the chest, giving more room to the lungs. The formative vessels are cells appended to the capillaries, from which they take the material they need for the parts they are to form or repair. There are little sacs containing fluid, or fluid and grains of solid matter, called molecules. The heat of the body is maintained by combustion, or by the union of oxygen with carbon and hydrogen in the capillaries.—*H. F. Knaufft.*

10. Name the parts of the nervous system. How does the arrangement of the gray and the white substances differ in the brain, in the spinal marrow, and in the ganglions?

First. The great central part, or brain, and the spinal marrow. Second. The nervous trunk which divides and sub-divides like arteries. Third. The nervous expansion in the different organs. In the brain, the gray matter surrounds the white, but in the spinal cord, it is within the white, and also in the ganglions.—*Henrietta F. Knaufft.*

C CLASS—CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What were the purposes for which the Constitution was ordained and established?

The purposes for which the Constitution was ordained and established are: 1st, in order to form a more perfect union; 2d, to establish justice; 3d, to insure domestic tranquility; 4th, to provide for the common defence; 5th, to promote the general welfare; 6th, to

secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.—*Lizzie S. Tweed.*

2. Into how many departments is the Government of the United States divided, and what is the power of each?

The Government of the United States is divided into three departments; the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power makes the laws, the executive carries them into effect, and the judicial interprets them.—*Mary C. Valentine.*

3. Give, verbatim, the clause relating to laying taxes.

Congress shall have power: "To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises; to pay the debts; to provide for the common defence and the general welfare; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."—*Sallie J. Crammer.*

4. What are taxes, duties, imposts, and excises?

Taxes are sums of money, levied by Government on persons or their property for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States. An indirect tax is one which is laid on the things for which the income of a person is expended. Duties are taxes on imports and exports. Imposts are taxes on goods imported. Excises are taxes on goods manufactured.—*Mary C. Gano.*

5. What are the qualifications of the president, and how do they differ from those of the vice-president?

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; and no person shall be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident in the United States." The qualifications of the vice-president are the same as those of the president.—*Rettie R. Kemble.*

6. What are the compensations of the president, vice president, senators and representatives?

The compensation of the president is \$25,000 a year; vice-president, \$8,000 a year; senators, \$6,000 a congress, or \$3,000 a year; also \$8 for every twenty miles traveled over in a direct route in going to or coming from the senate. The compensation of the representatives is the same as that of the senators.—*Debbie J. Eldridge.*

7. Quote, verbatim, the oath of the president.

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."—*Mary L. Martin.*

8. How many electors can each state appoint, and when are they appointed? When do the electors vote, and when and by whom are the certificates opened?

Each State can appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress. The electors are chosen in each state on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The electors vote on the first Wednesday in December. The certificates are opened by

the president of the senate on the second Wednesday in February.—*Lizzie S. Tweed.*

9. When the house of representatives choose the president, what is the method of voting? From how many candidates do they elect?

From the persons having the highest number of votes not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president; the house of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President.—*Hattie A. Cooke.*

10. Where must all bills for raising revenue originate, and what power has the other House over them?

"All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may concur with amendments as in other bills."—*Kate Thompson.*

#### C CLASS—GRAMMAR:

1. Define sentence, simple sentence and compound sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense. A simple sentence is one having but one subject and one predicate. A compound sentence is two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions.—*Sallie Everitt.*

2. Parse father in the following sentence, "My father dying, I was left alone."

"Father" is a common noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case, absolute, put before the participle "dying," according to note 4th, under rule 1st, "A noun or pronoun put before a participle, and not the subject of any verb, is in the nominative case absolute."—*Debbie Eldridge.*

2. Correct the following sentences, and give the reasons for the corrections: "Him and her are of the same age." "This truth, if it had been attended to, the parties would have escaped a great deal of trouble."

"He and she are of the same age." It should be "he" and "she," because the subject of a verb must be in the nominative case. "Him" and "her" are in the objective case, and they should be in the nominative case, as they are subjects of the verb "are," according to rule 1st, "The subject of a verb must be in the nominative case." "If this truth had been attended to, the parties would have escaped a great deal of trouble." "It" is superfluous, and should be omitted, according to a note under rule 1st, which says: "Never make a noun and its pronoun subject to the same verb."—*Rettie R. Kemble.*

4. Why is the following sentence correct? "Ten sail of the line were seen off the coast."

"Ten sail of the line were seen off the coast." It is correct because "sail" is in the singular form, with a plural meaning.—*Maggie Quintin.*

5. Correct the following and give the reason for the correction. "Either I or thou am greatly mistaken."

"Am" is first person. It should be second person to agree with

the nominative nearest to it, and should read, "Either I or thou art greatly mistaken," according to a note under rule II. "When a verb has nominatives of different persons connected by or, or nor, the verb agrees in person with the nominative nearest to it."—*Valentine*.

6. Write a sentence containing two nominatives connected by and, which belong to separate propositions, and one containing two nominatives connected by and, used to express only one subject.

"The wine and not the bottle was used." "That good glazier and painter has come to town."—*Anna E. Offley*.

7. Which of the following sentences is correct? It was bought at Smith's, the bookseller's and stationer's, or it was bought at Smith's, the bookseller and stationer. Explain why.

"It was bought at Smith's, the bookseller and stationer," is correct according to the note: Two or more nouns in apposition in the possessive case, the sign of the possessive is placed only after the first.—*Essie A. Todd*.

8. Parse *What* in the sentence, "He reads what is written."

"What" is a compound relative, equivalent to "that which," and is in the third person, singular number, neuter gender; as antecedent it is objective case, governed by "read;" as relative it is nominative case, subject of "is written."—*Jennie Sharp*.

Parse "Roman" in the sentence, "To be called a Roman was counted a great honor."

"Roman" is a proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, and used indefinitely after the infinitive passive of the transitive verb "to call," according to a note under Rule VI. The verb to be, and the infinitive of some intransitive verbs, and also the infinitive of the passive voice of some transitive verbs, have sometimes a noun used indefinitely after them.—*Essie A. Todd*.

Correct the following, if necessary: "The lion killed its keeper." "The king's and queen's marriage was celebrated." "Thou art the man who has done the crime, and I who suffers the penalty am innocent."

"The lion killed his keeper." "The king and queen's marriage was celebrated." "Thou art the man who has done the crime, and I who suffer the penalty am innocent."—*Kate Thompson*.

#### C CLASS—GEOGRAPHY.

1. In drawing each of the New England and the Middle States, which line would you draw first, and what is the length of that line in miles?

The first line in Maine, forms the N. W. boundary, and is 75 miles long; of New Hampshire, the eastern boundary is 150 m.; of Vermont, northern boundary, 75 m.; of Mass., northern straight boundary 100m.; R. I. northern boundary 25 miles; Conn. eastern boundary, 50 miles. The first line in N. Y. is lake Champlain, 100 miles long; of N. J., the northern boundary is fifty miles; of Pennsylvania, the northern boundary 225 miles; of Delaware, the western boundary 100 miles.—*Mary E. Gano*.



2. Give the approximate size of each of the following cities; Portland, New Haven, Boston, &c.

Portland—30,000; New Haven—40,000; Manchester, 20,000; New York—1,000,000; Boston—200,000; Brooklyn, 300,000; Providence—50,000; Newark—100,000; Philadelphia—600,000; Pittsburgh—100,000.—*Annie E. Offley.*

3. Name and give the approximate size of the largest city in each of the following States, Maryland, Virginia, &c.

Md., Baltimore, 200,000; La., New Orleans, 200,000; Va., Richmond—40,000; Ky., Louisville—100,000; S. Car., Charleston, 40,000; Ohio, Cincinnati—200,000; Ga., Savannah—20,000; Mo., St. Louis—200,000; Ala., Mobile—30,000; Ill., Chicago—200,000.—*Sallie Everett.*

4. Describe briefly the surface of each of the following States, N. J., Ga., La., Penna., Me.

If a line were drawn from Trenton eastward, it would nearly separate the level portion of New Jersey from the hilly or rough portion. The level portion being south, and the hilly portion north of that line. In Georgia, the level land is in the southern part, extending north nearly as far as the rivers are navigable, being about one-half of the state. The rest is hilly with the exception of a small portion in the northeast corner. In Louisiana, the surface is level. The land in Pennsylvania is hilly. It has several ranges extending through the state, and of course along those ranges the land is high. In Maine, the level land extends from 5 to 50 miles inward, and the rest of the state is hilly, with the exception of a very small portion around Moosehead lake, which is level, and the surface around Mt. Katahdin, which is high.—*Esther Todd.*

5.—Name thirty of the rivers of the New England and Middle States.

St. John, Aroostook, St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Merrimac, Connecticut, Housatonic, Missique, Onion, Otter, Hudson, Mohawk, Schoharie, Racket, Black, Oswego, Genesee, Niagara, Delaware, Raritan, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, West Branch, Juniata, Alleghany, Oil Creek and a portion of the Ohio.—*Debbie J. Eldridge.*

6—Name twelve of the mountains of the United States.

Rocky, Cumberland, Adirondack, Alleghany, Cascade Range, Catskill, Blue Ridge, Green, Ozark, Blue, White, Pikes Peak.—*Mary C. Valentine.*

7. Name ten of the lakes in the New England and Middle States.

Schoodic, Winnipisiogee, Umbagog, Champlain, Canandaigua, Crooked, Oswego, Cayuga, Skeneataleas, Otsego.—*Sallie Crammer.*

8—Name ten of the bays along the Atlantic coast.

Passamaquaddy, Penobscot, Casco, Saco, Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Buzzard, New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake.—*A. E. Haskins.*

NOTE.—Questions 9 and 10 were merely directions to draw certain maps.]

## D CLASS—GRAMMAR.

1. Give the corresponding sex to madam, marquis, hero, landlord, duke, ambassador, countess, emperor, nephew, and widow.

Masculine—Sir, marquis, hero landlord, duke, ambassador, earl, count, emperor, nephew, widower.

Feminine.—Madam, marchioness, heroine, landlady, duchess, ambassador, countess, empress, niece, widow.—*Mary Moore*.

2. How do we form the plural of compound words? Write the plural of spoon-full and son-in-law; also, of stratum, cherub, and genius.

The plural of compound words is formed by adding the sign of the plural to that part of the compound which constitutes the noun, whether it is at the beginning of the compound or not. Singular—Son-in-law, spoon-full, genius. Plural—Sons-in-law, spoon-fuls, geniuses, (men of genius). Irregular Plural—Genii (ærial spirits). Stratum, strata; cherub, cherubs (English plural), cherubim (Foreign plural).—*Ida Kirby*.

3. Parse *happy*, in the sentence; "That is a happy child."

"That is a happy child." Happy is an adjective—pos. happy, com, happier, sup. happiest—in the positive degree and belongs to "child," which it describes.—*Nettie D. Emley*.

4. Decline the personal pronoun of the second person and third person, masculine.

Second person (mas. or fem.)—singular, nom. thou, poss. thy or thine, obj. thee; plural, nom. you, poss. your or yours, obj. you. Third person (mas.)—singular, nom. he, poss. his, obj. him; plural, nom. they, poss. their or theirs, obj. them.—*Mary E. Johnson*.

5. Parse *who* in the following sentence: Who recited? John.

"Who is an interrogative pronoun; it is used in asking a question; it relates to some word contained in the answer, which is John; it is in the third person, singular number, to agree with its subsequent "John"; in the nominative case, subject of the verb recited.—*Mary Moore*.

5. Mention the distributive adjective pronouns.

The distributive adjective pronouns are, each, every, either, and neither.—*Kate Rounsavell*.

7. What are the attributes of verbs? Define voice, and write two sentences, placing the verb of one in the active voice, and that of the other in the passive.

The attributes of verbs are voice, mood, tense, number and person. Voice is that attribute which shows whether the nominative acts or is acted upon. Active voice, "Mary broke the slate." Passive voice, "The slate was broken by Mary."—*Gussie Morton*.

8. Give the principal parts of the verbs burst, dig, shoot, tear, go, lie, sit, flee, fly and teach.

Pres., burst, dig, shoot, tear, go, lie, flee, fly, teach; past, burst, digged or dug, shot, tore, went, lay, fled, flew, taught; perf. part. burst, digged or dug, shot, torn, gone, lain, flown, flown, taught.—*Emma Hale*.

9. Conjugate the verb "to think" in the imperative and infinitive moods.

Imperative; present singular, second person, think or think thou; plural, think or think you; infinitive, present, to think; perfect, to have thought.—*James Green*.

10. Parse the verb in the following sentence: James writes a letter.

Writes is a verb; it contains an assertion; transitive, it requires an objective case after it; irregular, it does not form its past tense and perfect participle by the addition of ed to the present tense (present write, past wrote, perfect participle written); active voice, it denotes that the subject acts; indicative mood, it declares it without limitations; the present tense, it expresses present time; third person, singular number. I write, thou writest, he writes, or James writes.—*Belle Duncan*.

#### D CLASS—GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name and define the different natural divisions of water.

The natural divisions of water are oceans, seas, gulfs or bays, lakes, straits or channels, sounds and rivers. An ocean is the largest natural division of water. Seas, gulfs and bays are bodies of salt water extending into the land. Lakes are bodies of water nearly, or in certain instances entirely, surrounded by land. Straits or channels are passages of water connecting two large bodies of water. Sounds are passages of water so shallow that their depth may be sounded or measured. Rivers are large streams of water running through the land toward the ocean or other bodies of water or rivers.—*M. E. Riddle*.

2. What is a planet? Name and give the size of the largest planet.

A planet is a spherical body, suspended in space, and revolving around some larger body from which it receives light and heat. Jupiter is the largest planet, and its diameter is 88,000 miles.—*M. E. Price*.

3. What is meant by the latitude of a place upon the earth's surface, and how is it determined?

By the latitude of a place we mean its distance north or south from the equator; the distance north is called north latitude; south, south latitude. The latitude of a place can be determined by the altitude of the north star, by people living north of the equator, and by the altitude of some star or stars by those south of the equator.—*Libbie Allen*.

4. What is the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies?

The apparent motion of the sun is from east to west, because the earth turns on its axis from west to east. The stars below or north of the north star appear to move from west to east, and above or south of the north star they appear to move from east to west.—*Kate Rounsavell*.

5. What is the situation of each of the Tropic and Polar circles?

When, on the 21st of June the sun shines north of the equator, it shines on more than one-half of the globe north, and it shines 23½

degrees beyond the north pole, it is marked by the Arctic circle. When on the 21st of December the sun shines south of the equator, it shines on more than one-half of the globe south, and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees beyond the south pole, it is marked by the Antarctic circle. On the 21st of June the sun shines overhead  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of the equator, it is marked by the Tropic of Cancer. On the 21st of December the sun shines overhead  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees south of the equator, it is marked by the Tropic of Capricorn.—*Mary Moore.*

6. What are the seasons of the different zones?

The Frigid Zones have two seasons; a long cold winter and a short and moderately warm summer. The Temperate Zones have four seasons; a cold winter, a warm summer, and two intermediate seasons, spring and autumn. The Torrid Zone has a wet and a dry season.—*M. E. Riddle.*

7. What is the length of the day on the 21st of June?

At the Equator the days are twelve hours long, and from the Equator to the Arctic circle, the length of the days varies, being from twelve to twenty-four hours long, and from the Arctic circle to the North Pole from twenty-four hours to six months. South of the Equator to the Antarctic circle they are less than twelve hours long, and at the South Pole, no day.—*Nettie Hayward.*

8. What can you say of the vegetation of the Torrid Zone.

In the Torrid Zone the vegetation, generally, including fruits, flowers, trees, &c., are the largest, richest, most beautiful and varied in the world; the most luscious fruits and brightest flowers, and largest and finest trees are found.—*Libbie Allen.*

9. Name the different races of men, and state the color of each?

The names of the different races are, Caucasians, Mongolians, Malays, Africans and Americans. The Caucasians are white; Mongolians, of a yellow color; Malays, brown; Africans, black; Americans, red.—*Keturah Gooden.*

10. How many kinds of governments are there?

There are many kinds of governments, but they may all be comprised under three distinct forms, Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy.—*M. E. Riddle.*

#### D CLASS—HISTORY.

1. When and by whom was Mexico conquered?

In 1521, Cortez conquered Mexico.—*Libbie D. Allen.*

2. Of what country was Magellan a native? When did he perform his noted voyage?

A native of Portugal. He made his first voyage in 1519, and completed it in 1522. Around the world.—*Bell Duncan.*

3. Give the principal events of the following dates: 1498, 1512, 1524, 1583 and 1606.

1498, Sebastian Cabot explored the coast from Labrador to Florida. 1512, Ponce De Leon discovered Florida. 1583, Gilbert lands at Newfoundland, and takes possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth. 1606, James I. grants South Virginia to the Lon-

don Company and North Virginia to the Plymouth Company. 1524, Verrazani explored the coast from Florida to Labrador.—*Mary Moore.*

4. When, whence, and by whom was the first European settlement in America made? When and where was the first permanent English settlement in the United States made?

In 1510, on the Isthmus of Darien, Balboa made the first European settlement in America. In 1607, the first permanent English settlement in the United States, was made at Jamestown.—*A. Reid.*

5. When and by whom was New England first settled?

New England was settled by the Puritans in 1620.—*Amanda Davison.*

6. In what year occurred the first arrival of Quakers in Massachusetts?

The first arrival of Quakers in Massachusetts, occurred in 1656.—*Mary Moore.*

7. Where was the first attack made in King Phillip's war?

Swanzy was first attacked in King Phillip's war.—*Hattie Goff.*

8. Give an account of the reduction of Port Royal.

In 1707, a force of one thousand men was sent against Port Royal; after attacking the place, they were twice obliged to raise the siege, and return, but not disheartened. Massachusetts spent two years in preparation, and again in 1710, sent a force to conquer it; when the men, weak and dispirited, soon capitulated, and after the surrender the place was called Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne.—*M. E. Riddle.*

9. By what name is Queen Anne's war known in Europe, and what was the cause of this war?

"Queen Anne's War" is known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession." After the death of James I., his son, who was then an exile in England, was acknowledged by the French, as King of England. This was considered by the English a great insult, for they had settled the crown on Anne. They were also charged with attempting to destroy the balance of power in England, by placing his grandson, Philip of Anjou, on the throne of Spain. This caused a war between France and Spain on one side and England on the other.—*Sarah A. Reid.*

10. What was the most important event of King George's War in America? When and where was the treaty of peace signed?

The most important event of "King George's War" was the siege and capture of Louisburg. In 1648 the treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle.

## OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

---

### NORMAL SCHOOL.

JOHN S. HART, LL. D., Principal, and Lecturer on the English Language and Literature, and on the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

AUSTIN C. APGAR, Professor of Mathematics and Geography.

REUBEN R. HATCH, Professor of Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

JOHN T. CLARKE, Professor of Vocal Music.

SALLIE J. EARLS, Teacher of Elocution, Literature and Composition.

KATE S. MCINTOSH, Teacher of the Natural Sciences.

REBECCA H. C. EARLS, Teacher of Drawing.

LYDIA D. HAMPTON, Teacher of Grammar, History, Rhetoric, and Mental Philosophy.

SALLIE Y. ELY, Teacher of Literature.

### MODEL SCHOOL.

JOHN S. HART, LL. D., Principal.

REV. JOSHUA A. LIPPINCOTT, A. M., Superintendent of the Boy's Department and Professor of Mathematics.

JOHN T. CLARKE, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages and Elocution, and Teacher of Vocal Music.

REUBEN R. HATCH, Professor of Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

AUSTIN C. APGAR, Professor of Geography.

LOUIS CORNELIE, Professor of French.

FRANCES A. GREGG, Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Department, and teacher of the Latin and Higher Branches.

SALLIE J. EARLS, Teacher of Elocution and Literature.

REBECCA H. C. EARLS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

KATE S. MCINTOSH, Assistant in the Boys' Department.

FRANCES M. KLINE, Assistant in the Boys' Department.

SARAH M. MARSH, Assistant in the Boys' Department.

MARIA M. WHITAKER, Assistant in the Boy's Department.

ANNIE MORRIS, Assistant in the Young Ladies' Department.

EMMA L. TAYLOR, Assistant in the Young Ladies' Department.

ELIZABETH B. JOHNSON, Assistant in the Young Ladies' Department.

SALLIE Y. ELY, Assistant in the Young Ladies' Department.

SALLIE M. POWELL, Assistant in the Young Ladies' Department.

OPHELIA D. TUTTLE, Teacher of the Primary Department.

RUTH Q. TRASK,

MRS. JOHN T. CLARKE, } Teachers of Instrumental Music.

## FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT BEVERLY.

JOHN S. HART, LL. D., Principal.  
J. FLETCHER STREET, Resident Principal.  
KATE A. PETERS, First Assistant.  
MARGARET R. FOSTER, Second Assistant.  
BELLE D. PETERS, Third Assistant.  
MARtha A. DAVIS, Fourth Assistant.  
MRS. EMILY V. STREET, Teacher of French.

## NORMAL SCHOOL BOARDING HOUSE.

REV. J. A. LIPPINCOTT, A. M., Resident Professor,	} In charge of the House.
MRS. J. A. LIPPINCOTT, Lady Resident,	





# GENERAL CATALOGUE

---

PUPILS ATTENDING DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

---

## NORMAL SCHOOL.

### GENTLEMEN.

Name.	Residence.
Bowne, Franklin W.,	Georgetown, Burlington.
Fielder, Benjamin H.,	Burrsville, Ocean.
Flock, Sylvester G.,	Flanders, Morris.
Force, Lewis C.	Drakesville, Morris.
Green, James M.,	Succasunna, Morris.
Hinckle, James,	Trenton, Mercer.
Hutchinson, Symmes,	Trenton, Mercer.
King, Charles M.,	Dover, Morris.
May, Otto,	Trenton, Mercer.
May, John,	Trenton, Mercer.
Robbins, George T.,	Colt's Neck, Monmouth.
Sandy, William C.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Sterner, A. W.,	Bursonville, Bucks Co., Pa.
Van Arsdale, Jacob W.,	Peapack, Somerset.
West, James H.,	Trenton, Mercer.
White, T. Martyn,	Trenton, Mercer.
Wilson Japhet B.,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Total of Gentlemen, 17.	

### LADIES.

Allaire, Florence,	Trenton, Mercer.
Allen, Libbie,	Trenton, Mercer.
Allen, Augusta,	Point Pleasant, Atlantic.
Angle, Mary A.,	Hainesburg, Warren.
Angle, Lizzie,	Belvidere, Warren.
Apgar, Emeline,	Peapack, Somerset.
Atkinson, Charlotte,	Red Bank, Monmouth.

Name.	Residence.
Atwood, Jennie S.,	Vincentown, Burlington.
Baillie, Atlantic G.,	Mount Holly, Burlington.
Baird, Susan,	Belvidere, Warren.
Barber, Violetta,	Broadway, Warren.
Birdsall, Mary E.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Bodine, Lide E.,	Nottingham, Mercer.
Bodmer, Helen,	Orange, Essex.
Bottoms, Lydia A.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Bouton, Huldah,	Plainfield, Union.
Bowen, Mary Jones,	Deerfield, Cumberland.
Brackett, Loantha L.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Brantingham, Nellie,	Plainfield, Union.
Brokaw, Martha L.,	New Brunswick, Middlesex.
Brooks, Abby,	Bowentown, Cumberland.
Brooks, Hannah M.,	Roadstown, Cumberland.
Brown, Marian G.,	Princeton, Mercer.
Bunn, Augusta A.,	Baskingridge, Somerset.
Burt, Hester E.,	Englishtown, Monmouth.
Burt, Ellen E.,	Englishtown, Monmouth.
Bushnell, Flora A.,	Jersey City, Hudson.
Buzby, Ella,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Byrnes, Louise M.,	Burlington, Burlington.
Caffray, Sarah R.,	Princeton, Mercer.
Callis, Sarah A.,	Ewing, Mercer.
Carey, Annie E.,	Flanders, Morris.
Carr, Gertrude F.,	Mount Holly, Burlington.
Cassely, Nellie,	Columbus, Burlington.
Cawman, Carrie,	Bridgeton, Cumberland.
Christy, Lizzie,	Trenton, Mercer.
Choyce, Mary,	Trenton, Mercer.
Colson, Caroline,	Harrisonville, Gloucester.
Collins, Lewisanna,	San Francisco, California.
Corliss, F. C.,	Millham, Mercer.
Cook, Persilla,	Trenton, Mercer.
Cook, Sarah F.,	Mount Holly, Burlington.
Cook, Hattie A.,	Englishtown, Monmouth.
Couse, Eva,	Newton, Sussex.
Crammer, Sallie J.,	Mount Holly, Burlington.
Davis, Helen F.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Davis, Adelaide V.,	Prospect Plains.
Davis, Priscilla,	Shiloh, Cumberland.
Day, Chloe L.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Daymond, Alice	Trenton, Mercer.
Davison, Amanda	Roxburg, Warren.
Dewing, Ruth A.,	Warrenham, Bradford, Pa.
Dey, Emma C.,	Princeton, Mercer.
Dobbins, Anna L.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Drake, Hattie F.,	Hope, Warren.
Duncan, Addie,	Englishtown, Monmouth.

Name.	Residence.
Duncan, Bell,	Englishtown, Monmouth.
Edwards, Amanda V.,	Prospect Plains.
Eldridge, Deborah I.,	Cape May Court House, Cape May.
Emley, Nettie D.,	Rancocas, Burlington.
Endicott, Ray,	Tuckahoe, Atlantic.
England, Emily T.,	Woodbury, Gloucester.
Engle, Martha H.,	Lumberton, Burlington.
Everitt, Sarah	New Hampton, Hunterdon.
Exton, Elizabeth,	Trenton, Mercer.
Fell, Mary W.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Ferguson, Mary G.,	Princeton, Mercer.
Force, Ella,	Drakesville, Morris.
Gallagher, Ellen,	Lambertville, Hunterdon.
Gano, Mary C.,	Milford, Hunterdon.
Garwood, Lydia G.,	Delanco, Burlington.
Gaston, Sarah,	Trenton, Mercer.
Gearhart, Isidore C.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Gearhart, Laura R.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Gibson, Mary J.,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Giles, Mary E.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Gooden, Keturah,	Mullica Hill, Gloucester.
Goff, Hattie,	East Creek, Cape May.
Gustin, Anna J.,	Newton, Sussex.
Hale, Emma,	Palmyra, Burlington.
Hammond, Rebecca,	Manalapan, Monmouth.
Hance, Susan,	Point Pleasant.
Haskins, Abbe E.,	Manalapan, Monmouth.
Hattersley, Jennie,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Hawk, Isabella W.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Hayward, Nettie,	Six Mile Run, Middlesex.
Hayes, Elizabeth,	Trenton, Mercer.
Herbert, Mrs. Theresa J.,	Point Pleasant, Atlantic.
Heyer, Sarah,	Colt's Neck, Monmouth.
Holmes, Sarah B.,	Bridgeton, Cumberland.
Horner, Eliza M.,	Roadstown, Cumberland.
Hough, Kate,	Trenton, Mercer.
Howell, Anna E.,	Lumberton, Burlington.
Hughes, Jennie,	Cold Spring, Cape May.
Hughes, Lizzie,	Bridgeborough, Burlington.
Hutchinson, Mary W.,	Beverly, Burlington.
Hutchinson, Virginia,	Trenton, Mercer.
Johnson, Martha, E.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Johnson, Mary E.,	Vincetown, Burlington.
Jones, Gulielma, M. P.,	Vincetown, Burlington.
Jones, Kate,	Trenton, Mercer.
Kemble, Rettie R.,	Bridgeborough, Burlington.
Kerr, Clara P.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Killey, Hannah,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Kirby, Ida,	Trenton, Mercer.

Name.	Residence.
Kirkbridge, Ellen S.,	Bristol, Pennsylvania.
Knaufft, Henrietta T.,	Summit, Union.
La Rue, Marie Antoinette,	Yardleyville, Pennsylvania.
Lamb, Rachel E.,	Baltimore, Maryland.
Leaming, Hannah T.,	Townsend's Inlet, Atlantic.
Lewis, Alice A.,	Baskingridge, Somerset.
Lewis, Josie M.,	Phillipsburg, Warren.
Lewis, Sarah,	Allamuchy, Warren.
Lockard, Emma,	Princeton, Mercer.
Loder, Kate S.,	Belvidere, Warren.
Long, Susie A.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Lowe, Georgiana,	Titusville, Mercer.
Manning, Elizabeth,	New Brunswick, Middlesex.
Manning, Kate,	Trenton, Mercer.
Marsh, Sarah M.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Martin, Mary L.,	Somerville, Somerset.
McCullough, Mary,	Port Deposit, Maryland.
McCrellish, Carrie,	Trenton, Mercer.
McIntire, Mary M.,	Long Branch, Monmouth.
Mershon, Anna E.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Mershon, Hannah W.,	Princeton, Mercer.
Mershon, Mary E.,	Penn's Manor, Pa.
Metlar, Sallie A.,	Flemington, Hunterdon.
Meyer, Amelia,	Trenton, Mercer.
Miley, Katie,	Hopewell, Mercer.
Mintle, Ida A.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Mitchell, Mary M.,	Falsington, Pennsylvania.
Moore, Mary E.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Morton, S. Gussie,	Eatontown, Monmouth.
Newcombe, Harriet L.,	Elizabeth, Union.
Offley, Annie E.,	Baltimore, Maryland.
Pennington, Kate,	Trenton, Mercer.
Poland, Sarah E.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Polhemus, Mary K.,	Colt's Neck, Monmouth.
Price, Ida L.,	New York, N. Y.
Price, Mattie E.,	Branchville, Sussex.
Quintin, Maggie,	Trenton, Mercer.
Quintin, Ella,	Trenton, Mercer.
Rainear, Mary E.,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Reid, Harriet E.,	Manalapan, Monmouth.
Reid, Sarah A.,	Englishtown, Monmouth.
Riddle, Mrs. Mary E.,	Bethlehem, Hunterdon.
Ross, Ina N.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Ross, Martha A.,	Metuchin, Middlesex.
Rounsavell, Kate,	Pattenburgh, Hunterdon.
Royer, Mary,	Trenton, Mercer.
Rubert, Etta O.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Rulon, Anna,	Trenton, Mercer.
Runyon, Amelia,	Plainfield, Union.

Name.	Residence.
Runyon, Mary L.,	Plainfield, Union.
Scarborough, Rachel,	Lambertville, Hunterdon.
Scattergood, Anna M.,	Camden, Camden.
Scoby, Jennie C.,	Colt's Neck, Monmouth.
Scudder, M. Lizzie,	Phillipsburg, Warren.
Sexton, Anna B.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Sharp, Mary J.,	Camden, Camden.
Shreve, Mary E.,	Bordentown, Burlington.
Slocum, Jennie,	Long Branch, Monmouth.
Smalley, Emma,	Trenton, Mercer.
Smith, Isabella I.,	Roadstown, Cumberland.
Smith, Sylvia,	Flatbrookville, Sussex.
Stephens, Sallie E.,	Budd's Lake, Morris.
Stiger, Ellen H.,	Scotch Plains, Union.
Stout, E.,	Englishtown, Monmouth.
Strickland, Ella T.,	Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.
Swann, Henrietta,	Hamilton, Mercer.
Swann, Lizzie,	Hamilton, Mercer.
Swayze, Josephine A.,	Hope, Warren.
Tatem, M. Lillie,	Princeton, Mercer.
Terradell, Itriline Marcedes	Trenton, Mercer.
Thatcher, Abbie R.,	Three Bridges, Hunterdon.
Thomas, Mary L.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Thomas, Hannah C.,	Red Bank, Monmouth.
Thompson, Kate.,	Somerville, Somerset.
Tibbetts, Mary A.,	Chambersburg, Mercer.
Todd, Esther A. C.,	Shamong, Burlington.
Tomlin, Marv M.,	Green Creek, Cape May.
Tomlin, Phoebe B.,	Bridgeton, Cumberland.
Tweed, Lizzie S.,	Williamstown, Camden.
Vail, Laura A.,	Plainfield, Union.
Vail, Lucia,	Plainfield, Union.
Valentine, Mary C.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Van Derveer, Villa,	Beverly, Burlington.
Voorhies, Margaret A.,	Frenchtown, Hunterdon.
Wallington, Sarah R.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Walters, Kate,	Trenton, Mercer.
Wandling, Mary C.,	Washington, Warren.
Warner, Mary C.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Wilson, Amanda P.,	Swedesboro, Gloucester.
Williams, Louisa R.,	Coytesville, Bergen.
Wire, Laura V.,	Belvidere, Warren.
Woolston, Henrietta B.,	Mount Holly, Burlington.
Worth, Lydia A.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Wright, Kate,	Pennsgrove, Salem.
Wylie, Annie M.,	Trenton, Mercer.

Name.	Residence.
Wylie, Susanna A.,	Trenton, Mercer.
Young, Ella C.,	Yardleyville, Pennsylvania.
Total of ladies.....	202
Total of gentlemen.....	17
	<hr/> 219

## MODEL SCHOOL.

## BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

Abbott, Samuel,	White Horse Road.
Abbott, Eddie,	White Horse Road.
Abbott, Frank,	White Horse Road.
Ashmore, Joseph,	Lamberton.
Allaire, Frank,	Trenton.
Akers, Daniel,	Greensburgh.
Ayres, Andrew,	Hamilton Township.
Almy, Almer,	Rochester, New York.
Bateman, N. K.,	Trenton.
Bruyere, Harry,	Trenton.
Bruyere, Walter,	Trenton.
Brower, Daniel W.,	Trenton.
Borden, Frank,	Princeton.
Bowne, David C.,	Trenton.
Bruyere, Richard,	Trenton.
Bond, Frank,	Trenton.
Barton, Horatio N.,	Trenton.
Brearly, Joseph,	Trenton.
Brearly, Willie,	Trenton.
Brandt, Frank,	Trenton.
Britton, Ogden,	Trenton.
Burrough, Enoch H.,	Trenton.
Burroughs, James,	Trenton.
Bloof, Herbert,	Trenton.
Britton, John H.,	Trenton.
Bayless, Robert,	Trenton.
Booz, Thomas S.,	Trenton.
Bond, Edward,	Trenton.
Boisnot, Frederick,	Trenton.
Bellis, Josie,	Trenton.
Bowne, Harry,	Trenton.
Browne, Creighton,	Trenton.
Bailey, William,	Trenton.
Blankarn, William H.,	Trenton.
Baker, Louis,	Trenton.
Brickman, William F.,	Philadelphia.
Cooley, William,	Ewing Township.
Clinton, Thomas,	Trenton.

Name.	Residence.
Coleman, Morton R.,	Trenton.
Cadwallader, Harry,	Trenton.
Cooley, Welling,	Ewing Township.
Cook, Charles,	Trenton.
Cook, Frank,	Trenton.
Cook, Harry,	Trenton.
Clarke, Willie,	Trenton.
Clarke, Thomas,	Trenton.
Chambers, Robert,	Hamilton Township.
Carr, Frank,	Greenwood Avenue.
Clark, A. T.,	New Milham.
Cake, ———,	Port Townsend.
Curtis, Charles,	Trenton.
Chattell, George,	Long Branch
Curtis, William F.,	Bordentown.
Carryl, Frank M.,	Franklin.
Carryl, Fred N.,	Franklin.
Dutcher, Alfred,	Trenton.
Dutcher, Andrew,	Trenton.
Dowd, Erastus S.,	Scranton.
Dickson, James P.,	Scranton.
De Barger, Horace,	Trenton.
Downing, George,	Trenton.
Deck, Osborne,	Bethlehem, Pa.
Daymond, Charles,	Trenton.
Decker, Lewis,	Trenton.
Emerson, Charles,	Trenton.
Ely, Willie,	Lambertville.
English, Joseph R.,	Trenton.
Eckels, Alfred,	Trenton.
Foreman, George,	Trenton.
Foreman, Samuel,	Trenton.
Fark, William B.,	Trenton.
Foster, Edward,	Trenton.
Greene, Richard,	Birmingham.
Gagg, Thomas,	Trenton.
Grice, Charles,	Trenton.
Goodwin, Samuel,	Trenton.
Graham, Aug.,	Taylorville.
Greene, James,	Hamilton.
Griffith, Willie,	Trenton.
Gaidner, George,	Trenton.
Geary, George,	Trenton.
Hutchinson, Redman,	Trenton.
Hutchinson, Walter,	Trenton.
Hayes, William,	Trenton.
Harris, William,	Trenton.
Hood, James,	Trenton.
Hewitt, William,	Hamilton.

Name.	Residence.
Hart, Joseph E.,	Trenton.
Hancock, William,	Trenton.
Hill, Eddie,	Trenton.
Hill, Harry,	Trenton.
Hewitt, Robert,	Hamilton.
Hough, Josie,	Trenton.
Hannum, Leve,	Trenton.
Hagerty, Daniel,	Lamberton.
Hetzell, Harry,	Hamilton.
Hawes, William,	Trenton.
Horn, Howard,	New Hope.
Hough, Willie,	Trenton.
Howell, George,	Ewing.
Hulshizer, Freeman,	New Village, N. J.
Hendrick, John,	Trenton.
Hargraves, James,	Trenton.
Hant, Joseph W.,	Trenton.
Joline, John F.,	Trenton.
Joline, Charles V.,	Trenton.
Johns, H. S.,	Trenton.
Jay, John,	Trenton.
Jackson, ———,	Trenton.
Jameson, Francis,	Trenton.
Jahns, John,	Trenton.
Katzenbach, Freddy,	Trenton.
Katzenbach, Peter,	Trenton.
Kerr, Frank,	Trenton.
Kirkpatrick, Jacob,	Trenton.
Kinzy, William,	Easton, Pa.
Kahnweiler, Chas.,	Trenton.
Kahnweiler, Daniel,	Trenton.
Knowles, Howard,	Trenton.
Kramer, Lewis,	Reading, Pa.
Kline, Orion,	Kline's Mills, N. J.
Lindsay, William M.,	Trenton.
Laning, Frank,	Trenton.
Lawless, John,	Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
Lansing, Norbury,	Trenton.
Lenox, Debois W.,	Trenton.
Lansing, Norway,	Trenton.
Lalor, ———,	Hamilton.
Leonard, John,	Trenton.
Maple, Theodore,	Trenton.
May, Otto,	Philadelphia, Pa.
McKee, Louis,	Trenton.
Mellick, Jacob,	Hamilton.
Meyer, Edward,	Trenton.
Meyer, Milton,	Trenton.
McIntyre, Wakeman,	Trenton.



Name.	Residence.
Mellick, Jones,	Hamilton.
Mellick, William,	Hamilton.
Mellick, Charles,	Hamilton.
Middleton, Ezekial,	Trenton.
Manning, Josie,	Trenton.
Muirhead, John,	Ewing.
McGuire, ———	Trenton.
Miller, Benjamin S.,	Titusville.
Macpherson, T. J.,	Trenton.
MacIntosh, A.M.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Morton, C.,	Trenton.
Moore, Royal,	Trenton.
Mathes, Philip,	Trenton.
Marks, Isaac,	Trenton.
Onderdonk, George,	Trenton.
Osborne, John,	Morrisville, Pa.
Otis, Isaac Spencer,	Trenton.
Onderdonk, Charles,	Trenton.
Probasco, John,	Trenton.
Phillips, John S.,	Trenton.
Pittenger, Harry,	Trenton.
Pierson, Willy,	Trenton.
Packer, Howard,	Trenton.
Platt, Frank,	Jacobstown.
Paul, Lewis,	Hoboken.
Phillips, George,	Pleasant Valley.
Perrine, Lewis,	Trenton.
Page, Lewis,	Trenton.
Page, Huntington,	Trenton.
Park, Napoleon B.,	Trenton.
Polk, Charles,	Trenton.
Potts, Bodley,	Trenton.
Quick, Charlie,	Trenton.
Roebbling, Edward,	Trenton.
Robbins, George R.,	Trenton.
Reeder, Benjamin,	Trenton.
Reeder, Augustus,	Trenton.
Raum, John O.,	Trenton.
Reed, Oscar,	Newark.
Rice, William,	Greensburgh.
Reed, S. J.,	Philadelphia.
Reed, L. P.,	Philadelphia.
Robinson, Peter,	Trenton.
Robinson, George,	Trenton.
Rice, Charles,	Trenton.
Scudder, Henry D.,	Greenwood Avenue.
Scott, James A.,	Lamberton.
Scudder, George,	Greenwood Avenue.
Scudder, Eddie,	Greenwood Avenue.

Name.	Residence.
Scudder, Wallace,	Greenwood Avenue.
Stevens, Rozelle,	Lawrenceville.
Smythe, Edward,	Trenton.
Steward, Willie,	Trenton.
Sutphin, Thomas,	Trenton.
Stradling, Elwood L.,	Trenton.
Southard, Waldburg,	Trenton.
Stonaker, Charles,	Ewing.
Sivaim, Cecil,	Trenton.
Swain, Harlie,	Trenton.
Smith, Josie,	Trenton.
Sutphin, John,	Trenton.
Swcim, Daniel,	Trenton.
Stuckert, Morris,	Trenton.
Swan, Charles,	Trenton.
Swem, Albert,	Trenton.
Stuckert, Edwin L.,	Trenton.
Thompson, Edward,	Trenton.
Titus, Harry,	Trenton.
Thoene, Augustus,	Trenton.
Titus, Welling,	Trenton.
Titus, Howard,	Trenton.
Thomas, Frederick,	Trenton.
Tilton, John H. W.,	Trenton.
Trimmer, Joseph R.,	Flemington.
Thropp, Joseph,	Trenton.
Trouth, Harry C.,	Philadelphia.
Van Dyke, Fred U.,	Trenton.
Van Dyke, John,	Trenton.
Van Dyke, Robert,	Trenton.
Veghte, Charles,	Trenton.
Van Cleve, John,	Scudder's Falls.
Vanderveer, Laurence,	Trenton.
Vanhorn, William,	Trenton.
Wooley, John W.,	Taylorsville.
Whitehead, Willie,	Trenton.
Wilnot, Charles,	Greensburgh.
Wilson, Clifford,	Trenton.
Whitten, Charles,	Trenton.
Whitehead, Louis,	Trenton.
Westcott, Grant,	Trenton.
Ward, Winfield,	Trenton.
Walker, Louis,	Trenton.
Wright, ———,	Trenton.
Wallington, Taylor,	Trenton.
Whitler, Charles,	Trenton.
Williams, Albert,	Trenton.
Wilson, Charles,	Trenton.
Walters, Charles,	Trenton.

Name.	Residence.
Wiley, Alfred J.,	Trenton.
Weinburg, Simon,	Trenton.
Williamson, W. G.,	Trenton.
Yates, Robert,	Trenton.
Total of boys	

238.

## YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Alpaugh, Laura,	Flemington.
Allen, Lizzie,	Trenton.
Anistaki, Fannie,	Trenton.
Anway, Jessie,	New York.
Ashmore, Julia,	Trenton.
Ashmore, Annie,	Trenton.
Astbury, Mary,	Trenton.
Aumack, Pauline,	Tom's River.
Aumack, Cordelia,	Tom's River.
Ackerman, Anna H.,	Hackensack.
Alderman, Anna M.,	Woodstown.
Backus, Kittie,	Trenton.
Barickle, Annie,	Trenton.
Ball, Blanche,	Trenton.
Barton, Anna,	Trenton.
Bartlett, Geneveive,	Caldwell.
Bayard, Addie,	Montclair.
Bartine, Jennie,	Trenton.
Beegle, Mary,	Trenton.
Bennet, Anna H.,	Trenton.
Bell, Emma J.,	Trenton.
Biddle, Lizzie S.,	Trenton.
Blackfan, Julia,	Trenton.
Blackburn, Alice,	Trenton.
Blackburn, Katie,	Trenton.
Bloor, Sabina,	Trenton.
Bloor, Emeline,	Trenton.
Blake, Flora,	Trenton.
Boyd, Mary,	Trenton.
Bodine, Annie,	Trenton.
Boggs, Mary F.,	Marlton.
Brower, Mary M.,	Trenton.
Brearley, Lillie B.,	Trenton.
Brearley, Kate C.,	Lawrenceville.
Brown, Maria,	Trenton.
Bruyere, Jennie,	Trenton.
Brusher, Ella,	Trenton.
Briscoe, Bessie,	Newark, Delaware.
Burroughs, Anna C.,	Trenton.
Callis, Emma,	Trenton.
Campbell, Anna,	Trenton.

Name.	Residence.
Carlile, Willamina,	Trenton.
Carman, Julia,	Trenton.
Chambers, Katie,	Trenton.
Chambers, Maggie W.,	Trenton.
Chambers, Sallie,	Trenton.
Chattill, Fannie,	Trenton.
Chumar, Alice,	Trenton.
Christy, Lizzie,	Trenton.
Clark, Jennie,	Trenton.
Clark, Lizzie,	Trenton.
Clark, Mary,	Trenton.
Conover, Emma,	Red Bank.
Conover, Rebecca,	Moorestown.
Conner, Maggie,	Trenton.
Cooley, Alice S.,	Ewing.
Cooley, Hannah L.,	Ewing.
Cook, Anna,	Trenton.
Corson, Carrie,	Trenton.
Cooper, Minnie,	Trenton.
Covert, Hannah M.,	Hamilton Square.
Couse, Hortense,	Newton.
Clauser, Lizzie,	Duttsville.
Coleman, Susan,	Trenton.
Curtis, Hettie,	Trenton.
Davis, Lizzie W.,	Trenton.
Davis, Martie	Trenton.
Dean, Eva,	Trenton.
Dickinson, Elida,	Woodstown,
Disbrow, Annie,	Trenton,
Donohue, Ellen,	Trenton.
Eastwood, Mary.	Trenton.
Ely, Sallie J.,	Trenton.
Embley, Hannah	Trenton.
English, Mary,	Trenton.
English, Carlina	Trenton.
Ferry, Mary,	Trenton.
Farmer, Louisa,	Trenton.
Freeland, Clara,	Strawberry Plains, Tennessee.
Frech, Hettie,	Trenton.
Fleming, Laura,	Lambertville.
Gaston, Lottie,	Trenton.
Goheen, Mary,	Trenton.
Glover, Mary,	Trenton.
Golding, Martha,	Trenton.
Goodnow, Mary,	Greensburgh.
Goodnow, Lizzie.	Greensburgh.
Gould, Susie,	Trenton.
Green, Gussie,	Trenton.
Green, Olive	Trenton.

Name.	Residence.
Graff, Harriet,	Baltimore.
Gilman, Mary A. T.,	Woodstown.
Girardin, Ada,	Duttsville.
Hays, Mary E.,	Trenton.
Hamilton, Mary,	Trenton.
Hamilton, Anna,	Trenton.
Hackett, Emma,	Allowaystown.
Harper, Mary M.,	Fallsington.
Hewitt, Lizzie,	Trenton.
Hewitt, Lulu,	Trenton.
Hiers, Louisa L.,	Trenton.
Hillman, Annie C.	Trenton.
Hough, Rebecca,	Trenton.
Hough, Lydia,	Trenton.
Holcombe, Mary,	New York.
Hoppock, Louisa,	Lambertville.
Howell, Carrie	Ewing,
Hough, Mary D.,	Yardleyville,
Howell, Amelia L.,	Newton.
Hutchinson, Lydia,	Hamilton Square.
Hutchinson, Lillie,	Trenton.
Hughes, Annie,	Trenton.
Huff, M. Lizzie,	Phillipsburg.
Holt, Katie,	Philadelphia.
Jackson, Mary J.,	Trenton.
Jackson, Kate,	Trenton.
James, Lizzie,	Trenton.
Jackson, Fannie	Trenton.
Jahns, Katie,	Trenton.
Johnson, Maggie	Trenton.
Johnston, Lizzie F.,	Trenton.
Johnston, Saidie B.,	Trenton.
Johnston, Mary,	Trenton.
Jeffries, Annabel,	Trenton.
Kahnweiler, Bertha,	Trenton.
Kahnweiler, Hattie,	Trenton.
Kessler, Mary.	Trenton.
Kirkpatrick, Augusta,	Trenton.
Kirkpatrick, Ella,	Flemington.
Kirby, Mary,	Woodstown.
Kirby, Ida,	Trenton.
King, Mattie,	Trenton.
Kelly, Sallie,	Trenton.
Kip, Annie,	Passaic.
Lawrence, Mary,	Trenton.
Laing, Mary E.,	Plainfield.
Lenox, Josephine,	Trenton.
Lenox, Ella,	Trenton.
Lenox, Clara,	Trenton.

Name.	Residence.
Levi, Rosa,	Trenton.
Lear, Agnes,	Trenton.
Lippincott, Clara,	Hope.
Long, Jennie,	Trenton.
Long, Mary,	Trenton.
Long, Susie,	Trenton.
Lenox, Susan,	Trenton.
Macpherson, Ella,	Trenton.
Manwaring, Louisa,	Princeton.
Mapps, Nettie,	Trenton.
Mapps, Emma,	Trenton.
Maple, Annie,	Trenton.
Marple, Carrie,	Marlton.
Mars, Martina,	Trenton.
Mars, Mary,	Trenton.
Marriner, Anna,	Trenton.
Martine, Mary V.,	Trenton.
Martindell, Sallie,	Trenton.
McDowell, Celia,	Lambertville.
McGlathery, Mary,	Morrisville.
McGlathery, Sallie,	Morrisville.
McGlathery, Ellen,	Morrisville.
McCullough, Mary,	Port Deposit, Maryland.
McKee, Emma,	Trenton.
Meeker, Anna,	Elizabeth.
Menagh, Libbie,	Trenton.
Mershon, Helen,	Trenton.
Middleton, Annie,	Trenton.
Moore, Susan P.,	Newton.
Moore, Sallie,	Lambertville.
Moore, Mary E.,	Trenton.
Moore, Mary M.,	Trenton.
Morgan, Ida,	Philadelphia.
Moyer, Lizzie,	Trenton.
McGarvney, Lavinia,	Trenton.
Meyer, Margaret,	Trenton.
Murray, Anna,	Lambertville.
Nesbitt, Kate,	Trenton.
Nelson, Maggie,	Trenton.
Nelson, Allic,	Washington's Crossing.
Nelson, Abbie,	Washington's Crossing.
Newlin, Anna W.,	Trenton.
Oliphant, Ada,	Pemberton.
Owens, Lila,	Trenton.
Phillips, Bella,	Trenton.
Poinsett, Laura,	Trenton.
Pascoe, Eliza,	Brookville.
Page, Mary A.,	Trenton.
Pearson, Mercy,	Trenton.

Name.	Residence.
Petit, Maud,	Newton.
Petit, Florence,	Trenton.
Peters, Grace E.,	Trenton.
Phelps, Alice,	Trenton.
Pittinger, Ellie,	Trenton.
Potter, Anna,	Union.
Quintin, Rosa,	Trenton.
Quintin, Ella,	Trenton.
Quick, Annie,	Trenton.
Quick, Hattie,	Trenton.
Randolph, Alice P.,	Plainfield.
Reed, Nettie H.,	Trenton.
Reeder, Ida N.,	Trenton.
Reynolds, Kate,	Lambertville.
Remington, Jennie,	Upper Falls, Maryland.
Rhodes, Nettie,	Trenton.
Rice, Ella,	Trenton.
Robbins, Linda,	Trenton.
Robertson, Maggie,	Trenton.
Robertson, Anna,	Trenton.
Robinson, Rena,	Trenton.
Robinson, Anna,	Trenton.
Rogers, Abbie,	Trenton.
Roll, Imogene,	Elizabeth.
Ross, Ina N.,	Trenton.
Ross, Rachel,	Trenton.
Ross, Sallie,	Trenton.
Ross, Jennie,	Trenton.
Rose, Annie,	Trenton.
Roulon, Lizzie,	Trenton.
Rogers, Hettie A.,	Edinburgh.
Salter, Gussie,	Trenton.
Scoby, Jennie,	Hamilton Square.
Scott, Emma L.,	Trenton.
Scudder, Mary,	Trenton.
Schwartz, Margaret,	Trenton.
Scarborough, Kate,	New Hope.
Sharp, Emma,	Trenton.
Slack, Sallie,	Trenton.
Slack, Emma H.,	Trenton.
Slack, Lillie,	Trenton.
Smythe, Georgie,	Trenton.
Smalley, Jennie,	Bound Brook.
Smith, Sarah A.,	Hamilton Square.
Smith, Louisa F.,	Trenton.
Smith, Addie,	Trenton.
Smith, Lizzie B.,	Trenton.
Smith, Frances,	Trenton.
Smith, Fannie,	Phillipsburg.

Name.	Residence.
Smith, Florence,	Trenton.
Snyder, Mary,	Trenton.
Southard, Anna,	Trenton.
Stout, Lizzie R.,	Trenton.
Stout, Emma,	Trenton.
Stuart, Mary,	Trenton.
Stevens, Mary,	Trenton.
Stevens, Lottie,	Trenton.
Stevens, Katie,	Trenton.
Staats, Ida,	Raritan.
Stokes, Emma,	Trenton.
Sutphin, Anna,	Trenton.
Swan, Lizzie M. A.,	Trenton.
Swaine, Etta M.,	Trenton.
Secgoine, Lizzie,	Freehold.
Sinclair, Florence,	Trenton.
Taylor, Bessie K.,	Trenton.
Tantum, Josephine,	Trenton.
Thomas, Mary L.,	Clinton.
Titus, Annie,	Trenton.
Titus, Sallie,	Trenton.
Titus, Fannie,	Lambertville.
Titus, Mary,	Trenton.
Thompson, Julia,	Bordentown.
Thœene, Ida,	Trenton.
Todd, Esther,	Shamong.
Tooker, Ella,	Perth Amboy.
Thompson, Mary,	Trenton.
Warford, Harrie,	Trenton.
Walber, Charlotte,	Trenton.
Walker, Susan,	Trenton.
Walker, Sarah J.,	Trenton.
Watkins, Julia E.,	Philadelphia.
Wainwright, Alice,	Trenton.
Wainright, Rebecca,	Trenton.
Wert, Gussie,	Trenton.
West, Gussie,	Trenton.
Weast, Ella,	Trenton.
Wells, Anna C.,	Pemberton.
Weir, Emma,	Trenton.
Wilson, Mary,	Clayton.
Wilds, Cordelia,	Trenton.
Wickoff, Jennie,	Griggstown.
Wickoff, Saidie,	South Branch.
Willis, Sallie,	Trenton.
Wills, Annie V.,	Marlton.
Wills, Mary C.,	Medford.
Woodruff, Mary,	Trenton.
Worth, Lidie,	Trenton.



Name.	Residence.	
Wright, Amanda,	Tullytown	
Williams, Annie,	New York.	
Vancamp, Annie,	Trenton.	
Vanhorn, Cassie,	Trenton.	
Vasant, Viola,	Trenton.	
Vanzant, Ella,	Trenton.	
Vetterlein, Carrie,	Bergen.	
Yates, Annie,	Trenton.	
Yard, Joe O.,	Trenton.	
Yard, Jennie,	Trenton.	
Total of young ladies		204
Total of boys		238
Total in Model School		532

## FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

## BOYS.

Adams, Charles,	Beverly.
Adams, Oscar,	Beverly.
Adams, Rurick,	Beverly.
Adams, William,	Beverly.
Allinson, Samuel,	Burlington.
Ashby, Edward L.,	Burlington.
Atkinson, James,	Beverly.
Austin, Fred,	Beverly.
Baquet, William,	Burlington.
Bell, Samuel,	Beverly.
Bennett, Robert,	Burlington.
Black, Frank,	Beverly.
Black, Joseph,	Beverly.
Black, Lewis,	Beverly.
Black, Victor,	Beverly.
Blow, Charles,	Beverly.
Bray, William,	Beverly.
Brown, Charles,	Beverly.
Bryan, John,	Beverly.
Bryan, Louis,	Beverly.
Buzby, Augustus,	Bridgeboro.
Buzby, Isaac,	Bridgeboro.
Chambers, Frederick,	Beverly.
Collins, Edward,	Beverly.
Collins, Frank,	Beverly.
Collins, Isaac,	Beverly.
Cooper, Simpson,	Philadelphia.

Name.	Residence.
Cross, William,	Beverly.
Davis, John,	Beverly.
Denight, Samuel,	Beverly.
Ellis, J. Whittier,	Beverly.
Fell, Charles,	Beverly.
Fell, Channing,	Beverly.
Fennimore, William,	Beverly.
Gara, Clark,	Beverly.
Gara, Howard,	Beverly.
Gladding, John,	Beverly.
Good, Jonathan,	Beverly.
Grant, Edwin,	Beverly.
Hall, Reynold,	Beverly.
Hall, Robert,	Beverly.
Hains, Reuben,	Beverly.
Hancock, Thomas,	Beverly.
Hansell, Richard,	Bridgeboro.
Harris, George W.,	Beverly.
Harris, Howard,	Beverly.
Harris, William F.,	Beverly.
Heisler, George,	Beverly.
Heisler, James R. B.,	Beverly.
Heisler, Jacob,	Beverly.
Heisler, Mark,	Beverly.
Heisler, William,	Beverly.
Henry, John,	Beverly.
Henry, Joseph H.,	Beverly.
Herr, Albert H.,	Beverly.
Herr, Clarence M.,	Beverly.
Herr, Louis T.,	Beverly.
Hofford, Archie,	Beverly.
Hopper, Frank,	Beverly.
Horton, Davis,	Beverly.
Hovey, Dwight,	Beverly.
Ivins, Ellwood,	Florence.
James, William,	Beverly.
Johnson, Aaron,	Burlington.
Johnson, Albert S.,	Burlington.
Johnson, Joseph,	Burlington.
King, Frank,	Burlington.
Kirkpatrick, Horace,	Burlington.
Lathrop, David N.,	Delanco.
Lathrop, Park,	Delanco.
Lovinger, Label,	Beverly.
Mather, Samuel,	Beverly.
Martin, Harry,	Burlington.
Martin, John,	Beverly.
McElroy, Charles,	Beverly.
McElroy, Clinton,	Beverly.

Name.	Residence.
Maxwell, Henry,	Riverside.
McClellan, Lafayette,	Beverly.
McClellan, Webster,	Beverly.
Monroe, William,	Beverly.
Morgan, Lewis,	Beverly.
Oliver, Henry,	Beverly.
Packer, Edward,	Beverly.
Packer, George H.,	Beverly.
Packer, Willard,	Beverly.
Parker, Henry,	Beverly.
Perkins, Albert,	Beverly.
Perkins, Henry,	Beverly.
Perkins, Lewis,	Beverly.
Perkins, Mitchell,	Beverly.
Perkins, Ross,	Beverly.
Perkins, Walter,	Beverly.
Perkins, Bloomfield,	Beverly.
Perkins, William, 1	Beverly.
Perkins, William, 2	Beverly.
Pierson, Charles,	Bridgeboro.
Randolph, Henry,	Beverly.
Riley, Milton,	Beverly.
Sage, David,	Beverly.
Schnifer, George,	Beverly.
Schrufer, John,	Beverly.
Seckel, George,	Beverly.
Seckel, Gordon,	Beverly.
Seckel, William,	Beverly.
Severns, Joseph,	Burlington.
Sharp, George,	Beverly.
Sheldon, Raymond,	Beverly.
Sheldon, Walter,	Beverly.
Shcdaker, John,	Burlington.
Shivers, Alfred,	Bridgeboro.
Smith, John H.,	Bridgeboro.
Snyder, Russell,	Beverly.
Stevens, William,	Delanco.
Stewart, Edward,	Burlington.
Stockton, Mulford,	Beverly.
Stone, Charles,	Beverly.
Talmage, De Witt,	Philadelphia.
Vandegrift, Henry, I,	Burlington.
Vanderveer, Benjamin,	Beverly.
Vankirk, Barnet,	Beverly.
Vansciver, Edward,	Beverly.
Vansciver, Charles	Beverly.
Vansciver, Charles B.	Beverly.
Vansciver, Jesse	Beverly.
Vansciver, John	Beverly.

Name.	Residence.
Voorhees, Furman	Burlington.
Waller, Frank,	Florence.
Warner, James C.,	Beverly.
Warner, Joseph,	Beverly.
Webb, Edward,	Beverly.
White, Henry,	Beverly.
White, Walter,	Beverly.
Wilkes, Samuel,	Beverly.
Winslow, Henry,	Riverside.
Wilson, William,	Bordentown.
Wood, George,	Beverly.
Woolman, Nathan,	Bridgeboro.
Work, Charles,	Beverly.
Work, Samuel,	Beverly.
Total of boys,	

140.

## GIRLS.

Allan, Helen,	Bordentown.
Allen, Sarah,	Eayrestown.
Austin, Emma,	Beverly.
Bancroft, Lizzie,	Beverly.
Baumgardner, Anna,	Beverly.
Bennett, Kate,	Bordentown.
Bennett, Jane,	Bordentown.
Bishop, Emma,	Beverly.
Black, Mary,	Beverly.
Bloomsburg, Mary,	Bordentown.
Bonfield, Laura,	Beverly.
Bray, Sophia,	Beverly.
Britton, Anna,	Beverly.
Brett, Evalina,	Beverly.
Bryan, Helen,	Beverly.
Buck, Ida,	Beverly.
Buckle, Mary,	Beverly.
Buzby, Mary A.,	Bridgeboro.
Buzby, Mary L.,	Bridgeboro.
Buzby, Charlotte,	Beverly.
Byram, Elizabeth,	Beverly.
Byram, Matilda,	Beverly.
Canning, Edith,	Beverly.
Carr, Gertrude, ●	Mount Holly.
Crammer, Sarah,	Mount Holly.
Clark, Madge,	Beverly.
Cross, Bertha,	Beverly.
Davis, Emma,	Beverly.
Davis, Jane,	Beverly.
Davis, Mary,	Beverly.
Davis, Sarah,	Beverly.

Name.	Residence.
Deacon, Parmelia,	Delanco.
Dennis, Emma,	Riverside.
Douglass, Eleanor,	Beverly.
Douglass, Mary,	Beverly.
Eking, Elizabeth,	Mount Holly.
Ellis, Annette,	Beverly.
Ellis, Eva,	Beverly.
Fell, Alice,	Beverly.
Fell, Emma,	Beverly.
Fielding, Fannie,	Philadelphia.
Fennimore, Adelia,	Beverly.
Ferguson, Mary,	Beverly.
Fowler, Sylvia,	Beverly.
Gridley, Jennie,	Beverly.
Gladding, Rena,	Beverly.
Good, Elizabeth M.,	Beverly.
Good, Mary,	Beverly.
Hains, Emma,	Beverly.
Haller, Sallie,	Beverly.
Heaton, Gertrude,	Burlington.
Henderson, Harriet,	Beverly.
Henry, Myra,	Beverly.
Henry, Laura,	Beverly.
Hillman, Mary A.,	Bridgeboro.
Homer, Elizabeth,	Beverly.
Hopper, Ella,	Beverly.
Hopper, Adelaide,	Beverly.
Hoffman, Bertha,	Riverside.
Hovey, Abigail,	Beverly.
Hovey, Clara,	Beverly.
Hunter, Anna M.,	Riverside.
Imlay, Mary,	Bordentown.
Inman, Mary,	Beverly.
James, Mary S.,	Florence.
Jennings, Susan,	Beverly.
Johnson, Hannah,	Burlington.
Johnson, Mary,	Vincetown.
Kemble, Henrietta,	Bridgeboro.
Kelter, Bertha,	Riverside.
Lathrop, Clara,	Delanco.
Linton, Nellie,	Beverly.
Lowden, Mary S.,	Beverly.
Magens, Blanche,	Beverly.
Mallery, Lilly,	Beverly.
Marter, Mary,	Beverly.
Marter, Susanna,	Beverly.
McElroy, Fannie,	Beverly.
McElroy, Mary,	Beverly.
McClellan, Helen,	Beverly.

Name.	Residence.
Merritt, Pauline,	Beverly.
Miller, Emma,	Beverly.
Morgan, Elizabeth,	Beverly.
Morgan, Emma,	Beverly.
Morgan, Minnie,	Beverly.
Moore, Emma,	Beverly.
Moore, Sarah,	Beverly.
Morrell, Sarah,	Beverly.
Morrell, Mary,	Beverly.
Murdoch, Clara,	Beverly.
Nicum, Mary,	Beverly.
Noakes, Fanny,	Beverly.
Noakes, Florence,	Beverly.
Noakes, Ellen,	Beverly.
Oliver, Lizzie,	Beverly.
Packer, Ella,	Beverly.
Perkins, Anora,	Beverly.
Perkins, Flora J.,	Beverly.
Perkins, Ruth A.,	Beverly.
Perkins, Sarah,	Beverly.
Peart, Bertha,	Beverly.
Perry, Virginia,	Bordentown.
Peters, Cecilia,	Beverly.
Phillips, Joanna,	Mount Holly.
Plummer, Mary,	Mount Holly.
Riley, Ella,	Beverly.
Robinson, Emma,	Burlington.
Scattergood, Louise,	Beverly.
Schrufer, Elizabeth,	Beverly.
Seckel, Kate,	Beverly.
Sharp, Ella,	Beverly.
Sheldon, Minnie,	Beverly.
Speak, Anna,	Beverly.
Stephenson, Matilda,	Beverly.
Stevens, Jane,	Delanco.
Stockton, Fannie,	Beverly.
Stockton, Marietta,	Beverly.
Stokes, Adelaide,	Beverly.
Stokes, Phœbe,	Beverly.
Talmage, Jessie,	Philadelphia.
Thomason, Fannie,	Beverly.
Troxall, Anna,	Beverly.
Van Rossum, Annische,	Beverly.
Vansciver, Emeline,	Beverly.
Vansciver, Minnie,	Beverly.
Vansciver, Rebecca,	Beverly.
Vansciver, Sarah,	Beverly.
Vanderveer, Mary,	Beverly.
Vandercrone, Lina,	Beverly.

Name.	Residence.	
Warner, Julia,	Beverly.	
Westervall, Bessie,	Fairview.	
Williams, Sarah,	Mount Holly.	
Wilmerton, Rebecca,	Bridgeboro.	
Wilmerton, Virginia,	Bridgeboro.	
Wiltbank, Anna,	Beverly.	
Wiltbank, Mary,	Beverly.	
Winslow, Clara,	Riverside.	
Winslow, Lucretia,	Riverside.	
Woolman, Lizzie,	Beverly.	
Work, Emma,	Beverly.	
Wright, Nellie,	Beverly.	
Total of girls,		140
Total of boys,		140
Total in Farnum Preparatory School,		280

## RECAPITULATION.

Normal School,	219
Model School,	532
Farnum Preparatory School,	280
Total,	1031

PUPILS WHO HAVE GRADUATED OR LEFT DURING THE LAST YEAR, WITH  
THEIR ENGAGEMENTS AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL, SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

Allen, Augusta,	
Asay, Sarah E.,	Teaching at New Durham.
Beaty, Isabella,	Teaching at Schooley's Mountain.
Bodine, Lide E.,	Left on account of ill-health.
Brackett, Loantha L.,	Teaching at Caldwell.
Brokaw, Martha L.,	Teaching near New Brunswick.
Brooks, Hannah M.,	Dead.
Brown, Marian G.,	Teaching at Clarksville.
Bunn, Augusta A.,	Teaching near Paterson.
Burt, Hester E.,	
Burt, Ellen E.,	Teaching at Englishtown.
Bushnell, Flora A.,	
Byrnes, Louisa M.,	Teaching at Phillipsburg.
Cawman, Carrie,	
Colson, Caroline,	Teaching at Woodstown.
Cook, Sarah F.,	
Day, Chloe L.,	Teaching at Woodbridge.
Endicott, Ray F.,	Teaching at Centre Grove, near Millville.
England, Emily T.,	Teaching at Metuchin.
Engle, Martha H.,	Teaching at Lumberton.
Exton, Elizabeth,	
Ferguson, Mary G.,	Teaching at Princeton.
Flock, Sylvester G.,	
Force, Ella S.,	Teaching at Berkshire, expects to return.
Force, Mary S.,	
Gallagher, Helen	
Gearheart, Laura R.,	Teaching at Wyckoff's mills.
Giles, Mary E.,	Teaching at Manalapan.
Hammond, Rebecca,	Teaching at Gravel Hill.
Hayward, Henrietta,	Teaching at Six Mile Run.
Harris, Henrietta L.,	
Herbert, Mrs. Theresa J.	Teaching at Point Pleasant.
Heyer, Sarah,	
Holmes, Sarah B.,	
Horner, Eliza M.,	
Hutchinson, Virginia,	Teaching at Chambersburg.
Jones, Gulielma M. P.,	
King, Henrietta S.,	Teaching at Paterson.
Lewis, Alice A.,	
Lockard, Emma,	Teaching at Princeton.
Manning, Kate,	Teaching at Hamilton Square.
McCullough, Mary,	Paid her tuition.
McCrellish, Caroline,	



Mershon, Mary,	Paid her tuition.
Mintle, Ida A.,	
Mitchell, Mary M.,	
Poland, Sarah E.,	Expects to return.
Polheinus, Mary H.,	Teaching at Colt's Neck.
Rainear, Mary E.,	
Randolph, Alfred T.,	Teaching near Bridgeton.
Robbins, James H.,	Teaching at Clarksburg, Monmouth.
Royer, Mary,	
Scarborough, Rachel,	Left on account of ill-health.
Stiger, Ellen H.,	
Swan, Henrietta,	Paid her tuition.
Swayze, Josephine A.,	Paid her tuition.
Tatem, Lillie E.,	Left on account of ill-health.
Tomlin, Mary M.,	Teaching at Millville.
Tomlin, Phœbe B.,	
Vail, Laura A.,	Teaching at Newark.
Van Derveer, Villa,	
Voorhies, Margaret A.,	
Wallington, Sarah R.,	Teaching at Trenton.
West, James H.,	Teaching at Longacoming.
Williams, Louisa R.,	Teaching at Coytesville.
Worth, Lydia A.,	Left on account of ill-health.
Wylie, Annie M.,	
Wylie, Susanna A.,	Teaching at Chambersburg.
Young, Ella C.,	Teaching at Trenton.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL—FIRST TERM—D CLASS.

	PROF. AFGAR.	MISS MCINTOSH.	MISS HAMPTON.	MISS S. EARLE.	MISS R. EARLE.	PROF. HATCH AND PROF. CLARK.
1st Third.	Geography, (Mitchell) Daily.	Arithmetic, (Brooks) Daily.	History U. S., (Willson) Daily. Grammar, (Hart) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fourth Reader) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third.	Geography, (Mitchell) Daily.	Arithmetic, (Brooks) Daily.	History U. S., (Willson) Daily. Grammar, (Hart) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fourth Reader) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
3d Third.	Geography, (Mitchell) Daily.	Arithmetic, (Brooks) Daily.	History U. S., (Willson) Daily. Grammar, (Hart) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fourth Reader) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—SECOND TERM.—C CLASS.

Prof. Arora.	Miss McIntosh.	Miss Hampton.	Miss S. Earle.	Miss R. Earle.	Prof. Hatch and Prof. Clark.
1st Third.	Geography. (Mitchell) Daily.	Arithmetic, (Brooks) Daily.	Constitution U. S., (Hart) Daily. Grammar, (Hart) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Daily. Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third.	Intellectual Arithmetic, (Brooks) Daily.	Botany, (Gray) Daily.	General History, (Willson) Daily. Grammar, (Hart) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Daily. Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
3d Third.	Short Methods in Arithmetic, Daily.	Botany, (Gray) Daily.	General History, (Willson) Daily. Grammar, (Hart) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Daily. Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL—THIRD TERM—B CLASS.

	PROF. APGAR.	MISS MCINTOSH.	MISS HAMPTON.	MISS S. EARLE.	MISS ELY.	MISS R. EARLE.	PROF. HATCH AND PROF. CLARK.
1st Third	Algebra, (Greenleaf) Daily.	Physiology, (Hooker) Daily.	Rhetoric, (Quackenbos) Daily.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	English Literature, (Cleveland) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third	Algebra, (Greenleaf) Daily.	Physiology, (Hooker) Daily.	Rhetoric, (Quackenbos) Daily.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's) Fifth Reader) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	English Literature, (Cleveland) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third	Algebra, (Greenleaf) Daily.	Natural History (Hooker) Daily.	Rhetoric, (Quackenbos) Daily.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	American Literature, (Cleveland) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL—FOURTH TERM—A CLASS.

	PROF. ARELA.	MISS McINTOSH.	MISS HAMPTON.	MISS S. EARLE.	MISS R. EARLE.	PROF. HATCH AND PROF. CLARK.
1st Third.	Geometry, (Brooks) Daily.	Natural Philosophy, (Silliman) Daily.	Mental Philosophy, (Winslow) Daily.	Elocution, (Hart's Class Book of Poetry) Daily. American Lit., (Cleveland) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third.	Geometry, (Brooks) Daily.	Natural Philosophy, (Silliman) Daily.	Mental Philosophy, (Winslow) Daily.	Elocution, (Hart's Class Book of Poetry) Daily. Lit. Nineteenth Cen- tury, (Cleveland) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
3d Third.	Theory and Practice of Teaching, (Page) Daily.	Chemistry, (Youmans) Daily.	Mental Philosophy, (Winslow) Daily.	Elocution, (Hart's Class Book of Poetry) Daily. Lit. of Nineteenth Century, (Cleveland) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL—THIRD TERM—B CLASS.

	PROF. APEAR.	MISS MOLETOSE.	MISS HAMPTON.	MISS S. EARLE.	MISS ELY.	MISS R. EARLE.	PROF. HATCH AND PROF. CLARK.
1st Third	Algebra, (Greenleaf) Daily.	Physiology, (Hooker) Daily.	Rhetoric, (Quackenbos) Daily.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Four times a week. — Composition, Once a week.	English Literature, (Cleveland) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. — Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third	Algebra, (Greenleaf) Daily.	Physiology, (Hooker) Daily.	Rhetoric, (Quackenbos) Daily.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Four times a week. — Composition, Once a week.	English Literature, (Cleveland) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. — Vocal Music, Two times a week.
3d Third	Algebra, (Greenleaf) Daily.	Natural History (Hooker) Daily.	Rhetoric, (Quackenbos) Daily.	Elocution, (Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader) Four times a week. — Composition, Once a week.	American Literature, (Cleveland) Daily.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Pennmanship, Three times a week. — Vocal Music, Two times a week.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL—FOURTH TERM—A CLASS.

	PROF. ARGAR.	MISS MCINTOSH.	MISS HAMPTON.	MISS S. EARLE.	MISS R. EARLE.	PROF. HATCH AND PROF. CLARK.
1st Third.	Geometry, (Brooks) Daily.	Natural Philosophy, (Silliman) Daily.	Mental Philosophy, (Winslow) Daily.	Elocution, (Hart's Class Book of Poetry) Daily. American Lit., (Cleveland) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
2d Third.	Geometry, (Brooks) Daily.	Natural Philosophy, (Silliman) Daily.	Mental Philosophy, (Winslow) Daily.	Elocution, (Hart's Class Book of Poetry) Daily. Lit. Nineteenth Cen- tury, (Cleveland) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.
3d Third.	Theory and Practice of Teaching, (Page) Daily.	Chemistry, (Younans) Daily.	Mental Philosophy, (Winslow) Daily.	Elocution, (Hart's Class Book of Poetry) Daily. Lit. of Nineteenth Century, (Cleveland) Four times a week. Composition, Once a week.	Drawing, Twice a week.	Penmanship, Three times a week. Vocal Music, Two times a week.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN THE MODEL SCHOOL.

### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### CLASS D.

Learning the Alphabet, Reading and Spelling,	}	Willson's Primer (finished.)
Learning to count,		
Adding and Subtracting from 1 to 10,	}	Numerical Frame, Slate and Blackboard.
Multiplying by 2's, 5's and 10's,		
Exercise with elementary maps,	}	Slate and Blackboard.
Drawing elementary forms,		
Printing Letters and Figures,		
Exercises on Objects.		
Singing—Oral exercises daily.		

#### CLASS C.

Reading and Spelling—Willson's First Reader (begun).	}	
Arithmetic—Greenleaf's New Primary (begun).		
Drawing and Printing, as in the D Class,	}	Slate and Blackboard.
Exercises on Objects.		
Singing—Oral exercises daily.		

#### CLASS B.

Reading—Willson's First Reader (finished).	}	
Spelling—Willson's Primary Speller (begun).		
Arithmetic—Greenleaf's New Primary (finished).	}	
Drawing and Printing, as in C and D Classes,		
Exercises on Objects.		Slate and Blackboard.
Singing—Oral exercises daily.		

#### CLASS A.

Reading—Willson's Second Reader (finished).  
Spelling—Willson's Primary Speller (finished).  
Arithmetic (through Division), Greenleaf's New Elementary.  
Geography—Mitchell's First Lessons (finished).  
Writing—Slate and Blackboard.  
Singing—Oral exercises daily.



**CLASS D.**

### CLASS C.

### CLASS B.

### CLASS A.

Digitized by Google

## SENIOR CLASSES.

Arithmetic—Greenleaf's National.

Algebra, } Greenleaf's Elementary.  
} Greenleaf's Higher.

Geometry—Greenleaf's.

Trigonometry and Surveying—Greenleaf's.

History—Wilson's Outlines.

Physical Geography—Warren.

Drawing—Copying Patterns and Solid Objects.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis.

Rhetoric—Quackenbos.

Literature—Cleveland's Compendium.

Elocution—Murdoch and Russell's Vocal Culture.

Exercises in Etymology.

Weekly exercises in Declamation and Composition.

Mental Philosophy—Winslow.

Natural Philosophy—Wells.

Chemistry—Youmans.

Geology—Tenney.

Vocal Music—Song Garden, No. 2.

French Course, } Fasquelle's French Course.  
} Telemacque.

CLASSICAL COURSE—Bingham's Latin Grammar.

Cæsar—4 Books.

Virgil—6 Books.

Cicero—6 Orations.

Sallust, Jugurtha.

Horace, Odes.

Crosby's Greek Grammar.

Crosby's First Lessons.

Xenophon's Anabasis.

Herodotus, First Book.

Mitchell's Ancient Geography.

COMMERCIAL COURSE—Spencerian Penmanship.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Book-keeping, Bryant & Stratton.

## YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## CLASS D.

Reading—Hillard's Third Reader.

Spelling—Worcester's Elementary Speller.

Arithmetic—Brooks's Primary. Elementary begun.

Geography—Mitchell's Primary.

Writing—Copy Book (Spencerian) No. 4.  
Vocal Music—Mason's Song-Garden, 2d book.  
Drawing—Peale's Graphics.

CLASS C<sup>2</sup>.

Reading—Hillard's Third Reader.  
Spelling—Worcester's Speller.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Elementary and Primary.  
Geography—Mitchell's Primary.  
Drawing—Peale's Graphics.  
Writing—Copy Book No. 5.  
Vocal Music—Song Garden.  
Natural Science—Hooker.

CLASS C<sup>1</sup>.

Reading—National Third Reader (Parker & Watson.)  
Spelling—Worcester's Speller.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Elementary and Primary.  
Geography—Mitchell's Intermediate.  
Grammar—Hart's Introduction.  
Natural Science—Hooker.  
Drawing—Graphics.  
Writing—Copy Book No. 5.  
Vocal Music—Song Garden, No. 2, (Mason's.)

CLASS B<sup>3</sup>.

Reading—Hillard's Fourth Reader.  
Spelling—Worcester's Speller.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Elementary and Primary.  
Geography—Mitchell's Intermediate.  
Grammar—Hart's Introduction.  
History—Berard's United States.  
Drawing—Graphics and Plates.  
Writing—Copy Books (Spencerian).  
Vocal Music—Song Garden.

CLASS B<sup>2</sup>.

Reading—National Third Reader (Parker & Watson).  
Spelling—Worcester's Dictionary.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Normal.  
Geography—Mitchell's Intermediate.  
Grammar—Hart's Introduction.  
History—Goodrich's Universal.  
Writing—Copy Books.  
Drawing—Graphics and Models.  
Vocal Music—Song Garden.

CLASS B<sup>1</sup>.

Reading—Hillard's Fifth Reader.  
Spelling—Dictionary.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Normal.  
Geography—Mitchell's Intermediate.  
Grammar—Hart's.  
History—Berard's United States.  
Writing—Copy Books.  
Drawing—Patterns.  
Music—Song Garden.

CLASS A<sup>2</sup>.

Reading—Hillard's Fifth Reader.  
Spelling—Dictionary.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Normal.  
Geography—Mitchell's Higher.  
Grammar—Hart's.  
History—Berard's England.  
Philosophy—Hooker's.  
Drawing—Models.  
Writing—Copy Books.  
Music—Song Garden.

CLASS A<sup>1</sup>.

Reading—Howe's Young Ladies' Reader.  
Spelling—Dictionary.  
Arithmetic—Brooks's Normal.  
Geography—Warren's Physical.  
Grammar—Hart's.  
History—Berard's England.  
Philosophy—Hooker's.  
Drawing—Models.  
Writing—Copy Books.  
Singing—Song Garden.

CLASS SENIOR<sup>2</sup>.

Reading—Hillard's Sixth Reader.  
Spelling—Miscellaneous.  
Rhetoric—Quackenbos's.  
Chemistry—Hooker's.  
Algebra—Greenleaf's.  
History—Pinnock's France.  
French—Fasquelle's French Course.  
Latin—Virgil, and Bingham's Grammar.

**Drawing**—Copying Patterns.  
**Writing**—Books and Models.  
**Music**—Song Garden.

**CLASS SENIOR<sup>1</sup>.**

**Reading**—Hillard's Sixth Reader.  
**Spelling**—Miscellaneous.  
**Parsing**—Paradise Lost.  
**Literature**—Cleveland's Compendium.  
**Chemistry**—Hooker's.  
**History**—Pinnock's France.  
**Algebra**—Greenleaf's.  
**Geometry**—Greenleaf's.  
**French**—Fasquelle's Course.  
**Latin**—Virgil, Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar.  
**Writing**—Copy Books and Models.  
**Drawing**—Patterns.  
**Music**—Song Garden.

**FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

The course of study in this school is substantially the same as that in the Model School. See circular at the end.



# AWARDS OF MERIT.

TWENTY-FOURTH TERM, ENDING JUNE 28, 1867.

## I.—NORMAL SCHOOL.

### DIPLOMAS.

Name.	Residence.
James H. West,	Longacoming, Camden.
Sarah L. Roberts,	White Horse, Mercer.
Fannie H. Hutchings,	Princeton, Mercer.
Mary Choyce,	Copper Hill, Hunterdon.
Annie M. Harker,	Quakertown, Hunterdon.
Isabella D. W. Mott,	New Brunswick, Middlesex.

Total of Diplomas, 6.

### GRADUATES.

#### A CLASS.—*Distinguished.*

Name.	Residence.	Average.
1. Martha H. Engle,	Lumberton, Burlington,	98.1
2. Mary H. Polhemus,	Colt's Neck, Monmouth,	96.2
3. Sallie B. Holmes,	Bridgeton, Cumberland,	93.9
4. Louisa R. Williams,	Coytesville, Bergen,	91.7
5. Mary G. Ferguson,	Princeton, Mercer,	91.2
6. A. Augusta Bunn,	Baskinridge, Somerset,	91.2

#### *Meritorious.*

7. Kate Manning,	Trenton, Mercer,	89.1
8. Jennie Hutchinson,	Trenton, Mercer,	85.3
9. Margaret A. Voorhies,	Frenchtown, Hunterdon,	84.2
10. Laura R. Gearhart,	Trenton, Mercer,	83.9
11. Marian G. Brown,	Princeton, Mercer,	82.4

Name.	Residence.	Average.
12. Anna M. Wylie,	Trenton, Mercer,	82.0
13. Alice A. Lewis,	Baskinridge, Somerset,	80.0
14. Mary M. Mitchell,	Falsington, Bucks.	
15. Helen Gallagher,	Lambertville, Hunterdon.	
16. Ella C. Young,	Trenton, Mercer.	

Total of Graduates,

16.

HONORARY ESSAY—Martha H. Engle; SALUTATORY—Mary H. Polhemus; VALEDICTORY—Sallie B. Holmes.

## OTHER CLASSES.

B CLASS.—*Distinguished.*

1. Eva Couse,	Newton, Sussex,	97.2
2. Sarah Gaston,	Trenton, Mercer,	97.2
3. Emma C. Dey,	Princeton, Mercer,	96.4
4. Helen F. Davis,	Trenton, Mercer,	93.7
5. Rachel E. Lamb,	Baltimore,	93.1
6. Anna E. Howell,	Lumberton, Burlington.	91.1
7. Laura M. Wire,	Warrenville, Warren,	90.2

*Meritorious.*

8. Kate S. Loder,	Belvidere, Warren,	87.9
9. Atlantic G. Baillie,	Mount Holly, Burlington,	86.4
10. Etta C. Rubert,	Trenton, Mercer,	85.9
11. Anna E. Mershon,	Trenton, Mercer,	85.1
12. Mary W. Fell,	Trenton, Mercer,	83.0
13. Mary A. Angle,	Hainesburg, Warren,	82.5
14. Anna M. Scattergood,	Camden,	80.7
15. Lydia A. Bottoms,	Trenton, Mercer,	80.2

C CLASS.—*Distinguished.*

1. Henrietta F. Knaufft,	Summit, Union,	94.9
2. Huldah Bouton,	Plainfield, Union,	94.4
3. Hannah W. Mershon,	Princeton, Mercer,	94.3
4. Jacob W. Van Arsdale,	Peapack, Somerset,	92.6
5. Emeline Apgar,	Peapack, Somerset,	91.8
6. Kate Wright,	Salem,	90.9
7. Ellen S. Kirkbride,	Bristol, Pennsylvania,	90.4

*Meritorious.*

8. Harriett L. Newcomb,	Elizabeth, Union,	89.2
9. William C. Sandy,	Trenton, Mercer,	88.2



Name.	Residence.	Average.
10. T. Martin White,	Trenton, Mercer,	87.0
11. Abbie E. Haskins,	Manalapan, Monmouth,	84.8
12. Priscilla Davis,	Shiloh, Cumberland,	84.7
13. Lydia G. Garwood,	Bridgeboro', Burlington,	83.8
14. Symmas Hutchinson,	Trenton, Mercer,	83.8
15. Isadore C. Gearhart,	Trenton, Mercer,	82.5
16. Emma Lockard,	Princeton, Mercer,	81.0
17. Henrietta Swan,	Trenton, Mercer,	80.6

D CLASS—*Distinguished.*

1. Esther A. C. Todd,	Shamong, Burlington,	98.0
2. Annie E. Offley,	Baltimore,	96.0
3. Anna Gustin,	Newton, Sussex,	95.2
4. Anna E. Carey,	Flanders, Morris,	95.0
5. Henrietta R. Kemble,	Bridgeboro', Burlington,	94.7
6. Sallie J. Crammer,	Mt. Holly, Burlington,	91.9
7. Mary M. McIntire,	Long Branch, Monmouth,	91.7

*Meritorious.*

8. Sarah A. Callis,	Ewing, Mercer,	89.6
9. Mary Jane Sharp,	Camden, Camden,	89.0
10. Alice Daymond,	Trenton, Mercer,	88.0
11. Elizabeth Manning,	New Brunswick, Middlesex,	86.3
12. Ida L. Price,	New York, New York,	85.2
13. Amanda P. Wilson,	Swedesboro, Gloucester,	88.7
14. Mary C. Valentine,	Trenton, Mercer,	87.9
15. Eleanora Force,	Drakesville, Morris,	86.1
16. Ella E. Buzby,	Bordentown, Burlington,	82.1
17. Mary L. Martin,	Somerville, Somerset,	81.7
18. Mary C. Warner,	Trenton, Mercer,	80.5
19. Sallie A. Metlar,	Flemington, Hunterdon,	80.1
20. Kate Pennington,	Trenton, Mercer,	80.0
21. Caroline Cawman,	Bridgeton, Cumberland,	80.0

## II.—MODEL SCHOOL.

## BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR CLASS. Edmund Scudder, John Joline and Leve Hannum, admitted to the Sophomore class at Princeton.

	Name.	Average.
<i>Distinguished</i> —	William P. Hayes,	97
	Harry P. Bruyere,	93
	James A. Scott,	93
	Walter R. Bruyere,	92
	Alfred C. Dutcher,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Frank C. Borden,	88
	Rollin A. Cake,	87
	Erastus L. Dowd,	85
	Henry D. Scudder,	84
	Oscar Read,	81
	Morton R. Coleman,	80
	Waldberg Southard,	80

## A CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —	William Mercer Lindsay,	97
	Robert Bayles,	96
	William B. Fark,	93
	Henry A. McIntire,	91
	James Hood,	90
	Frank H. Bond,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —	J. R. Trimmer,	87
	Edward Roebling,	83
	Welling Cooley,	81
	W. C. Ely,	81
	William Hewitt,	81
	H. C. Cadwallader,	80

## B' CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —	Horatio N. Barton,	96
	Joseph G. Brearley,	95
	Milton Meyer,	95
	Willie G. Brearley,	94
	James M. Green,	93
	Frank D. Cook,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —	W. Hancock,	89
	T. Sutphin,	89
	Robert Van Dyke,	86
	Edward Hill,	85
	Jones Mellick,	80

B<sup>3</sup> CLASS.

Name.	Average.
<i>Meritorious</i> —Thomas Gagg,	85

## C CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —George F. Platt,	99
Wakeman H. McIntire,	98
Frank R. Brandt,	94
W. Ogden Britton,	90
Henry Hetzel,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —Clifford Wilson,	88
Daniel Haggerty,	83
Charles Wilmot,	83

## D CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Henry De Barger,	92
<i>Meritorious</i> —John Raum,	89
Laurence Vanderveer,	87
Willie Clark,	85
Andrew Dutcher,	84
William Mellick,	81

## YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Lizzie Hewitt, Term average,	95
Maggie Johnson,	94
Lottie Walker,	93
Bella Phillips,	92

SENIOR<sup>2</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Julia Ashmore,	98
Lizzie Johnston,	96
Mary A. Beegle,	96
Ina Ross,	95
Mary Brower,	93
Pauline Aumack,	93
Alexona Nelson,	91
<i>Meritorious</i> —Mary M. Moore,	85

## A CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Mary E. Moore,	99
Ella McPherson,	95

Name.	Average.
Ida Kirby,	93
Rebecca Hough,	92
<i>Meritorious</i> —Gussie Green,	89
Lizzie Christy,	89
Alice Chumar,	88
Carrie Warford,	88
Mary Stuart,	88
Annie Titus,	86
Sarah Smith,	80

B<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Imogene Roll,	95
Lydia Hutchinson,	93
<i>Meritorious</i> —Lizzie Swan,	86
Abbie Rogers,	83

B<sup>2</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Sallie Kelly,	95
<i>Meritorious</i> —Abbie Nelson,	88
Annie Yates,	87
Emma Mapps,	87
Mary Goheen,	86
Viola Vansant,	83
Julia Carman,	83
Emma Sharp,	81

B<sup>3</sup> CLASS.

<i>Meritorious</i> —Annie Bodine,	88
Cornelia Aumack,	88
Mary Boyd,	86
Emma Stout,	86
Annie Hillman,	85
Amanda Wright,	84

C<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Laura Poinsett,	97
Lida Hough,	95
Sallie Ross,	95
Lizzie Biddle,	94
Jennie Ross,	91
Anna Robertson,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —Mary Stevens,	89
Augusta West,	88
Emma Slack,	87
Carrie Vanhorn,	83
Anna Hamilton,	82

C<sup>3</sup> CLASS.

Name.	Average.
<i>Distinguished</i> —Nettie Mapps,	93
Saidee Johnson,	92
Mattie King,	92
Minnie Cooper,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —Leila Owens,	88
Fannie Smith,	88
Mary Thompson,	86
Frances Smith,	86
Martina Mars,	84
Annie Baricklo,	84
Maggie Chambers,	81

C<sup>3</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Mary Snyder,	97
<i>Meritorious</i> —Jennie Yard,	85
Ellie Vansant,	85
Katie Jaynes,	85
Lizzie Smith,	83

## D CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Julia Watkins,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —Mary Johnston,	89
Lottie Stevens,	82
Maggie Nelson,	81

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Average.
<i>Distinguished</i> —Louis Whitehead,	98
Mary Woodruff,	98
Charles Quick,	95
Mary Scudder,	97
Addie Smith,	97
Mary Titus,	95
Josie Manning,	94
Jacob Kirkpatrick,	94
Mary Pearson,	94
John Britton,	93
Gussie Salter,	93
Howard Titus,	93
Anna Cook,	92
Louis Perrine,	92
Frank Abbott,	91
Grant Westcott,	91

	Names.	Average.
	Howard Packer,	90
	Josie Smith,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Spencer Otis,	89
	Mary Astbury,	89
	Willie Griffiths,	89
	Edmund Morton,	89
	Anna Sutphin,	89
	Robbie Hewitt,	88
	Rosa Quintin,	88
	Kittie Blackburn,	86
	Harlan Swain,	86
	Sallie Chambers,	84
	Josie Hough,	83

## III.—FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

(APRIL 12, 1867.)

<i>Distinguished</i> —	Sarah Van Sciver,	95.0
	Addie Stokes,	95.0
	Mary Davis,	93.5
	Celie Peters,	93.0
	Sarah Morrell,	93.0
	Hannah Johnson,	92.8
	Rena Gladding,	92.2
	Nellie Noakes,	92.1
	Fred Austin,	91.0
	Mary James,	91.0
	Jane Davis,	90.7
	Hannah Johnson,	90.4
	Julia Warner,	90.0
	Aaron Johnson,	90.0
	Clara Hovey,	90.0
	Lizzie Ekins,	90.0
	Emma Davis,	90.0
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Mary L. Buzby,	88.6
	Emma Austin,	88.4
	Mary A. Buzby,	87.7
	Kate Seckel,	87.5
	Sarah Davis,	87.0
	Ettie Stockton,	86.5
	Mary Bloomsburg,	85.5
	Isaac Collins,	84.0
	Augustus Buzby,	84.0
	Eva Ellis,	84.0
	Mary Marter,	84.0
	Henry White,	83.9
	Alfred Perkins,	83.5

## REPORT OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

625

Name.	Average.
George Seckel,	80.3
James Heisler,	82.0
Reuben Haines,	81.3
Albert Johnson,	83.0
Clara Lathrop,	80.2
Jennie Stevens,	80.0

**TWENTY-FIFTH TERM, ENDING JANUARY 31st, 1868.**

**I.—NORMAL SCHOOL.**

**DIPLOMAS.**

Name.	Residence.
Beulah A. Oliphant,	Clinton, Hunterdon.
Emma M. Bodine,	Trenton, Mercer.
Margaret L. Whitlock,	Rocky Hill, Somerset.
Georgiana Woolman,	Woodstown, Salem.
Loantha L. Brackett,	Near Newark, Essex.
Martha H. Engle,	Lumberton, Burlington.
Chloe L. Day,	Woodbridge, Middlesex.
Caroline Colson,	Woodstown, Salem.
Mary H. Polhemus,	Colt's Neck, Monmouth.
Elizabeth B. Johnson,	Trenton, Mercer.
Mary E. Giles,	Trenton, Mercer.
Eva Couse,	Newton, Sussex.
Louise M. Byrnes,	Phillipsburg, Warren.
Emily T. England,	Metuchin, Middlesex.
Rachel E. Lamb,	Baltimore, Maryland.
Louisa R. Williams,	Coytesville, Bergen.
Laura R. Gearhart,	Trenton, Mercer.
Hetty S. Woodward,	Mount Holly, Burlington.
Sarah M. Marsh,	Trenton, Mercer.
Sara Johnson,	New Brunswick, Middlesex.
Jennie Hutchinson,	Trenton, Mercer.
Ella C. Young,	Trenton, Mercer.
Kate Manning,	Trenton, Mercer.
Total Diplomas,	23.

**GRADUATES.**

**A CLASS.—*Distinguished.***

1. Eva Couse,	Newton, Sussex,	98.4
2. Emma C. Dey,	Princeton, Mercer,	97.0
3. Sarah Gaston,	Trenton, Mercer,	96.1
4. Helen F. Davis,	Trenton, Mercer,	95.4



Name.	Residence.	Average
5. Etta C. Rubert,	Trenton, Mercer,	93.1
6. Rachel E. Lamb,	Baltimore, Maryland,	92.7
7. Anna E. Howell,	Lumberton, Burlington,	92.3
8. Laura V. Wire,	Warrenville, Warren,	92.3
9. Atlantic G. Baillie,	Mount Holly, Burlington,	91.5
10. Anna M. Scattergood,	Camden, Camden,	90.0

*Meritorious.*

11. Kate S. Lodor,	Belvidere, Warren,	87.2
12. Anna E. Mershon,	Trenton, Mercer,	85.0
13. Mary A. Angle,	Hainesburg, Warren,	84.8
14. Mary W. Fell,	Trenton, Mercer,	84.6
15. Kate Jones,	Trenton, Mercer,	82.7
16. Abby Brooks,	Bridgeton, Cumberland,	81.8
17. Josie M. Lewis,	Phillipsburg, Warren,	80.4
18. Lydia A. Bottoms,	Trenton, Mercer,	76.4
19. Sarah M. Marsh,	Trenton, Mercer,	} without average (teaching in the Model School).
20. Elizabeth B. Johnson,	Trenton, Mercer,	

Total graduates, 20

HONORARY ESSAY—Miss Couse. SALUTATORY—Miss Dey. VALEDICTORY—Miss Davis.

## OTHER CLASSES.

B CLASS.—*Distinguished.*

1. Henrietta F. Knauff,	Summit, Union,	98.5
2. Hannah W. Mershon,	Princeton, Mercer,	97.6
3. Huldah G. Bouton,	Plainfield, Union,	96.3
4. Harriet L. Newcomb,	Elizabeth, Union,	95.3
5. S. Jennie Atwood,	Hamilton, Square, Mercer,	94.7
6. Ellen S. Kirkbride,	Bristol, Pa.,	94.3
7. Abbie E. Haskins,	Manalapan, Monmouth,	93.8
8. Emeline Apgar,	Peapack, Somerset,	93.5
9. Priscilla Davis,	Shiloh, Cumberland,	93.1
10. Jacob W. Van Arsdale,	Peapack, Somerset,	92.4
11. Lydia G. Garwood,	Bridgeboro, Burlington,	91.3
12. Kate Wright,	Salem, Salem,	91.2
13. Symmes B. Hutchinson,	Hamilton, Mercer,	90.5
14. William C. Sandy,	Trenton, Mercer,	90.0

*Meritorious.*

15. Anna J. Gustin,	Newton, Sussex,	89.3
16. Amelia Runyon,	Plainfield, Union,	85.9

Name.	Residence.	Average
17. Isabella W. Hawk,	Trenton, Mercer,	85.8
18. T. Martyn White,	Tenton, Mercer,	84.1
19. Charlotte Atkinson,	Red Bank, Monmouth,	83.4
20. Elizabeth Hays,	Trenton, Mercer,	82.0
21. Gertrude F. Carr,	Mt. Holly, Burlington,	81.7
22. Henrietta B. Woolston,	Mt. Holly, Burlington,	81.7
23. Persilla Cooke,	Ewing, Mercer,	81.6
24. Mary W. Hutchinson,	Beverly, Burlington,	81.3
25. Mary C. Wandling,	Washington, Warren,	80.4
26. Mary L. Runyon,	Plainfield, Union,	80.3

C CLASS.—*Distinguished.*

1. Esther A. Todd,	Shamong, Burlington,	98.2
2. Allen W. Sterner,	Bensonville, Penn'a,	95.8
3. Esther Stout,	Englishtown, Monmouth,	95.7
4. Anna E. Offley,	Baltimore, Maryland,	95.4
5. Henrietta R. Kemble,	Bridgeboro, Burlington,	95.1
6. Harriet A. Cooke,	Englishtown, Monmouth,	94.6
7. Mary C. Valentine,	Trenton, Mercer,	93.9
8. Sarah Everitt,	New Hampton, Hunterdon,	93.2
9. Mary J. Sharp,	Camden,	92.9
10. Sallie J. Crammer,	Mount Holly, Burlington,	92.4
11. Debbie J. Eldridge,	Cape May Court House,	90.7
12. Kate Thompson,	Readington, Hunterdon,	90.2

*Meritorious.*

13. Mary M. McIntyre,	Long Branch, Monmouth,	89.2
14. Amanda Wilson,	Swedesboro, Gloucester,	88.9
15. Mary C. Gano,	Milford, Hunterdon,	88.5
16. Elizabeth S. Tweed,	Williamstown, Camden,	87.4
17. Frank Browne,	Georgetown, Burlington,	86.5
18. Elizabeth Manning,	New Brunswick, Middlesex,	85.9
19. Nellie Cassely,	Columbus, Burlington,	85.1
20. Sarah A. Callis,	Ewing, Mercer,	84.4
21. Mary A. Martin,	Somerville, Somerset,	82.6

D. CLASS.—*Distinguished.*

1. Mary E. Moore,	Trenton, Mercer,	97.8
2. Mary Riddle,	Bethlehem, Hunterdon.	96.1
3. Ida Kirby,	Trenton Mercer,	94.0
4. Sylvia A Smith,	Flatbrookville, Sussex,	93.6
5. Sarah Lewis,	Allamuchy, Warren,	93.3
6. Martha E. Price,	Branchville, Sussex,	92.6
7. Kate Rounsavell,	Pattensburg, Hunterdon,	92.4
8. Mary L. Thomas,	Trenton, Mercer,	92.3
9. Ina N. Ross,	Trenton, Mercer	90.9
10. Ariet Reid,	Manalapan, Monmouth	90.0

*Meritorious.*

Name.	Residence.	Average.
11. Sarah A. Reid,	Manalapan, Monmouth.	89.3
12. Isabella Duncan,	Englishtown, Monmouth,	89.0
13. Mary E. Johnson,	Vincenton, Burlington.	88.7
14. Elizabeth Christie,	Trenton, Mercer,	88.6
15. Ketura Gooden,	Mullica Hill, Gloucester,	87.8
16. Lucia Vail,	Plainfield, Union.	86.3
17. Jennie Slocum,	Long Branch, Monmouth,	86.0
18. Henrietta D. Emley,	Rancocas, Burlington,	85.7
19. James M. Green,	Succasunna, Morris.	85.4
20. M. Elizabeth Scudder,	Phillipsburg, Warren,	84.1
21. S. Augustus Morton,	Eatontown, Monmouth,	83.3
22. Elizabeth Angle,	Belvidere, Warren,	82.4
23. Mary J. Bowen,	Deerfield, Cumberland,	81.1
24. Kate Miley,	Hopewell, Mercer,	80.7
25. Elizabeth Hughs,	Bridgeboro, Burlington,	80.0

## II.—MODEL SCHOOL.

## YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Maggie Johnson,	98
Bella Phillips,	94

SENIOR<sup>2</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Lizzie Johnston,	99
Mary Beegle,	98
Julia Ashmore,	98
Emma Hackett,	95
Anna Potter,	95
Mary Brower,	94
Hattie Graff,	91
Carrie Freeland,	91
<i>Meritorious</i> —Amelia Howell,	88
Maud Pettit,	88
Susie Moore,	88
Alice Coolie,	84

A<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Anna Alderman,	97
Ella McPherson,	96
Saidee Wykoff,	96

Name.	Average.
Gussie Green,	96
Alice Chumar,	95
Mary Stewart,	94
Rebecca Hough	94
Mary Wilson	94
Lida Dickinson,	93
Anna Titus	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —Sallie Titus,	88
Louisa Hiers,	88
Ida Staats,	85
Lillie Brearley,	83
Louisa Manwaring,	80
Anna Meeker,	80

A<sup>2</sup> Class.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Imogene Roll,	98
Emily Callis,	96
Ella Kirkpatrick,	95
Bessie Briscoe,	91
Helen Mershon,	91
<i>Meritorious</i> —Ida Morgan,	86
Laura Alpaugh,	85
Anna Yates,	84
Anna Kip,	83

B<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Mary Boggs,	96
Emma Mapps,	92
Viola Vansant,	92
Julia Carman,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —Kate Reynolds,	88
Abbie Nelson,	88
Carrie Vetterlein,	84
Lizzie Moyer,	82
Louie Hewitt,	82
Genevieve Bartlett,	82
Emma Stout,	82

B<sup>2</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Amanda Wright,	92
Nettie Howell,	92
Ella Weast,	91
Lizzie Clark,	90
Lottie Gaston,	90
Theodosia Wright,	90

	Name.	Average.
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Rachel Rowland,	88
	Jennie Remington,	86
	Addie Bayard,	85
	Annie Maple,	84
	Annie Mariner,	83
	Annie Campbell,	82
	Henrietta Rowland,	81

B<sup>3</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —	Josephine Tantum,	97
	Mary Goodnow,	95
	Laura Poinsett,	95
	Lizzie Biddle,	94
	Lida Hough,	94
	Mary Stevens,	94
	Saidee Johnston,	93
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Sallie Ross,	92
	Emma Slack,	89
	Anna Hamilton,	89
	Mattie King,	88
	Jennie Ross,	88
	Cassie Vanhorn,	83
	Sallie Martindell,	81
	Annie Burroughs,	81

C<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —	Leila Owens,	94
	Emma Smith,	92
	Minnie Cooper,	91
	Francis Smith,	90
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Ellie Pittinger,	89
	Lillie Hutchinson,	88
	Mary Lawrence,	87
	Martina Mars,	86
	Fannie Anistaki,	86
	Jennie Bruyere,	82
	Maggie Chambers,	81
	Mary Thompson,	81
	Emma Stokes,	80

C<sup>2</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —	Mary Snyder,	92
	Jennie Yard,	91
<i>Meritorious</i> —	Mary Mars,	86
	Mary Kessler,	85
	Lizzie Smith,	85
	Lizzie Poinsett,	83

## D CLASS.

	Name.	Average.
<i>Distinguished</i>	Libbie Goodnow,	98
	Annie Hughes,	98
	Florence B. Smith,	96
	Addie Smith,	95
	Mary Scudder,	90
<i>Meritorious</i>	Florence Sinclair,	88
	Maggie Nelson,	85
	Mary Titus,	84
	Emma Dobbins,	81

## YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

## SENIOR CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i>	Robert Bayles,	97
	Wm. P. Hayes,	97
	Wm. Mercer Lindsay,	97
	Wm. Fark,	94
	Frank Borden,	93
	Joseph C. English,	93
	Harry P. Bruyere,	93
	Wm. Blanchard,	93
	Alfred C. Dutcher,	91
	Walter Hutchinson,	91
	Harry McIntire,	91
	James A. Scott,	91
	Joseph Trimmer,	90
<i>Meritorious</i>	Rollin A. Cake,	89
	Jonathan Clayton,	88
	Henry D. Scudder,	88
	Lewis Kræmer,	87
	Walter Bruyere,	87
	Willie C. Ely,	85
	Welling Cooley,	85
	Alfred Wylie,	85
	Rozelle Stevens,	84
	Harry C. Cadwallader,	84
	James Hood,	84
	Joseph Ashmore,	83
	Oscar Read,	82
	John Muirheid,	82
	Wallace Scudder,	82
	Wm. G. Williamson,	82
	George Dougherty,	81
	William Nesbit,	81
	George V. Onderdonk,	80

## A CLASS.

	Name.	Average
<i>Distinguished</i>	Alex. M. McIntosh,	97
	Horatio N. Barton,	95
	Willie R. Whitehead,	93
	Edward Leigh,	92
	Milton Meyer,	91
<i>Meritorious</i>	Joseph G. Brearley,	89
	Willie Brearley,	88
	Eden Cook,	88
	George D. Scudder,	88
	Thomas Sutphin,	85
	Eddie Hill,	83
	Willie Hancock,	82
	Thomas J. Macpherson,	82
	Robert Vandyke,	81

B<sup>1</sup> CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i>	Wakeman McIntire,	99
	Frank Platt,	98
	Wm. L. Slover,	95
	Charles Wilmot,	92
	John Leonard,	91
	Henry Hetzel,	90
<i>Meritorious</i>	Wm. Howell,	89
	Ogden Britton,	87
	John Jay,	88
	Frank Brandt,	88
	J. Hamer,	85
	Willie Pearson,	82
	Wm. Curtis,	81
	Enoch H. Burroughs,	80
	Charles Polk,	80

B<sup>2</sup> CLASS.

<i>Meritorious</i>	Daniel Akers,	80
	Frederick Thomas,	80

## C CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i>	John Raum,	94
	Laurence Vandervere,	92
<i>Meritorious</i>	Wm. Mellick,	84
	Jones Mellick,	82
	Willie Clark,	82
	Horace DeBarger,	81
	Andrew Dutcher,	81

## D CLASS.

Name.	Average.
<i>Distinguished</i> —Louis Whitehead,	99
Wm. Steiger,	92
<i>Meritorious</i> —George Gardner,	89
Willie Griffith,	80

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

## A CLASS.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Louis Decker,	98.5
Mary Woodruff,	97.3
Mercy Pearson,	93.1
<i>Meritorious</i> —Grace Preistly,	89.2
Marian Preistly,	89.2

## B Class.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Joseph Smith,	97.4
Gussie Salter,	95.3
Anna Cook,	95.1
Willing Titus,	95.0
Harlan Swaim,	94.3
Frank Abbott,	93.1
Albert Swem,	92.5
Herbert Bloor,	91.0
Robbie Hewitt,	90.0
<i>Meritorious</i> —Flora Janney,	89.3
Ida Kay,	87.3
Orion Kline,	85.1
Uriel Moore,	80.0

## C Class.

<i>Distinguished</i> —Bordley Potts,	99.1
John Britton,	98.4
Mary Astbury,	97.0
Annie Sutphin,	97.0
Kate Holt,	96.4
Frank Carr,	91.3
James Burroughs,	90.0
<i>Meritorious</i> —Josie Hough,	89.0
Katie Nesbitt,	84.3
Katie Blackburn,	81.1
Rosa Quintin,	81.0



## D Class.

Name.	Average
<i>Distinguished</i> —Charlie Mellick,	92.1
Charlie Swan,	91.3
Charlie Walters,	90.4
Harry Bowne,	90.0
Sallie Chambers,	90.0
<i>Meritorious</i> —Charlie Hewett,	87.4

## III.—FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

(DECEMBER 20, 1867.)

<i>Distinguished</i> —Fannie Stockton,	96.1
Sarah Vansciver,	95.7
Lewis Morgan,	95.6
Mary Davis,	95.2
Willie Wilson,	95.0
Addie Stokes,	94.8
Eddie Collins,	94.6
Fannie Thomason,	94.5
Celie Peters,	94.5
Samuel Bell,	94.4
Fannie Noakes,	94.3
Lizzie Ekings,	94.2
Edward Vansciver,	94.2
Mary Good,	94.1
Sarah Davis,	93.6
Frank Collins,	93.5
Bertha Hoffman,	92.6
Nellie Noakes,	92.5
Howard Wainwright,	91.8
Anna Baumgardner,	90.9
Lucretia Winslow,	90.9
Isaac Collins,	90.8
Willie Packer,	90.7
Mary Bloomsburg,	90.0
Emma Bishop,	90.0
Ettie Stockton,	90.0
Bessie Westervelt,	90.0
Julia Warner,	90.0
Lizzie Bancroft,	90.0
<i>Meritorious</i> —Emma Miller,	88.8
Joseph Severna,	88.7
George Risdon,	88.7
George Adams,	88.7

Name.	Average.
Anna Britton,	88.7
Emma Austin,	88.1
John Vansciver,	88.1
Jane Davis,	88.0
Emma Inman,	87.9
Elwood Garwood,	87.9
Emma Smelker,	87.8
Howard Day,	87.4
Sallie Williams,	87.4
Charles Proxall,	87.4
Mary McElroy,	87.2
Charles Vansciver,	86.9
Lottie Buzby,	86.8
Rena Gladding,	86.7
Thomas Cahill,	86.5
Kate Seckel,	86.4
Lizzie Oliver,	86.4
Park Lathrop,	86.3
Laura Bonfield,	86.0
Charles Work,	86.5
Aaron Johnson,	85.9
Sallie Moore,	85.8
Mary Black,	85.8
Ida Buck,	85.8
Louis Black,	85.7
Evie Brett,	85.7
Libbie Byram,	85.3
Carrie Weiler,	85.2
Hannah Vansciver,	85.2
Addie Hopper,	84.8
Webster McClellan,	84.7
Russell Snyder,	84.6
George Packer,	84.6
Emma Morgan,	84.3
Clark Gara,	84.3
Harry Vandegrift,	84.2
Edward Ashby,	83.7
David Sage,	83.7
Budd Heisler,	83.5
Bertha Cross,	83.4
Florence Noakes,	83.3
Charles Shedaker,	83.2
Henry White,	83.1
Samuel Work,	83.1
Hannah Johnson,	83.0
Mary Wright,	82.9
Fred. Austin,	82.9
Mary Marter,	82.8
Joseph Johnson,	82.1

Name.	Average.
Joseph Warner,	82.7
Samuel Wilkes,	82.7
Eva Ellis,	82.2
Mary Henry,	82.2
Harry Martin,	81.8
Myra Henry,	81.8
Laura Henry,	80.6
Augustus Buzby,	80.6
Samuel Denight,	80.5
Mary James,	80.4
Sallie Morrell,	80.3
Eddie Packer,	80.3
George Wood,	80.3
Neillie Linton,	80.1
Alice Fell,	80.0

## AN ACT TO ESTABLISH NORMAL SCHOOL BOARDING HOUSES.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the trustees of the State Normal School be, and they hereby are, authorized to purchase and take title for, in the name of the State, all those certain lands and buildings in the city of Trenton, used and intended for boarding-houses, bounded on the north by Model avenue, on the west by Clinton street, on the south by land of Charles N. Chevrier, and on the east by land of Samuel T. Forman ; said lands and buildings to be held and used for the purposes of the school, under the charge of said trustees.

2. *And be it enacted*, That said trustees be, and they hereby are, authorized to pay for said lands and buildings with any surplus moneys received from the Model School and the boarding houses, and that until said payment can be made the president of the board of said trustees shall and may execute by his name of office, and the seal of said trustees, a bond or bonds, secured by mortgage or mortgages, executed in like manner upon said lands and buildings, conditioned for the payment of said purchase money, and any and all loans made on account thereof, and the interest thereon, which bond and bonds, mortgage and mortgages, shall be liens upon said lands and buildings, in all respects as if the mortgaged premises were held by individuals and not by the state, and if said loans are secured at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, all such bonds and mortgages upon said lands and buildings, shall be exempt from taxation in the hands of the holders thereof.

3. *And be it enacted*, That said trustees shall and may from time to time, as the same shall be needed, build and make additions and improvements to said buildings, furnish the same, and pay and secure the cost thereof, as is provided in the last preceding section.

4. *And be it enacted*, That said trustees be, and they hereby are, authorized to erect and furnish upon any land belonging to the State, attached to said schools, on the westerly side of Clinton street, a suitable building for boarding young men and boys attending said schools, the cost of which shall be paid and secured by bond or bonds and mortgage or mortgages on the said land in the same manner as is provided in the second section of this act.

5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1867.

# CIRCULAR OF THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

---

## 1.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants must be at least sixteen years of age, and of unquestionable moral character.

2. They must be in sound bodily health, and able to sustain a good examination in spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography and grammar.

3. They must declare their intention to teach in the Public Schools of this State for at least two years.

### RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

By the terms of the act establishing the State Normal School, "each county is entitled to fill three times as many seats in the school as it has representatives in the Legislature." In case any county is not fully represented, additional candidates may be admitted from other counties, on sustaining the requisite examination.

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

The candidates, on their admission, are required to sign the following Declaration and Agreement:—"The undersigned, having been admitted as pupils in the New Jersey State Normal School, hereby declare that it is their intention to engage in the employment of teachers in the common schools of this State, for at least two years, and that their object in resorting to this school is the better to qualify themselves for that responsible duty. The undersigned also hereby agree to report themselves semi-annually, in writing, for the aforesaid period of two years, to the Principal of the State Normal School, in case they enjoy its privileges for one term or more."

### EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates are examined by the Faculty before being admitted to the school. This examination is confined to the topics named above, namely, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography and grammar.

Candidates wishing to be admitted to an advanced class, are likewise examined upon all the studies which have been attended to by the class to which they wish to be admitted. The stated examination for admission takes place on the first day of each Term, and it is very desirable that all who intend to enter should apply at that time.

#### OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

Each Term is divided into three periods, called Thirds. At the end of each Third, there is a written examination of the several classes on all the studies of the Thirds. Public exercises of various kinds occur during the last week of the Term.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

The Course of Study extends through two years. Besides a thorough review of Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, it includes Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Botany, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, History and Constitution of the United States, General History, English and American Literature, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Composition, Elocution, Drawing, Penmanship, Book-keeping, and Vocal Music.

Pupils who wish to spend a longer time upon these studies, are furnished with a special programme, extending the Course to two years and a half, or to three years.

For a more detailed description of the Course, see the Annual Report of the Trustees.

#### GRADUATION.

In order to graduate, a pupil must pass a satisfactory examination on all the Studies of the Course.

#### DIPLOMAS.

In order to obtain the Diploma of the Institution, a pupil, besides graduating must teach not less than six months, and give satisfactory evidence of having succeeded as a teacher. This probation in teaching may be made either before entering school, or after leaving it.

#### STATE LICENSE.

A pupil, on graduating, is entitled to a Temporary License, good for one year, and authorizing him to teach in any part of the State.

A graduate on receiving a Diploma, is entitled to a Third Class State Certificate, good for four years, and authorizing him to teach in any part of the State.

## TUITION.

There is no charge for tuition to those who take the pledge to become teachers in this State. For the use of books, a charge is made of two dollars per Term, payable on the receipt of the books. It is optional with the student, however, to find his own books if he prefer to do so. Persons not taking the pledge are charged twenty-five dollars a term for tuition and books.

## BOARDING.

Male pupils board in such private boarding houses as have received for this purpose the sanction of the Principal.

Female pupils, except those who are residents of Trenton, board in the boarding houses on the premises, with the teachers, and under the immediate care of the authorities of the School. The terms are as follows :

The pupils board at cost. An account is kept of the expenses, and a settlement is made at the end of each Term. The aim is to make these expenses not exceed \$75 a Term, or \$3.50 a week. The rate here named is in full for room rent, fuel, light, washing and board. Though nominally contingent, it has, in fact, not exceeded the sum named, except in one instance, during the past three years and a half. Should it be found, at the end of a Term, that the expenses have not amounted to \$75, whatever is over will be refunded. If the balance is the other way, it will be payable then.

Boarders who remain for any period less than half a term are charged \$3.75 a week.

**PAYMENTS.**—\$37.50 at the beginning of the Term, and before occupying a room, and \$3.750 at the middle of the Term.

Pupils who enter within two weeks of the beginning of the Term are chargeable for the whole amount.

Pupils who enter for a limited period, less than half a Term, pay in advance for the whole period for which they enter.

---

II.—THE MODEL SCHOOL.

The objects of the Model School are :

1. To maintain a school which shall be, in all respects a **MODEL**, both by the thoroughness of its instruction and the excellence of its methods, and whose course of studies shall be suited to the ordinary wants of the community.

2. To afford to the pupils of the Normal School enlarged opportunities for observation and practice in all the grades of instruction, from the Primary to the High School.

To secure these ends, the Trustees have provided buildings universally admitted to be very complete in their arrangements and ap-

pointments of every kind, for the purpose of instruction, and they have obtained experienced educational talent of the highest order that the country affords.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

Besides a thorough drilling in Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and other elementary branches of knowledge, the course embraces the following studies:—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Botany, Physiology, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History of the United States, of England, and of France, General History, Rhetoric, English and American Literature, Mental Philosophy, Elocution, Composition, Drawing, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Vocal Music, French, Latin and Greek.

Boys preparing for business give special attention, during the latter part of the course, to Penmanship, Book-keeping, and other commercial studies. Those fitting for College give their attention chiefly to Latin and Greek. Young ladies in the higher classes omit some of the scientific and commercial studies, and give more attention to History and to studies of a literary character.

For a more detailed description of the course, see the Annual Report of the Trustees.

#### ADMISSION.

Pupils of good moral character are admitted to any class for which they are found qualified, without reference to age or residence.

#### BOARDING.

**YOUNG MEN.**—Young men desirous of attending the Model School, who are not residents of Trenton, may board in such private boarding houses as have received for this purpose the sanction of the Principal.

**YOUNG LADIES.**—The Model School furnishes advantages of a very peculiar and extraordinary character to young ladies, not residents of Trenton, who desire to attend a boarding school.

In the first place, in consequence of the arrangements which the Trustees have been obliged, and have been enabled, to make for the accommodation of the Normal pupils, they are prepared to accommodate a limited number of model pupils at a total cost of only \$225 a year. This sum is in full for board, washing, fuel, lights, superintendence out of school, tuition in all the branches taught in either school, (except Instrumental Music), and the use of books.

In the second place, the large majority of the young ladies boarding at the Hall being Normal pupils, of mature age, and attending for the purpose of qualifying themselves to become teachers of others, the tone of feeling in regard to school studies and duties is just that sort which a judicious parent would desire for his daughter. The frivolousness and the false notions of life which sometimes creep into young ladies' boarding schools, where there is a large collection of pu-



pils, all of immature age and character, are comparatively unknown here. The social influences in the Hall are of the most healthy character. While the young ladies, with their teachers, form among themselves a cheerful and happy community, there is at the same time a general earnestness of purpose in the prosecution of study, and a conscientiousness in regard to duty, which makes it really hard work for a young lady not to study. The moral and religious influences of the place are also highly favorable. The Resident Professor, who, with his wife, has charge of the establishment, is a clergyman, a majority of the boarders are professing Christians, and a truly Christian influence pervades the house.

Thirdly, the Normal School, by the very necessities of its organization as a Seminary for training teachers, is obliged to seek the best and most experienced educational talent that the land affords. Some nineteen or twenty teachers, ladies and gentlemen, are here employed, every one of them selected with reference to some special excellence. It would be difficult indeed to find in any private school such a variety and amount of teaching talent, of the very first order, as has been brought together in the Normal School. The young ladies attending the Model School, share equally with the Normal pupils, the advantages of this superior style of instruction, to say nothing of the free use of the buildings, grounds and apparatus, such as few private schools can afford. It is perfectly safe to say that the opportunities enjoyed by the pupils of the Model School, in consequence of its connection with the State Normal School, could not be furnished by private enterprise at a less expense than \$150 a year to day scholars, and from \$500 to \$600 a year to boarders.

**PAYMENTS:**—\$56.25 at the beginning of the Term, and before occupying a room, and \$56.25 at the middle of the Term.

Pupils who board elsewhere than at the Hall, pay \$15 a quarter for superintendence, books and tuition.

Pupils entering within two weeks of the beginning of the Term are chargeable for the whole amount. Special terms are made for those entering later in the Term than two weeks from the beginning, the rates being slightly higher in proportion than those named above.

#### INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Several highly accomplished teachers of Instrumental Music are connected with the Institution. The charge for this branch, which is extra, is \$15 a quarter of twenty lessons, including the use of Instrument.

## III.—BOTH SCHOOLS.

## TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Fall Term begins on the first Monday in September, and continues until the Friday after the last Thursday in January. The Spring Term begins on the Monday after the last Thursday in January, and continues until the last Friday in June. There is a recess of one week at the Christmas holidays, and one week in April, besides the summer vacation, which includes the months of July and August.

## FURNITURE.

Each boarder is required to bring her own pillow, pillow-cases, bedding, towels and napkins, all of which articles should be distinctly marked. She is expected to bring also, for table use, two knives, two forks, one large spoon, one small spoon, and a napkin ring.

## WASHING.

The washing is limited to twelve pieces a week. Any additional pieces are charged at the rate of six cents each.

## RESTRICTIONS.

The boarders are not allowed to go out at night for any purpose. They are not allowed to go into the town by day, except on Saturday morning from 10 to 12. They are not allowed, during Term time, to visit home, or to go elsewhere from Trenton, except for urgent reasons, and then only with the permission of the Principal. Pupils who board elsewhere, are subject to the same restrictions as those who board at the Hall.

## ARRIVALS.

New pupils, arriving at the Railroad Station, will proceed directly to the "Normal Hall," where the Resident Professor or the Lady Resident will be in readiness to receive them. An agent of the local "baggage express" is usually at the station on the arrival of the trains, and will bring all articles of baggage to the Hall on moderate terms.

## APPLICATIONS.

As the rooms in the Boarding House are usually all occupied, those wishing to enter should make application some time in advance.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters to pupils or teachers will secure a more speedy and safe delivery by having the words "Normal School" added to the address. It is important, also, that the name of the State should be written out in full. The initials N. J. are often mistaken for N. Y., and in consequence of this our letters frequently go to Trenton, New York.

All letters of inquiry concerning the school should be addressed,

JOHN S. HART, *Principal*,  
*State Normal School, Trenton, New Jersey.*

---

 CALENDAR FOR 1868-9.

Winter Commencement,	Thursday, January 30, 1868.
Term ends,	Friday, January 31, "
Spring Term begins	Monday, February 3, "
Quarter ends	Friday, April 10, "
Spring Vacation,	April 11-18, "
Summer Commencement,	Thursday, June 25, "
Term ends	Friday, June 26, "
Fall Term begins	Monday, August, 31, "
Quarter ends	Friday, Novemb'r 6, "
Christmas Vacation,	December 25, 1868—Jan'y 1, 1869.
Winter Commencement,	Thursday, January 28, 1869.
Term ends	Friday, January 29, "
Spring Term begins	Monday, February 1, "

# CIRCULAR OF FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

---

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. RICHARD S. FIELD, President,	-	Princeton.
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, M. D.,	-	Trenton.
FRANKLIN S. KINNEY, Esq.,	-	New Brunswick.
B. A. FARNHAM, Esq.,	-	Beverly.
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,	-	Newark.

## BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.

JOHN S. HART. LL.D., *Principal.*  
 J. FLETCHER STREET, *Resident Principal.*  
 KATE A. PETERS, *First Assistant.*  
 MAGGIE R. FOSTER, *Second Assistant.*  
 MARTHA A. DAVIS, *Third Assistant.*  
 BELL D. PETERS, *Primary Teacher.*  
 MRS. EMILY V. STREET, *Teacher of French.*

## HISTORY.

The Farnum Preparatory School was first opened on the sixth of October, 1856. Endowed by the munificent liberality of the late Paul Farnum, to whose noble bequest has been added the patronage of the State, the facilities for instruction are very superior, and the rates of tuition are much lower than in other schools of the same grade. Being Preparatory to the State Normal School, the same general plans of instruction are pursued as in that institution. During the last year the success of the school has been very encouraging. More than two hundred pupils have been in regular attendance.

## NATURE AND OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

The objects of the School are—

*First*—To act in conjunction with the Normal School in the great work of preparing teachers for the public schools of the State.

*Secondly*—To furnish to the citizens of Beverly and vicinity a well organized and well conducted school, and the best advantages for the proper education of their children.

The methods of instruction are those followed out in the best schools in the country, and advantage is taken of everything that will assist the learner in the pursuit of knowledge. Self-reliance is encouraged and the better principles of human nature are constantly appealed to in the intercourse of pupil and teacher. The discipline is mild, but unyielding; strict, but not harsh; and pupils are taught to think it an honor to do right, and a dishonor to do wrong. Mutual confidence between teacher and scholar is cultivated as a cardinal principle of school government.

#### ORGANIZATION.

There are three departments, viz: The Preparatory, the Academical, and the Primary. Besides, these, during the Winter and Spring Terms, a special class is organized for young men, who, having but a short time to attend school, desire to pursue those studies most necessary in ordinary business life.

The Preparatory Department is intended for those who expect to follow the profession of teaching. This is incorporated with the Senior and the A classes of the Academical Department. Pupils are received free of charge who are advanced sufficiently for these classes, upon signing an agreement to attend the Normal School or to teach one year for each year of their connection with this school.

The Academical Department is divided into seven classes, viz; Three Senior and the A, B, C and D. The course of study is marked out in another part of this circular. Those who pass through the Senior classes, receive a diploma of graduation.

The Primary Department is especially designed as a training school in the first principles of knowledge. Children are admitted as early as the age of five, and sometimes even younger, if they show peculiar aptitude in taking instruction.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Dr. Dio Lewis's course of Gymnastics and Calisthenics is used in this department, and regular instruction will be given to all except to those whose parents or guardians wish otherwise.

#### BUILDINGS AND APPARATUS.

It is not necessary to call attention to the beautiful edifice which the school occupies, as its attractive beauty is the constant subject of remark. The school apparatus is of the first class, embracing Boston furniture, Vermont Slates, Globes, Maps, Pianos, objects for Object teaching, &c., &c.

#### LOCATION.

Beverly is one of the most healthy and delightful towns in New Jersey, occupying a site on the Delaware River remarkable for beauty

and salubrity. In the summer it is a place of resort for inhabitants of our large cities. Many pupils attend this school from the neighboring towns and villages, as it is easy of access both by railroad and steamboat, and is situated in such a pleasant locality,

#### CALENDAR FOR 1868-'69.

Spring Term commences	Monday, February 3, 1868.
Spring vacation commences	April 13, 1868, and continues one week.
Summer Term commences	Monday, April 20, 1868.
Summer vacation commences	June 27, 1868.
Fall Term commences	Monday, August 31, 1868.
Winter Term commences	Monday, November 9, 1868.
Winter vacation commences	Dec. 21, 1868, and continues two weeks.
Spring Term commences	Monday, February 1, 1869.
Spring vacation commences	April 12, 1869, and continues one week.
Summer Term commences	Monday, April 19, 1869.
Summer vacation commences	June 26, 1869.

#### RATES OF TUITION.

Senior Class—per term,	\$9 50
Young Men's Class—per term,	8 50
A Class—per term,	7 50
B Class—per term,	6 50
C Class—per term,	5 50
D Class—per term,	4 00
Primary Department—per term,	2 00
EXTRAS—French, Latin, Greek, and German, each,	5 00
Instrumental Music, Oil and Water Color Painting, each.	10 00

#### REMARKS.

The tuition is payable in advance.

Pupils are received at any time, and charged from the week of entrance.

Books are supplied free of charge, if returned uninjured.

Weekly reports of each pupil's recitations, &c., are sent home.

No deductions for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

## PRIMARY DEPARTEENT.

Elements of Reading; Oral and Written Spelling Exercises; Counting and easier tables; Addition and Subtraction; Globe Exercises; Object Lessons.

## ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

*D Class*—Wilson's Third Reader; Willson's Primary Speller; First Four Rules and Tables of Brooks's Primary Arithmetic; Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography; Spencerian Copy Book, No. 1.

*C Class*—Willson's Fourth Reader; Parker and Watson's Speller; Hart's Grammar, Part 1.; Brooks's Elementary Arithmetic (through Compound Numbers); Mitchell's Primary Geography (North and South America); Berard's History of United States (commenced); Map Drawing (Apgar's Geographical Drawing Book); Spencerian Copy Book, No. 2.

*B Class*—Willson's Fifth Reader; Dictionary; Hart's Grammar; Brook's Normal Arithmetic (through per centage); Warren's Common School Geography (Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica); Berard's History (finished); Peale's Graphics; Geometrical Map Drawing in ink; Spencerian Copy Book, No. 3.

*A Class*.—English Literature; McElligott's Analytic Manual; Hart's Grammar; Warren's Physical Geography; Natural History; Brooks's National Arithmetic; Ray's Algebra, Part 1, (to Involution); Pencil and Crayon Drawing; Spencerian Copy Book, Nos. 4 and 5.

## SENIOR CLASS.

*First Year*—Elocution; Rhetoric; Willson's outlines of General History; Penmanship; Algebra; Parsing and Analysis; Natural Philosophy; French and Latin; Drawing.

*Second Year*—Literature; Elocution; Geometry; Physiology; Constitution of the United States; French or Latin; Chemistry.

*Third Year*—Mental Philosophy; Moral Philosophy; Geology; Botany; French or Latin; Astronomy.

## YOUNG MEN'S CLASS.

Penmanship; Mercantile Arithmetic; Book-keeping; English Grammar; Surveying and Navigation.

All classes have stated lessons in Vocal Music, Composition and Declamation.

For further information, address

J. FLETCHER STREET,  
Resident, Principal, Beverly, N. J.





---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD of EDUCATION,  
WITH THE REPORT  
OF THE  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
TRENTON, January 1, 1868. }

*To his Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor of State of New Jersey:*

SIR:—In conformity to law, I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of the State Board of Education together with my annual report respecting the condition of the Public Schools of the State for the year ending August 31, 1867.

Yours respectfully,  
E. A. APGAR,  
*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*



## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD, Governor, Newark.  
Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Attorney General, Camden.  
Hon. WILLIAM K. McDONALD, State Comptroller, Newark.  
Hon. H. N. CONGAR, Secretary of State, Trenton.  
Hon. BENJAMIN BUCKLEY, President of the Senate, Paterson.  
Hon. GEORGE W. N. CUSTIS, Speaker of the Assembly, Camden.  
Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, Princeton,  
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq., Hamburg,  
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark,  
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Esq., Elizabeth,  
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Esq., Jersey City,  
J. F. LEAMING, M. D., Cape May C. H.  
EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Esq., Trenton,  
RYNIER H. VEGHTE, Esq., Somerville,  
JOHN M. HOWE, M. D., Passaic,  
CHARLES E. ELMER, Esq., Bridgeton,  
ELIAS COOK, Esq., Treasurer of the Normal School, Trenton.

*Trustees of the  
State  
Normal School.*

---

## OFFICERS.

*President*—His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD.

*Vice-President*—Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD.

*State Superintendent and (ex officio) Secretary*—ELLIS A. APGAR.

---

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD.

EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Esq.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,

Hon. H. N. CONGAR,

Hon. WILLIAM K. McDONALD.

---

## COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

ELIAS COOK, Esq.,

Hon. H. N. CONGAR.



## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

TRENTON, January 14, 1868.

### *To the Legislature :*

By act of the Legislature approved March 21st, 1867, and entitled "An act to establish a system of Public Instruction," it was provided "that all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed of a general character on the subject of public schools and of the Normal School and its appropriations are hereby repealed." Consequently the State Board of Education, created by statute approved March 20th, 1866, and under the statute first named composed of the same persons, as under the last, except the Principal of the Normal School, at their first meeting after the passage of the law of 1867, proceeded to reorganize, and elected the same officers as in the preceding year, with the exception of Treasurer, which office was discontinued; Ellis A. Appar was also elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction; at this same meeting notice was ordered to be given, that on a special day in April then next ensuing, an election of County Superintendents would be made by the State Board, for the several counties in the State.

This office of County Superintendent, created by the act of 1867, was a new feature in the school system, and deemed by the Board, to be of supreme importance in rendering the new school law effective as well as popular, among the people; hence great deliberation was required to fill this office properly. The appointment was moreover subject to the approval or rejection of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the respective counties, and it was judged to be of the first importance that no collusion should ensue between the State Board and the Chosen Freeholders in regard to these appointments.

With these sentiments, the State Board met at Trenton last April, in order to make these appointments. They sat continuously for two days. The applications were in every instance earnestly canvassed and discussed; no politics even incidentally came into the discussion. The only questions asked were as to the competency and integrity of the candidates.

Superintendents for the twenty-one counties of the State were appointed, all of whom, with the exception of six or seven, were confirmed by the Boards of Chosen Freeholders; and the places of those rejected were supplied at subsequent meetings of the Board, until the whole corps had been confirmed in their respective counties, and so

far as the office of County Superintendent was concerned, the law went into operation.

And the Board believe that the law has now gone into successful operation throughout the State, and ought not to be repealed. Reports come from every quarter that it is winning its way towards just appreciation.

It is not assumed that the present law is perfect, but it is claimed that it is the best law the State has ever had, and if fairly carried out according to its terms and in a liberal spirit, will eventually spread its blessings broadcast over the State. It will not do in this age of progress for any State to deny to its children the blessings of a common school education, much less would such denial become New Jersey, with her noble institutions of learning, with her Reform School, her school for the children of soldiers, her Normal School, and her generous aid to her indigent children, who, being mutes, or blind or feeble minded, are year by year supported by her bounty in the institutions of other States, because she has no asylum of her own in which they can be received.

The act of last year appropriated \$100,000 for the support of the public schools—\$60,000 from the revenue of the State, and \$40,000 from the income of the School Fund. By the act of April 11, 1866, the several provisions of law regulating the payment of certain amounts of tax by the State Banks for the benefit of public schools were repealed, and the School Fund has been unable from its annual income to pay the \$40,000 required by the act of 1867. This deficiency has been supplied from the State Fund.

It is hoped in view of the great importance of common school education, that the Legislature will continue, if not increase the appropriation of last year, to the end that greater blessings may abide among our people, and New Jersey may rise in dignity and importance among her sister commonwealths.

MARCUS L. WARD,  
*President of State Board of Education.*



## REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
TRENTON, December 5, 1867. }

*To the Honorable the Members of the State Board of Education :*

GENTLEMEN :—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to present to you the following report for the school year ending August 31, 1867.

The following is a brief summary of the number of children in the State, and of the amount of money appropriated for the support of public education during the school year ending August 31, 1867 :

Amount of money appropriated by the State,	\$100,000 00
Amount received from surplus revenue,	26,531 54
Amount received from township and city tax,	725,664 09
Amount received from district tax,	32,534 79
Amount appropriated for support of Normal School,	10,000 00
Amount appropriated for support of Farnum School,	1,200 00
Total,	<u>\$895,930 42</u>

The above total does not include moneys raised for building and repairing school-houses, nor that collected as tuition fees for the payment of teachers' salaries.

The whole number of children in the State, between five and eighteen years of age, is 230,518.

The following is the financial and census report by counties :

## FINANCIAL AND CENSUS REPORT BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township and city tax.	Amount received from district tax and other sources.	Total amount received for the support of the public schools.	Whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age.
Atlantic.....	\$3,090 94		\$18,864 98	\$7,644 89	\$28,600 81	4,688
Bergen.....	8,177 78		15,245 00		18,422 78	7,404
Burlington..	7,258 48	\$4,829 08	36,611 54	1,176 97	49,870 97	15,699
Camden.....	5,508 67	1,641 83	39,711 15	5,240 87	52,097 02	11,963
Cape May....	1,105 79	587 75	6,754 00		8,447 47	2,828
Cumberland..	4,024 91	1,631 28	19,900 00	197 50	25,743 69	9,108
Essex.....	12,746 02		112,466 75	290 00	125,502 77	30,270
Gloucester..	2,858 68	1,208 78	8,680 00	3,400 00	16,137 41	6,486
Hudson.....	10,498 95		165,257 65	2,694 56	178,446 16	26,104
Hunterdon...	4,775 14	826 50	21,500 00		26,901 64	10,849
Mercer.....	5,888 81	828 86	33,269 00		39,481 17	12,043
Middlesex...	5,078 00		32,441 00		37,519 00	11,696
Monmouth...	6,342 08	2,871 69	33,807 00		43,020 77	14,519
Morris.....	5,419 18	3,981 64	28,584 50	2,800 00	40,285 32	13,019
Ocean.....	1,969 98	904 18	8,604 00	500 00	1,478 11	4,864
Passaic.....	8,980 18		31,298 61		35,278 74	10,748
Salem.....	2,999 52	2,422 59	14,566 25		19,988 36	6,991
Somerset...	8,170 19	3,191 60	18,883 66		25,254 88	6,737
Sussex.....	4,256 67	3,821 86	18,930 00	4,090 00	29,598 08	7,764
Union.....	2,954 28		37,066 00	5,000 00	45,020 28	8,965
Warren.....	4,462 59		28,228 00		32,690 59	9,886
Total.....	\$100,000 00	\$26,581 54	\$725,664 09	\$32,584 79	\$834,780 42	230,518

## SCHOOL LAW.

It has been with earnest solicitude that I have observed the practical workings of the present school law, and the state of public sentiment in relation thereto.

In regard to its practical workings, it can scarcely be said to have had a fair trial, yet, few can have failed to observe that it has already been productive of some most excellent results. The County Superintendents are heartily welcomed at the meetings of the township Boards of Trustees, where subjects relating to the interests of education are discussed; a desire among teachers to acquaint themselves with improved methods of instruction, and to become better educated and more proficient in their duties, has been excited by the system of graded licenses which are granted; school districts are consolidated and made larger and stronger instead of the reverse, as was the case under the old law; larger salaries are paid to teachers, and teachers holding first grade certificates are in demand; uniformity of text books is being generally adopted; the old school-houses are being torn down, and new, commodious and convenient ones are in the course of erection in many parts of the state; township school taxes have been greatly increased, and in many of the rural districts the schools are being made free by district taxes; and that general apathy in regard to education, which for years has seemed to pervade a considerable portion of our people, is being removed, and a lively interest in relation to the intellectual welfare of the children is becoming general.

When the school law was first passed, murmurings and complaints were common. As far as possible I took pains to inquire into the nature, extent and cause of these complainings, and it soon became apparent that a very large part of the trouble was directly referable to a misapprehension of the provisions of the law itself. They misjudged the motives of those who advocated its passage; they did not understand the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon school officers, and their greatest fears were that undue authority would be exercised. I have reason to believe that the great majority of those who at first objected to the law were entirely honest in their objections. This appears true from the fact that as the teachers, employers, trustees and people, through its practical workings, are made acquainted with the real scope and requirements of the act, and the manner of performing the duties it imposes, they are becoming generally satisfied. To so great an extent is this true, that many who at first were the most uncompromising in their opposition, now claim to be among the firmest friends and strongest advocates of the law. In making thus prominent the great interest manifested in the cause of popular intelligence since the passage of the new school law, it must not be understood that we before were making no progress, nor that the present interest is entirely due to the workings of this law. For the past fifteen years New Jersey has had the benefit of the active labors of many noble friends of education, and her system of public instruction during that time has probably improved as much as that in any other State in the same time. The establishment of the State Normal School has also contributed much to the progress we have made and are now making in the great cause of public education.

But we are again upon the eve of another legislative session, and the question, which is of special interest, is, shall any amendments be made to the law. It is my firm conviction that it should not be amended at the present, in any particular, that will in any degree cripple its workings, or change the cardinal principles upon which it is founded. The workings of the law have thus far been smooth and satisfactory, and the promised results, when in its full working, are rich and encouraging. How reasonable, therefore, the request that it should remain as it is until it has had a fair trial. Judging from the change in public sentiment during the past six months, we may certainly expect that next year will witness increased satisfaction.

But while we would advise the people not to condemn the law, or desire a change, before its provisions are fully tested, we would also remind them that they may expect too much from its practical workings. No legislative enactment, however just and perfect, has power at once to lift a people from low to exalted ideas of education, any more than the Bible alone can at once make all men christians. There is work to be done, old prejudices are to be removed, new interests are to be awakened, liberality is to be cultivated, higher and nobler conceptions of education are to be entertained, before the benefits of any school law can be realized, appreciated or enjoyed. The work of education is a work of reform, and all reforms need time.

In my remarks upon the workings of the school law, I regret that

so little reference can at present be made to statistics. The amount of interest manifested in the cause of education ; the condition of our public schools ; the efficiency of our school system ; the work performed by our school officers ; and the practical workings of our school law can only be learned by reference to reliable statistical information relating to the cause of education in the State. The greatest defect of the old law was that a great portion of the statistics obtained were mere approximations. The provisions of the new law, however, are such that when fairly complied with, full and reliable statistical information relating to our public schools can readily be obtained, and satisfactory annual reports can be given. Such a report, however, cannot be furnished this year. At the expiration of the year for which the county superintendents have made reports, none of these officers had been in office more than four months, and some of them only two weeks. The new law requires each teacher to keep a school register, in which are recorded the attendance of children and other important items of information, but as such registers have not heretofore been kept, and as those which have been supplied can only furnish the required statistics at the end of the next school year, it will readily be seen how meagre must be the information which the county superintendents, during the short period they have been in office, could gather, to incorporate in their present annual reports. Hence the few statements which I desire to make at this time relative to the practical workings of the school law, must necessarily be of the most general character.

The plan provided for in the new law of apportioning all school moneys among the several school districts in the ratio of the number of children between five and eighteen years of age in each, makes it necessary that the school census should be correct. It affords me pleasure to state that this census has been taken. I believe it may be relied upon as entirely accurate. No difficulties will therefore be experienced in making correct and satisfactory apportionments of school moneys next year.

There is probably no better criterion by which we may judge of the interest the people take in the cause of education than the amount of tax they voluntarily impose upon themselves for the support of public schools. These schools are supported by funds derived from three sources :

*First*—By moneys appropriated by the State.

*Second*—By the interest of the Surplus Revenue.

*Third*—By voluntary tax.

The amount of the State appropriation is determined by the Legislature and remains nearly the same from year to year.

The interest of the Surplus Revenue is a fixed sum.

The amount of voluntary school tax, within certain limits, is whatever the people determine upon. In sections where but little interest is taken in education, this amount is small, but in the cities and in those sections of the State where more interest is manifested, the people pay a proportionally larger amount of school tax. In the same manner as we compare the degree of interest the people of dif-

ferent localities take in public instruction by the amount of school tax which they voluntarily pay, so we may compare the interest manifested in the whole State at different times by the amount of tax paid each year.

In order, therefore, to compare the interest which the people have manifested at different times, and also to determine the effect the school law has had in increasing this interest, I will give the amount of school tax paid in the State for several successive years :

The amount of school tax paid in 1857 was	\$317,184 93
“ “ “ 1858 “	338,160 06
“ “ “ 1859 “	353,275 12
“ “ “ 1860 “	353,252 06
“ “ “ 1861 “	385,031 29
“ “ “ 1862 “	368,966 39
“ “ “ 1863 “	403,190 71
“ “ “ 1864 “	427,067 14
“ “ “ 1865 “	486,878 23
“ “ “ 1866 “	506,662 60
“ “ “ 1867 “	725,664 09

The increase of tax for 1858 was	\$20,975 13
“ “ 1859 “	15,115 06

The decrease	“ 1860 “	23 06
“ increase	“ 1861 “	31,779 23
“ decrease	“ 1862 “	16,064 90
“ increase	“ 1863 “	34,224 32
“ “	“ 1864 “	23,876 52
“ “	“ 1865 “	59,811 91
“ “	“ 1866 “	19,784 46
“ “	“ 1867 “	219,001 49

The total increase from 1857 to 1866 (ten years) was	\$189,477 67
--	--------------

The increase from 1866 to 1867 (one year) was	219,001 49
---	------------

Thus it appears that the increase of school tax assessed during the past year since the passage of the new school law has been \$19,523 82 more than the whole increase for the previous ten years.

Nor can this increase be said to be due to any compulsory provision in the law. The minimum amount of school tax which each township is required to raise under the new law is, two dollars per child. During the year 1866, the amount of township school tax raised in the state, was \$506,662 60; the whole number of children was 216,601. Thus it will be seen that under the old law, we were already taxing ourselves more than two dollars per child, the minimum amount required by the new law. The amount now raised throughout the state, is a little more than three dollars per child.

No more conclusive evidence than this, it appears to me, can be given of the good effect the school law has had in awakening the people to a greater interest in the cause of education. The desire of making the schools entirely free, is becoming general, and it is cer-

tainly not unreasonable to suppose that it will not be many years before "tuition fees," that great barrier between poverty and education, will not be known in the state. Let the interest now manifested in the cause of education continue, and before three years have passed, all the public schools in the state will be free, and New Jersey will have a system of public instruction second to none in the Union. The expenses incurred in supporting a free system of education are willingly borne by the people ; it will not be many years, however, before our schools can all be supported without taxation. It is well known that there are lands of immense value, belonging to our state, now lying under the waters of the Hudson river and the New York bay, which if properly disposed of by our Legislature will yield a revenue sufficient to enable every school district to have a free school. This revenue must increase from year to year. The first object to which it should be applied, is the extinguishment of our state debt ; when that is paid, which need require but a few years, this revenue should be exclusively appropriated to the support of *free public schools*, and the people relieved from school tax.

*County Superintendents.*—The whole success of our system of public instruction, depends upon our securing the services of competent, energetic and faithful County Superintendents. To accomplish this all important object, only two conditions are necessary : 1st, men must be selected without regard to their political affiliation, or to any other consideration than their fitness for the work ; 2d, sufficient compensation must be allowed to enable them to make school supervision their first and only duty.

At present, we are paying our County Superintendents but little more in the aggregate, than was paid under the old law to our Town Superintendents, and County Examiners. There were two hundred and twenty-eight Superintendents in the state, and forty-two County Examiners. These officers received about fifty dollars each, making an annual expense to the state of \$13,500. The amount paid our County Superintendents last year, was \$15,657 50, making a difference of only \$2,157 50. And any one who is capable of judging, will readily agree, that for the amount we are now paying for school supervision, we are receiving, at the least calculation, ten times the amount of work calculated to improve our schools, than ever before.

The salaries allowed our County Superintendents, are confessedly inadequate. They range from five to twelve hundred dollars, making an average of only \$745 a year for each. Out of this small sum these officers must pay all the expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The policy of paying low salaries, if long continued, will have the tendency to fill the office with incompetent men, and to invite neglect of duties. The County Superintendents, now in office, are men eminently fitted for the position ; ability, energy, good judgment, faithfulness and official promptitude, have characterized them all, and this, too, under the disheartening circumstances of new work and poor pay.

Individual members of several of our Boards of Chosen Freeholders

have expressed a willingness to make appropriations to pay the expenses of the County Superintendents. If such action could be taken by the Freeholders it would be far preferable to any legislative action upon the subject.

In regard to this whole matter of compensation, both of superintendents and teachers, I have full confidence that the subject will be met in a right and liberal spirit, as fast and as far as the system works itself with the confidence and affections of the people. But it must be, and it ought to be a work of time. There is no cause for which the people will pay more liberally or more cheerfully, than for good schools, and whatever is needed to make good schools, when they are fairly convinced that they are likely to get the article they pay for.

*Examination of Teachers.*—Our system of granting to teachers certificates of different grades is producing most beneficial results. Teachers are thereby classified, and the people have the means of discriminating between their relative merits. The examinations induce the teachers to improve themselves, and hence the average grade of qualification is elevated. The elements of generous ambition and rivalry are stimulated and a worthy personal pride is enlisted.

*Corporal Punishment.*—In regard to the section in the law prohibiting corporal punishment, there is a great diversity of opinions. Some County Superintendents represent that the discipline in the schools has improved since the use of the rod has been abolished; others say that disorder and insubordination among pupils has been the result. The time will come, I hope, when corporal punishment will no longer be inflicted in schools; but it is doubtful whether we were prepared for prohibitory legislation upon the subject. With many teachers, simply the right to use the rod enables them to dispense with its use. Take away from them this right, and inform the pupils of the fact, and by that very act you make its use necessary. Since New Jersey, however, has taken the initiatory step on this subject, and as the teachers have been able to dispense with the rod for one year it may be well to let the section remain. If it does remain, however, there certainly should be no exceptions in favor of the cities. That was inconsistent legislation which gave to the teachers of the cities a right which was denied to the teachers in the country. If the rod is necessary to preserve order in school, all teachers should have the right of using it; if its use is unnecessary, its prohibition should be general.

*Singing in School.*—The clause in the law prohibiting singing as a part of the religious exercises of the school, has created extensive dissatisfaction. As, however, it does not prohibit singing as a part of the regular exercises in school, which are distinct from the religious exercises, its retention or repeal is of but little consequence.

*Denominational Schools.*—Efforts are being made by some religious denominations to obtain a portion of the public funds, for the support of their sectarian schools. If this privilege is granted to one denomination, it will be a gross act of injustice not to grant it to all, and it

needs no argument to show the injurious effect this would have upon our public schools.

Our Legislature last winter, wisely refused to recede from the position taken the year before, directing that the public school funds should only be used for the support of *public* schools.

If we would make our public school system as efficient as possible, it must be kept free from politics and the church.

Taking the law as a whole, it has been found quite complete. Its practical workings have not revealed any serious defects or omissions. During the past year, about five hundred controversies and disputes, relating to school matters, have been settled by decisions upon the construction of the law. All these decisions have been given in strict accordance with the letter, or the plainest meaning and intent of the law, and all of them, with but one exception, as far as I have learned, have been accepted by the parties in dispute, and the difficulties have been settled without resort to litigation, and it is certainly remarkable that no peculiar conjunction of circumstances in connection with our schools, has occurred, which has shown the necessity for the addition or alteration of any section. Since the law, therefore, has thus far answered so well the purpose for which it was framed, and as sufficient time has not yet been given to fully test all its provisions, it seems but reasonable to ask the Legislature that the law should undergo no alterations, and that no additions should be made this winter. That the law can be improved, there is no doubt, but when another year has expired and its provisions are fully tested, then such changes as may be thought desirable, can readily and wisely be made.

#### METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It is highly probable that the systems of weights and measures now in use will soon be superseded by the metric system. In all the countries of Europe and in many parts of South America efforts are being made to introduce this system. There is but little doubt that in a few years the metric system of weights and measures will be recognized as the lawful standards throughout the civilized world, and will be used in all business transactions.

In 1866 Congress authorized the use of this system throughout the United States, and provided for its adoption in the post-offices of the country by the passage of the following bills and resolution :

#### A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weight and measures of the metric system ; and no contract, or dealing, or pleading in any court, shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection, because the weights or mea-



asures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the Metric System.

SEC<sup>2</sup>. *And be it further enacted*, That the tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the Metric System; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the Metric System.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE USE IN POST-OFFICES OF WEIGHTS OF THE  
DENOMINATION OF GRAMMES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he shall think expedient, postal balances denominated in grammes of the Metric System; and until otherwise provided by law, one half ounce avoirdupois shall be deemed and taken for postal purposes as the equivalent of fifteen grammes of the metric weights, and so adopted in progression; and the rates of postage shall be applied accordingly.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO ENABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO  
FURNISH TO EACH STATE ONE SET OF THE STANDARD WEIGHTS AND  
MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the Metric System, for the use of the States respectively.

The National Academy of Sciences in the City of Washington earnestly recommend the early introduction of this Metric System.

The following resolutions have been passed by that body:

IN SESSION AUGUST 10, 1866.

1. *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences has heard with great satisfaction the passage by the Congress of the United States of a law authorizing the employment of the metrical system of weights and measures. That in the opinion of the Academy such legislation is honorable to our country, as identifying it with the scientific progress of the age.

2. *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences earnestly recommend to the State officers having charge of the subject of public

education, to require the employment of the metrical system in works on Arithmetic and other branches of science taught in the public schools, and to take such other measures as may insure the introduction of the system, by educating the people to appreciate its advantages.

IN SESSION JANUARY 26, 1867.

3. *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences is deeply impressed with the importance of educating the community, and especially the youth of the country, in the principles and use of the metrical system of weights and measures now permissively established by law.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Academy no measure promises so certain success to this end as the introduction of the study of the system into the common schools of the country, and the explanation of the system to school teachers by competent persons.

5. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to Universities and Colleges to make the metrical system of weights and measures a subject of examination, and a necessary qualification for admission to these institutions.

6. *Resolved*, That the Academy considers it highly desirable that the discretionary power granted by Congress to the Postmaster-General to use metrical weights in the Post-offices be exercised at the earliest convenient day.

The perplexities and embarrassments involved in memorizing and using our present system of weights and measures, are so great that it cannot be expected to remain in use much longer. This system multiplies rules, introduces intricate mathematical calculations, increases the labors of both teachers and scholars in our schools, absorbs time which might be more profitably applied to other studies, increases the cost of education and the perplexities of business transactions. In the table of lengths, we have the ratios 12, 3,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 40, 8 and 3. In weights, we have three distinct series—Avoirdupois, Troy and Apothecary's. In these three tables, the only common unit is the grain. In the first, the factors are 27, 11, 32, 16, 16, 25, 4 and 20; in the second, they are 24, 20 and 12; in the third, 20, 3, 8 and 12.

In measures of capacity, we have two liquid measures, a dry measure, and a cubic measure, with no convenient relations existing between them.

In the metric system for all the tables there is but one factor, one ratio, viz 10. With this system in common use, all the ordinary transactions of trade could be computed by any person familiar with the simplest relations of numbers, without the aid of pen or pencil.

Before the change from the old system to the new is effected, the children attending our schools should be made thoroughly familiar with the principles and the nomenclature of the new. I most earnestly recommend the Superintendents make themselves acquainted with this system, and that they be requested by the State Board of

Education to see that its study is introduced into all of our public schools.

#### THE QUESTION OF TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

*Have we a Right to Tax the people for the Support of Public Schools.* This question lies at the foundation of our system of public instruction. If answered in the negative we must close our schools and depend upon private enterprise for the education of our children; if answered in the affirmative, then we not only have the right of imposing a school tax, but that tax may be made sufficient to keep all of our public schools entirely free.

A state is justified in taxing its people to support a system of education only so far as that education increases public prosperity and becomes a public good. Suppose Mr. A. has property but no children, has the state a right to tax Mr. A. for the support of public education? Yes, provided the public prosperity is thereby increased to such an extent that the benefit received by Mr. A. is a fair and full return for the amount of money he is called upon to pay, and not otherwise. A state has no more right to exact money of its citizens without returning an equivalent than an individual has of his neighbors.

Education is of two kinds, Common and Professional. Common education is limited to those branches of which a knowledge is necessary in the pursuits of the ordinary occupations of life, and should be possessed by every individual in the community. Professional education includes only a knowledge of those branches which pertain to a particular calling in life, and is possessed by only a portion of the community. Professional education is not a proper object for public expenditure. One man spends seven years in preparing himself to plead at the bar; another spends the same length of time in a machine shop in order that he may be an accomplished mechanic. The course of preparation for these particular occupations in life should no more be an object of public concern to be paid for by public tax in the one case than in the other. But common education is a public necessity and a public benefit, and therefore it is a proper object for public interest and public legislation.

The wealth of a nation is in proportion to the industry of the people, and it is education that promotes this industry. Ignorant men are generally indolent, simply because they neither know the benefits nor are they able to accomplish the results secured by industry. The savage is satisfied with his rude condition because he is too ignorant to comprehend how it may be bettered or what advantages a better condition will secure. Man will only labor in proportion to the benefits that labor confers, and the benefit conferred is in proportion to the kind and degree of the knowledge possessed. Thus we see that intelligence promotes industry, and that ignorance begets indolence.

Education also directs industry so that the greatest results are obtained.

In general it is evident that the success of every man pursuing any

business calling will depend to a great degree upon his knowledge concerning the department in which he labors, and to the proper use he makes of that knowledge

But education to be of the greatest benefit must be universal. A man who sustains business relations with a community must not only be educated himself, but every man with whom he has dealings must understand the elements of learning. If he is surrounded by and can only have dealings with a people ignorant and indolent, however extensive his own acquirements and genius may be, there is no demand for the products of his industry nor is there anything manufactured or produced which he can receive in return, to make those products beneficial to himself. Every intelligent being engaged in any business whatever is daily receiving dollars and cents from the industry incited and promoted by the intellectual culture of his neighbors and of all those with whom he has dealings either directly or indirectly. We can thus readily see why every man should be interested in having every other man educated, and why popular intelligence should be provided for by the government.

But not only is a business man benefitted by the intelligence of the community in which he resides, but the amount of that benefit is in proportion to the amount of property he possesses, or in other words, to the extent of the business relationship he sustains to that community. Suppose in a certain town there is an ignorant man, with five children, who by hard work at day labor, is barely able to preserve his family from perishing, and that at the free public school those five children receive a liberal education, and become industrious, enterprising members of that community. Suppose in the same town there are also two educated business men, the one worth \$10,000 and the other worth \$50,000. Who now are benefitted by the education and consequent industry of those five sons? The poor day laborer or those two men of wealth? The father, probably, has a degree of satisfaction in seeing his sons educated, but as far as dollars and cents are concerned, the poor man's revenue is not increased, his daily wages remain the same; while the men of wealth are benefitted, and that, too, in exact proportion to the amount of business their capital enables them to carry on. Just in proportion as a man becomes intelligent, as a general rule, he becomes industrious and rich, and in the same proportion his wants are multiplied and he is a better customer to all with whom he has dealings. *It is capital that is made more productive by education, and it is capital that should make education free. Poverty should be no barrier to intelligence.*

The effects of the ignorance of the laboring man is seen on every side. He does the poorest work and receives the lowest wages; his faculties are undeveloped and cannot be used; he is a dupe to the cunning and crafty, and a drudge to his employers; his house is the poorest and the least supplied with comforts; he makes but few purchases and as a customer he is of but little value to a community. The intelligent on the other hand has control over nature; capability to admire her beauties; to comprehend her wonders; to subdue her elements and make them minister to his comforts. He is king of

creation; he understands the laws of nature's forces, how they act and react upon each other; he rules the causes and secures desirable results. Men are prosperous, not in proportion to their surroundings, but according to the measure of thinking power that is developed within them. This is also true of communities. The glory, the power, the wealth of a State, is not in its rich soils, its productive mines, its extensive forests, its navigable rivers, but in its educated citizens. A State is rich not in possessing wealth, but in possessing that which is the producer of wealth.

Popular intelligence promotes popular morality. The ignorant throng our drinking saloons, commit our crimes, and fill our jails. Education is our natural remedy against the various crimes and dangers that surround and beset us. A common school education is the best temperance pledge a man can sign. It is the best preparation we can give children for the reception of religious truth. The school-master is the best reformer we have. Give him encouragement.

Let all the children of the State be gathered in neat, comfortable, convenient and well furnished school houses, with whole-souled, efficient teachers to give them proper instruction, and we will add more to the wealth and resources of the State, and to the happiness, the comfort, the prosperity, and the virtue of the citizens, than if a gold mine should be discovered on every farm. We want more vital thinking, we want more intelligent manhood, we want a community so educated that every member will be a producer and a value to the State. It is the work of the school room which is to maintain our institutions, perpetuate and perfect our government, and develop our vast resources.

We want public schools in every community, and by public schools I mean *free* schools; not schools *half free* as we have them. Education should no more be bought and sold than air and water.

Let churches be built, let reform societies do their work, let all the agencies which have for their object the improvement of mankind be encouraged and supported, but there is one cause which is the foundation of all reform, the corner stone of our government, the charter of our liberties, the secret of our prosperity in the past and the hope of our stability and success in the future, and that is a common school education for the whole people in the whole land without regard to race, color, condition or sex.

E. A. APGAR,  
*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

TABULAR STATEMENT CONCERNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITIES.

CITIES.	Amount apportioned to the city out of State apportionment of \$100,000.	Amount appropriated from surplus revenue.	Amount of school tax levied by the city this year.	Amount received from other sources.	Total.	Amount expended during the year for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing public school houses.	Whole number of children belonging to the city between five and eighteen years of age.	Amount of money received for the support of public schools for each child between five and eighteen years of age in the city.	Average number of children who have attended public schools during the year.	Number of public schools in the city.	Number of months the public schools have been kept open during the year.	Number of male teachers employed in the public schools.	Number of female teachers employed in the public schools.	Salary of male teachers per month.	Salary of female teachers per month.
Atlantic.....	\$74 69	\$377 00	\$1,427 00	.....	\$1,578 69	\$1,900 00	256	\$4 91	183	1	10	1	2	\$30	\$35
Bergen.....	585 73	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,585 73	5,424 05	2,800	8 84	1,917	16	11	3	16	104	95
Bridgeton.....	740 97	899 80	6,000 00	187 50	7,837 77	5,000 00	1,535	4 72	564	16	10	8	18	60	40
Camden.....	2,824 55	688 24	24,824 15	.....	27,411 94	1,144 92	4,900	5 59	1,609	84	10	8	81	97	86
Elizabeth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000 00	.....	4,008	4 15	890	28	12	28	28	186	88
Hudson.....	1,401 10	.....	21,500 00	.....	22,901 10	1,609 00	4,006	5 77	1,950	8	11	8	24	117	43
Jersey City.....	5,090 93	.....	80,000 00	.....	85,090 93	25,000 00	11,051	5 44	2,831	47	10	8	44	150	40
Millville.....	862 58	710 00	6,000 00	.....	7,402 58	100 00	1,858	5 44	1,024	18	11	8	15	56	22
Newark.....	8,768 58	.....	87,000 00	290 00	96,058 58	88,680 08	20,958	4 55	6,754	125	10 1/2	19	117	105	41
New Brunswick.....	1,437 10	.....	14,556 00	.....	16,093 10	1,500 00	8,664	3 66	1,106	27	10	2	26	187	24
Paterson.....	2,308 89	.....	28,641 61	.....	25,950 00	5,700 00	7,098	8 66	2,595	10	12	4	49	58	37
Rahway.....	761 76	.....	13,000 00	.....	13,761 76	.....	1,400	9 11	925	5	4	2	14	90	80
Salom.....	161 59	876 28	2,563 25	.....	3,400 12	408 07	1,213	9 98	688	6	12	2	6	33	18
Average Total.....	\$24,292 92	\$2,555 83	\$399,491 01	\$487 50	\$348,837 25	\$87,804 44	63,982	\$5 52	92,816	318	10.7	51	820	\$96	\$84

## CIRCULAR TO SCHOOL OFFICERS NO. 1.

---

Rules and Regulations adopted by the State Board of Education for the Government of School Officers, in conformity with the act "Establishing a System of Public Instruction," (Art. 1, Sec. 2, Clause 1).

### OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. It shall be the duty of each County Superintendent to visit every school in his county at least twice in each year, and oftener if practicable.

2. He shall note at such visits in a book provided for the purpose, to be designated "The Superintendent's Visiting Book," the condition of the school buildings and out-houses, the appearance and correctness of the records kept in the school registers, the efficiency of the teachers, the character, record and standing of the pupils, the methods of instruction, the branches taught, the text books used, and the discipline, government, and general condition of each school; and from the notes thus taken he shall ascertain and report the relative grade of merit of each school.

3. He shall give such directions in the science, art and methods of teaching as he may deem expedient, and shall be the official adviser and constant assistant of the school officers of his county. (School Law, Sec. 28).

4. He shall distribute promptly all reports, forms, laws, circulars, and instructions which he may receive from, and in accordance with the directions of the State Superintendent.

5. He shall take care that the decisions of the State Superintendent, or of the State Board of Education, upon controversies relating to the school laws of the state, or to the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Education, be complied with by the parties concerned; and in case such decisions are not complied with, he shall inform the State Superintendent thereof, and state the circumstances connected therewith. (School Law, Sec. 28).

6. He shall carefully preserve all reports of school officers and teachers, and all the examination papers of teachers examined by the County Board of Examiners, and generally shall carry out the provisions of the law "Establishing a System of Public Instruction," and the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Edu-

cation; and at the close of his official term shall deliver to his successor all records, books, documents, papers and property belonging to the office.

7. No County Superintendent shall act as agent for any author, publisher, or bookseller, nor directly or indirectly receive any gift, emolument or reward for his influence in recommending or procuring the use of any book, or school apparatus, or furniture of any kind whatever in any public school; and any one who shall violate this provision shall be subject to removal from office.

8. He shall meet each Township Board of Trustees at least twice each year, which meetings shall be held at such times and places as he may appoint. (School Law, Sec. 40.)

9. He shall ascertain from the Township Collectors, within five days after the annual town meetings, the amount of school tax ordered to be assessed in each township, and on or before the first day of May of each year he shall apportion according to law to the several townships and school districts of his county all the school moneys to which they are entitled for the following year, whether received by State appropriation or ordered to be assessed as township school tax. (School Law, Sec. 21, 22, 23.)

10. He shall encourage and assist in the organization and management of County Institutes, and labor in every practicable way to elevate the standard of teaching and improve the condition of the public schools in his county; he, together with the City Superintendents, if any, of the cities within his county, may organize annually a Teachers' Institute in the county, when in his or their judgment such an Institute is likely to be well attended by the teachers, and can be so conducted as to advance the cause of education; the time and place for holding the Institute, the instructors, and the programme of exercises for the same, shall be such as the County and City Superintendents may agree upon, and as the State Superintendent may approve; the County Superintendent shall act as Treasurer and Secretary of the Institute, and shall receive the State Appropriation from the State Superintendent, out of which he shall pay the necessary expenses; a full report of each Institute shall be furnished by the Secretary to the State Superintendent.

11. He shall inquire and ascertain whether the boundaries of the school districts in his county are definitely and plainly described, and shall keep in his office a full and correct transcript of such boundaries, a duplicate of which he shall furnish to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; in case the boundaries of any of the school districts are conflicting or incorrectly described, or for any good reasons should be changed, he shall, upon consultation with the trustees of the district concerned, harmonize, describe and change them, and make a report of such action to the State Board of Education; and on being ratified by said Board, the boundaries and descriptions so made shall be the legal boundaries and descriptions of the district of the county. (Section 24). After the boundaries of the districts of any county shall have been definitely determined by the action of the County Superintendent and the State Board of Educa-



tion, the County Superintendent shall proceed to renumber them from number one to a number equal to the number of districts in the county, inclusive; and no further changes shall be made unless the consent of the State Board of Education shall have been first obtained, as is herein provided. (School Law, Sec. 38).

#### I.—COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The County Superintendent, together with those whom he may appoint as County Examiners, will hold four stated meetings for the examination of teachers during each year, in such places in the county as are most convenient of access to the teachers. The first examination will be held on the last Friday in February; the second, on the last Friday in May; the third, on the last Friday in August; and the fourth, on the last Friday in November.

2. He will issue certificates of three grades, to be called respectively First, Second, and Third Grade County Certificates.

3. Candidates for the *Third Grade County Certificate* are to be not less than sixteen years old. No experience in teaching will be required. Applicants for a Third Grade Certificate will be examined in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Practical Arithmetic, and English Grammar. The license will continue in force for one year from date.

4. Candidates for the *Second Grade County Certificate* are to be not less than seventeen years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than one year. The examination will be the same as that for the Third Grade Certificate, with the addition of the History of the United States, Book-Keeping, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. The license will continue in force for two years from date.

5. Candidates for the *First Grade County Certificate* are to be not less than eighteen years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than two years. The examination will be the same as that for the Second Grade Certificate, with the addition of Physiology, Natural Philosophy, English Composition, Algebra, the Constitution of the United States, and the School Law of New Jersey. The license will remain in force for three years from date.

6. An entire new set of questions will be prepared for each County examination, under the direction of the State Superintendent, and ten questions will be given to each study.

#### II.—STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The State Board of Examiners, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Principal of the State Normal School, will hold two examinations during the year, in January and June, at the State Normal School, in Trenton.

2. This Board will grant certificates of three grades, to be called respectively, First, Second, and Third Grade State Certificates, the third or lowest grade ranking one degree above the highest grade issued by County Boards or Examiners.

3. Candidates for the *Third Grade State Certificate* are to be not less than nineteen years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than three years. They will be examined in the following branches, to wit: Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, History and Constitution of the United States, General History, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Literature (English and American), Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology, Theory and Practice of Teaching, and the School Law of New Jersey. The license will remain in force for four years from date. Normal Graduates who have received their diplomas will be entitled to this certificate without examination. Normal Graduates who have not yet received their diplomas will receive, without additional examination, a temporary license, which will remain in force for one year.

4. Candidates for the *Second Grade State Certificate* are to be not less than twenty-one years of age, with an experience in teaching of not less than four years. The examination will be the same as that required for a Third Grade Certificate. The license will remain in force for five years from date.

5. Candidates for the *First Grade State Certificate* are to be not less than twenty-five years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than five years. The examination will be the same as that required for the Second or Third Grade Certificate with the addition of any three of the following works that each candidate may choose, namely: Well's Graded Schools, Abbott's Teacher, Barnard's American Pedagogy, Barnard's American Normal Schools, Herbert Spencer's Education, Wickersham's Methods of Instruction, Wickersham's School Economy, Russell's Normal Training, Jewell's School Government, Emerson and Potter's School and Schoolmaster, Sheldon's Elementary Instruction, Ogden's Science of Teaching, Northend's Teacher's Assistant, Northend's Teacher and Parent, Sewell's Principles of Education, and Burton's Culture of the Observing Faculties. Each candidate will also be required to deliver a lecture to a class on some subject previously assigned by the Examiners, and to draw up a plan for organizing the schools of some large city. The license will be good for life.

### III.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO BOTH COUNTY AND STATE CERTIFICATES.

1. With the exception of Reading, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Drawing, and School Gymnastics, all examinations are to be conducted in writing.

2. Upon each Teacher's Certificate will be written the special average in each study, and the general average, each marked as a percentage upon the scale of 100.

3. Special average will be given for correctness in Orthography and Composition, and for neatness, order, and general appearance of the Examination Papers.

4. Special credit marks will be allowed for ability to teach Music, Drawing, Elocution, and School Gymnastics.

5. No license will be granted to a teacher whose general average falls below 70, or whose special average in any one of the studies required for the Third Grade County Certificate, shall be less than 70.

6. All candidates are required to furnish testimonials from School Trustees or other responsible persons, as to their moral character, and as to the time and place in which they have taught, and their success therein.

7. The Second and Third Grade County Certificates will be good only for the county in which they are issued. The First Grade County Certificates, and all State Certificates, will be good for all parts of the State.

8. All certificates will be liable to be revoked for cause.



# **APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

Amount from School Fund, \$40,000 00  
 Amount from State Revenue, 60,000 00  
 Whole number of children in the State between the ages  
     of five and eighteen, according to census of 1866, 216,601  
 Amount for each child from School Fund, \$0.184671354  
 Amount for each child from State Revenue, 0.277007031

COUNTIES.	Children.	Appropriation from School Fund.	Appropriation from Revenue.	Total Appropria- tion.	Due May 15.	Due August 15.	Due Nov'ber 15.
Atlantic.....	4,629	\$368 83	\$1,254 56	\$2,090 94	\$696 98	\$696 98	\$696 98
Bergen.....	6,838	1,271 09	1,906 64	3,177 73	1,059 24	1,059 24	1,059 25
Burlington.....	15,711	2,901 87	4,352 06	7,253 43	2,417 81	2,417 81	2,417 81
Camden.....	11,921	2,201 47	3,802 20	5,503 67	1,834 55	1,834 56	1,834 56
Cape May.....	2,395	442 29	663 43	1,105 72	363 57	363 57	363 53
Cumberland.....	5,713	1,609 96	2,414 95	4,024 91	1,341 63	1,341 64	1,341 64
Essex.....	27,503	5,098 41	7,647 61	12,746 02	4,243 67	4,243 67	4,243 68
Gloucester.....	6,181	1,141 45	1,712 18	2,853 63	951 21	951 21	951 21
Hudson.....	23,730	4,197 58	6,296 37	10,493 95	3,497 93	3,497 93	3,497 93
Hunterdon.....	10,343	1,910 06	2,865 08	4,775 14	1,591 71	1,591 71	1,591 72
Mercer.....	11,532	2,183 83	3,199 99	5,383 81	1,777 77	1,777 77	1,777 77
Middlesex.....	10,999	2,081 20	3,046 30	5,073 00	1,692 66	1,692 67	1,692 67
Monmouth.....	13,737	2,536 82	3,805 25	6,342 08	2,114 03	2,114 03	2,114 03
Morris.....	11,783	2,167 67	3,251 81	5,419 18	1,806 39	1,806 39	1,806 40
Ocean.....	4,201	737 99	1,181 99	1,969 98	656 66	656 66	656 66
Passaic.....	8,631	1,593 05	2,338 08	3,930 13	1,310 71	1,310 71	1,310 71
Salem.....	6,497	1,199 81	1,799 71	2,999 52	999 84	999 84	999 84
Somerset.....	6,836	1,271 65	1,907 47	3,179 12	1,059 70	1,059 71	1,059 71
Sussex.....	9,220	1,702 67	2,554 00	4,256 67	1,418 89	1,418 89	1,418 89
Union.....	6,899	1,181 71	1,773 57	2,954 28	984 76	984 76	984 76
Warren.....	9,666	1,785 04	2,677 55	4,462 59	1,487 53	1,487 53	1,487 53
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>216,601</b>	<b>\$40,000 00</b>	<b>\$60,000 00</b>	<b>\$100,000 00</b>	<b>\$33,333 33</b>	<b>\$33,333 33</b>	<b>\$33,333 30</b>

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Salary
ATLANTIC .....	CALVIN WRIGHT .....	Absecon .....	\$500 00
BERGEN .....	ALEXANDER CASS .....	Englewood .....	688 80
BURLINGTON .....	JAMES F. GIFFIN .....	Morristown .....	1,200 00
CAMDEN .....	ALEXANDER GILMORE .....	Merchantville .....	688 60
CAPE MAY .....	MAURICE BEESLEY .....	Dennisville .....	500 00
CUMBERLAND .....	ALBERT R. JONES .....	Shiloh .....	561 80
ESSEX .....	JOSEPH L. MUNN .....	East Orange .....	862 60
GLOUCESTER .....	WILLIAM MILLIGAN .....	Woodbury .....	618 10
HUDSON .....	WILLIAM L. DICKINSON .....	Jersey City .....	521 90
HUNTERDON .....	JOHN O. RAFFERTY .....	Flemington .....	1,084 80
MERCER .....	WILLIAM H. BRACE .....	Trenton .....	642 20
MIDDLESEX .....	D. T. REILEY .....	New Brunswick .....	774 50
MONMOUTH .....	SAMUEL LOCKWOOD .....	Keyport .....	1,200 00
MORRIS .....	ROBERT H. DEHART .....	Morristown .....	1,178 80
OCEAN .....	W. F. BROWN .....	Point Pleasant .....	500 00
PASSAIC .....	J. C. CRUIKSHANK .....	Little Falls .....	500 00
SALEM .....	WILLIAM H. REED .....	Woodstown .....	614 70
SOMERSET .....	FREDERICK J. FRELINGHUYSEN .....	Raritan .....	688 60
SUSSEX .....	NATHANIEL PETIT .....	Newton .....	922 00
UNION .....	A. F. CAMPBELL .....	Plainfield .....	500 00
WARREN .....	WILLIAM HOLT .....	Hackettstown .....	966 00
			<hr/> \$15,657 50

---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---





## REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

---

### ATLANTIC COUNTY.

---

C. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The following statistical matter, compiled with the reports of the several District Clerks, is as near correct as possible under existing circumstances. My time has been too limited since entering upon the duties of Superintendent to admit of that thorough investigation of School matters as I hope to be able to give ere another school year shall have elapsed.

Only some six or eight schools in the county were in session subsequent to my appointment till after the close of the school year 1867, concerning which I know but little, except that they are among the best in the county. As yet, my time has been wholly occupied with the duties required outside of the school room; hence I am unable to give any definite information relative to the condition of the schools; but from the fact that so few of them have been in session the past summer, it occurs to me that there must have been a lamentable want of interest on the part of the county relative to the subject of education. I am happy, however, in the belief, founded upon the fact of a general manifestation of anxiety on the part of the Trustees in our recent meetings of the Township Boards, to co-operate with the Superintendent and each other, that a fresh impetus will be given to the cause under the new order of things, such as will put Atlantic county among the foremost in the State in putting the car of education on the right track.

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	FINANCIAL.							Whole No. of children belonging to the District between 5 and 18 years of age.
	No. of District.	Amount received from State.	Amount received from township.	Amount received from district tax.	Amount received from tuition fees.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Amount expended for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing Public School houses.	
BUENA VISTA.								
Buena Vista.....	1&2	\$34 00	\$154 00	\$700 00		\$883 00	\$595 00	77
Downtown.....		14 57	66 00			80 57		34
Newtonville.....		15 62	63 00			83 02		23
New Germany.....		42 84	194 00			236 84		97
Oak Road.....		16 78	76 00			93 78	390 00	27
Union.....	13	10 60	43 00	533 77		592 37	251 77	24
Vine Road*.....	14	8 39	38 00			46 39		19
		\$142 20	\$644 00	\$1283 77		\$3029 97	\$1236 77	323
Egg Harbor.								
South Absecom.....	1	\$51 29	\$222 00			\$273 29	\$21 73	111
Pleasantville.....	2	52 65	223 00		\$927 21	407 97	3 00	114
Salem.....	3	83 26	332 00		339 58	809 84	20 00	191
Bakersville.....	4	57 76	250 00		228 00	530 76	18 00	135
Princeton.....	5	46 21	200 00		165 00	411 21	1 75	100
Leedsville.....	6	26 34	114 00		175 00	315 34	7 80	57
Somers' Point.....	7	45 77	198 00		175 00	418 75	20 00	89
Neck District.....	8	88 37	166 00		Not rep.	204 35	Not rep.	83
J. Scull District.....	9	71 63	310 00		60 00	441 63	12 07	153
E. Scull District.....	10	88 27	144 00		Not rep.	177 27	44 43	73
Catawbat.....	11	5 03	23 00		Not rep.	27 03		11
Pamona.....	12	4 70	20 00			24 70	6 05	10
		\$516 62	\$2256 00		\$1264 57	\$4042 19	\$154 58	1135
GALLOWAY.								
Absecom.....	1	\$44 15	\$183 00		\$50 00	\$283 14	\$27 50	94
Oceanville.....	2	23 43	100 00		98 75	217 23	10 00	50
Leeds' Point.....	3	41 80	178 00		211 70	431 50		89
Higbeeville.....	4	22 54	96 00			118 54	36 16	48
Unionville.....	5	36 63	156 00		193 47	335 10	28 00	78
Centreville.....	6	36 16	154 00			190 16	Not rep.	77
Union.....	7	60 11	256 00		Not rep.	316 11	18 47	128
Smithville.....	8	26 77	114 00			140 77	Not rep.	57
German School.....	9	66 41	368 00	617 38		1071 79		134
Ariel.....	10	49 85	210 00		Not rep.	259 31	Not rep.	165
Clark's Landing.....	11	7 65	30 00			37 00		15
Pamona.....	12	22 54	76 00			98 50	6 05	23
Brigantine.....	13	7 05	32 00			39 51		16
		\$464 45	\$1958 00	\$617 38	\$557 92	\$3567 75	\$126 18	973
HAMILTON.								
Weymouth.....		\$38 18	\$376 00			\$514 18		97
Perseverance.....		78 62	564 00	\$1000 00		1643 02	\$3500 00	133
Joslyn.....	5	9 96	72 00			81 96		34
Thomsonville.....	6	15 77	114 00		37 50	167 27	8 00	83
Emmelsville.....	7	14 53	105 00			119 53	20 00	35
Carmantown.....	9	12 04	87 00			9 04		26
Tarklin.....	10	16 18	117 00			113 13		39
		\$184 67	\$1385 00	\$1000 00	\$37 50	\$2557 17	\$3523 00	445

\* House in Cumberland County.

† Belongs to No. 6, Hamilton to township.

HAMMONTON.		\$186 52	town tax. \$1212 00	\$2000 00	.....	\$3893 52	Not rep.	404
MULLICA.								
Weekstown .....	1	\$19 51	\$123 00	.....	.....	\$142 51	Not rep.	41
Pleasant Mills .....	2	39 49	249 00	.....	.....	283 49	Not rep.	53
New Columbia .....	3	24 26	153 00	Not rep.	Not rep.	177 26	Not r-p.	51
Elwood .....	4	40 92	253 00	.....	.....	293 92	\$41 39	86
Township Farm School .....	5	31 40	102 00	\$400 00	\$420 00	1049 40	140 00	66
		\$155 58	\$931 00	\$400 00	\$420 00	\$1956 58	\$131 39	327
WETMOUTH.								
Monroe .....	1	\$15 47	\$31 00	.....	.....	\$96 47	.....	27
Estelville .....	2	45 85	240 00	.....	.....	285 85	\$10 00	80
Union .....	3	44 70	234 00	.....	.....	279 70	25 00	73
Jersey .....	4	84 38	130 00	.....	.....	214 38	30 00	60
Tuckahoe .....	5	40 11	210 00	.....	\$108 75	358 86	20 00	70
		\$180 51	\$945 00	.....	\$103 75	\$1234 26	\$35 00	315
Atlantic City .....		\$115 42	city tax. \$1427 00	by city. *\$377 00	.....	\$1919 42	\$1900 00	236
Egg Harbor City .....		\$144 97	city tax. \$1500 00	*\$1229 98	.....	\$3874 95	\$3158 93	477

*The following Summary, although imperfect in some respects, is believed to be an approximation to correctness:*

TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	No. of Districts in the township.	No. of Districts.	No. of Districts having had schools open.	No. of Districts having had no school.	No. of free schools.	No. part free.	No. private schools in twp. or city.	No. of children who have attended private school.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 15 in township.	No. of children who have attended public school.	Average No. of months the schools have been open during the year.	Average attendance of pupils per day.	Amount of money received for the support of public schools, including District tax and tuition fees.	Amount expended on account of District buildings and furnishing the same.	Average condition of District buildings.	No. of male teachers in twp. or city.	No. of female teachers in twp. or city.	Average monthly salary of male teachers.	Average monthly salary of female teachers.
Bona Vista.....	5	3	3	0	45	0	0	0	823	285	5 4 7	27	\$2029 97	\$1206 77	Fair.	4	0	\$38 60	\$24 70
Big Harbor.....	10	3	49	0	41	19	0	0	1228	285	6 4 5	50	4042 19	104 88	do	1	0	40 42	23 70
Halloway.....	12	1	11	0	10	0	0	0	279	515	4 5 1	43	2857 75	136 18	Poor.	1	0	48 05	29 34
Hamilton.....	6	1	4	0	45	0	1	0	80	445	4 5 1	38	2357 17	853 00	do	2	0	37 00	31 14
Mullica.....	5	0	4	0	46	0	0	0	327	234	7 4	80	1856 88	181 39	do	3	0	48 33	37 25
Weymouth.....	6	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	215	200	5 3 5	38	1234 38	85 00	do	3	0	37 11	23 66
Hannorton.....	1	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	404	200	10	188	3398 62	1900 00	Good.	1	0	50 00	40 00
Atlantic City.....	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	286	406	10	190	1919 43	3135 93	1st rate.	3	1	41 06	38 33
Big Harbor City.....	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	477	406	10	190	2574 95	3135 93	Fair.	3	1	41 06	38 33
Total in county.....	46	6	149	5	428	18	10	380	4688	2471	43 4 5	598	\$22,600 81	\$10,871 15		34	31	\$43 03	\$29 51

\*Not reported. †Including parts. ‡Number of schools open.

From the above it will be seen that the whole amount received for the support of Public Schools in the county is		\$23,600 81
Of which there was received from the state,	\$2,090 94	
From Township and City Taxes,	12,258 00	
Appropriated by Atlantic City from City Treasury to their School,	377 00	
Appropriated by Gloucester Farm and Town Association to Egg Harbor City,	1,229 98	
		<hr/> \$15,955 92

Leaving a balace which the Districts have raised by

District Tax and Tuition Fees of \$7,644 89

In addition to the above, please allow a suggestion in behalf of those districts in which it is impossible for the schools to be kept open the five months required by law with the amount of public funds appropriated to them, and the inhabitants thereof feeling their circumstances too limited to enable them to meet the requisite salary of teachers by tuition fees. But very few districts, if any, will allow themselves to be taxed for salary purposes so long as it takes a two-third majority to authorize an assessment upon the district ; whereas I have reason for believing that *some* would, in case they could be allowed to authorize such assessment by a majority vote. An amendment of Section 80 of the new School Law to this effect would, in my judgment, be of great advantage to many of our small districts, the children of which, as now situated, are deprived of equal advantages with larger districts. It is, indeed, unfortunate that inequality of advantages should exist at all ; but if they must exist, we ought, at least, to give those laboring under minor advantages an opportunity to improve them if possible.



## BERGEN COUNTY.

---

ALEXANDER CASS, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

In rendering this my first report, I regret that it is out of my power to make it so full as the law requires, and as I desire to have it. The inauguration of an entirely new school law, so far as it rests with the County Superintendent, I find to be a difficult task. The hearty co-operation of trustees and other officials is wanting. It is not prompt and regular. This may, in part, be owing to the fact that the copies of the school law, sent to me for distribution, were not received until after the district meetings were held on the first Monday in September last. They, together with the school registers have since been distributed to every district in the county.

In conformity with your instructions, I have made several appointments of trustees to fill vacancies, and appointed district clerks in all cases of failure of trustees to make them. I have had some difficulty and more delay in acquiring from the late Town Superintendents the census of children of legal school age, in the several districts of their respective townships, on which to base my apportionments of this year's moneys. Three out of the nine townships composing this county are still delinquents, and I know of no method of compelling the Superintendents to furnish the needed reports. In most instances the Town Superintendents had deposited their books and papers with the township collector, but I have found it to be just as troublesome to collect from the collectors as from the Superintendents. So thus far, I have been unable to make apportionments to the districts. The apportionments to townships have been completed. There is great irregularity in the reports made by the district clerks, they failing in one particular or another, make it impracticable for me to make my report as the law requires. Before the expiration of another year I have no question but that all our school officers will be drilled to their point of duty.

The embarrassments I have mentioned are not to be attributed to any fault of the existing law, but to the fact that this as well as any other new law, works slowly until it is fully comprehended and fully put in operation. The transition from one state of things to another

naturally carries with it more of the remembrance of the past than the requirements of the future.

The following is a copy of the census of children reported by the district clerks of the several school districts in each of the townships of Bergen County, August 31st, 1867.

## FRANKLIN.

District No 1,	.	.	.	.	.	106
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	105
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	66
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	46
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	149
" " 6, (with Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	81
" " 7, (with Washington and Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	56
" " 8,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" " 10,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" " 11, (with 7 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	17
" " 12, (with 6 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	12
—						787

## HACKENSACK.

District No. 1, (with Hudson County)	.	.	.	.	.	47
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	309
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	119
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	73
" " 6, (with 3 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	81
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	172
" " 8, (with 5 from New Barbadoes, 5 from Harrington and 6 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	17
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	108
" " 10,	.	.	.	.	.	117
" " 11,	.	.	.	.	.	145
" " 12, (with 4 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	15
" " 13,	.	.	.	.	.	303
" " 14,	.	.	.	.	.	183
—						1793

## HARRINGTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	114
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	123
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	95
" " 5, (with 8 from Hackensack, 5 from New Barbadoes and 6 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	16
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	88
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	131
—						567



## HOBOKUS.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	132
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	220
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	118
" " 5, (with 9 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	80
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	96
" " 7, (with 11 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	28
" " 8, (with 8 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	36
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" " 7, (with 7 from Washington and 7 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	12
						— 889

## LODI.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	70
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	78
" " 3, (with 6 from Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	292
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	219
" " 6, (with 1 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	14
" " 2, (with 2 from Passaic county)	.	.	.	.	.	29
" " 1, (With one from Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	15
" " 9, (with 9 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	64
						— 781

## NEW BARBADOES.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	274
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	326
" " 3, (with 6 from Hackensack)	.	.	.	.	.	76
" " 4, (with 12 from Hackensack)	.	.	.	.	.	61
" " 5, (with 8 from Hackensack, 5 from Harrington and 6 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	78
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" " 7, (with 5 from Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	64
" " 8,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" " 9, (with 9 from Lodi)	.	.	.	.	.	164
						— 1229

## SADDLE RIVER.

District No. 1, (with one from Lodi)	.	.	.	.	.	92
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	52
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	77
" " 4, (with 6 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	30
" " 5, (with 7 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	51
" " 6, (with 3 from Lodi)	.	.	.	.	.	35
						— 337

## UNION.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	132
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	106
" " 3, (with 2 from Passaic county)	.	.	.	.	.	28
						<hr/> 266

## WASHINGTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	108
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	129
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	139
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	128
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	99
" " 6, (with 8 from Hackensack, 5 from Harrington and 5 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	29
" " 7, (with 7 from Hohokus and 7 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	41
" " 8, (with 8 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	56
" " 9, (with 5 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	26
						<hr/> 755
Total,						<hr/> 7404

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.						
	Number of districts in township.	Number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years, 1867.	Number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years, 1866.	Amount assessed per child to be raised by tax in 1867 for support of schools.	Amount raised in each township.	Amount received from the State and apportioned to the several townships.
Franklin.....	11	787	774	\$2 00	\$1,548 00	\$257 84
Hackensack.....	11	1,798	1,598	2 00	3,186 00	785 45
Harrington.....	5	567	531	3 00	1,593 00	245 15
Hohokus.....	9	889	838	2 00	1,666 00	394 58
Lodi.....	8	781	720	3 00	2,160 00	332 41
New Barbadoes.....	9	1,229	1,208	2 00	2,406 00	555 40
Saddle River.....	8	337	300	3 00	600 00	138 50
Union.....	3	266	238	3 00	684 00	105 36
Washington.....	5	756	701	2 00	1,402 00	328 64
	64	7,404	6,888	.....	\$15,245 00	\$3,177 78



## BURLINGTON COUNTY.

---

JAMES E. GRIFFIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

I was appointed County Superintendent of Burlington county by the State Board of Education, on the 25th of April last, and confirmed by the Board of Freeholders at their first meeting thereafter, May 6th. According to a resolution of the said board, my appointment dates from the 1st of May, 1867. All progressive reforms in their incipency, meet with much opposition. The opposition to the new school law in this county, was at first very violent, owing to a misapprehension of its requirements; but since the people have read the law, and become more or less conversant with its provisions, a great change has taken place in public sentiment, and many, who at first opposed it, like true men, perceiving that they had been wrong, have become its warmest friends. The opinion now, amongst men of broad and comprehensive views, is that the law will prove an incalculable blessing to New Jersey. I speak of the law as a whole. Some of its minor provisions could be altered for the better. So far as I can ascertain, the feeling prevails throughout the county, that attendance at school should be made compulsory between the age of five and fourteen; that the State should provide the money to keep the schools entirely free for a certain number of months in the year; that thorough elementary instruction, in branches specified by law, should be guaranteed to every child of the Commonwealth; that every child, having passed through certain grades of instruction, and having remained a definite period of time in the public schools, should graduate from them, and receive a certificate of graduation. Having done this, the State would have done its duty to the child, leaving the imparting of a higher education to private institutions of learning.

The public mind throughout this county has been completely awakened to the importance of a higher standard of education than we had prior to the passage of the new law. Educational matters are being discussed in all parts of the county, notwithstanding the political excitement. Men feel that something must be done; and now is the time to do it. There is not a New Englander, or an educated German, to my knowledge, in the county, who is not a warm

friend of the new law. The opposition comes principally from men who have no children to educate, and heavy taxes to pay; or who are misled by sectarian or party prejudices. Time will overcome this feeling, and allay all prejudice. By authority granted in the fortieth section of the school law, I called meetings of the township trustees to appoint district clerks, and proceeded to organize under the new law.

I have spoken about twenty-five times on education and the new law in various parts of the county; and have everywhere found the trustees gentlemanly men. In some parts of the county there are trustees who cannot read and write, but these very men are the warmest friends of education, for they feel its want. One gentleman very truly remarked, "that he hoped the day would soon come when they would not be required to ask the party elected to a township office, as they are compelled to do now, if he can read and write." The school-houses, generally, are in a poor condition but the trustees are repairing them, and providing them with black-boards; and new life seems instilled into everything pertaining to the schools.

All the townships have raised the money required by law, except two. I have apportioned all the money to those complying with the provisions of the law. I think we are progressing remarkably well, when we consider the former deranged condition of the school matters. In another year, we feel confident, there will be a harmonious and concentrated co-operation on the part of all. Many, who have been teaching in the public schools, we have found, upon examination, to be deplorably incompetent. In our examinations we have been as fair and impartial as possible. No puzzling or perplexing questions were propounded; but we have endeavored at all times to ascertain the qualifications of the applicant. About one hundred and thirty certificates have been granted, and private examinations are held at any convenient time. We have given but few first and second grade certificates. There is a lack of thoroughness on the part of a large portion of the teachers.

They do not grasp the subjects as masters of the studies which they pretend to teach; but this condition of things will be changed. They are going to work with ardor and zeal. We will soon have better trained, better qualified teachers in the schools. They see that it will be necessary for them to study, to think, and to reason, in order that they may be prepared for their arduous and important labors. In accordance with the provisions of the law, I appointed the following gentlemen members of the board of examiners for the county: Prof. William Hutchinson, Principal of the Academy at Pemberton; Mr. Wilbur Watts, Principal of High School at Burlington; and Mr. Freedom C. Lippincott, of Marlton. These gentlemen are men of liberal attainments and generous sympathies, and they will endeavor to make each examination as fair and practicable as possible.

No teacher has been charged an examination fee, but the county paid the three members of the board for fifteen examinations, held in various places most convenient for those who wished to be examined. Some persons complain about the expense of the new law; but they do not consider that if the requirements of the old school law had

been fulfilled, it would have cost the county more than the new law. Thousands of dollars have been squandered through the employment of incapable teachers and the want of proper organization in the schools. There has been a universal complaint in regard to the want of uniformity in the text books of the schools. The new law provides for the introduction of a uniform series of text books. This difficulty is being remedied. For the last four months I have employed a large portion of my time in examining the different educational works published in the United States with a view of recommending a series of books for the schools of the county.

For some time, I thought of calling a meeting of the trustees of the county to agree upon a uniform series; but after consultation with many of them, it was deemed best that the County Superintendent should make the recommendation without such meeting.

Altering and properly defining the boundaries of districts, has absorbed much of my time, and been a very difficult task; and it will require a considerable length of time before they can all be properly defined. The granting of this power to the County Superintendent, is a wise provision of the law; for in no other way would it ever be properly done. It will require several years to put the law in successful operation; but when it is brought to a higher degree of perfection, there is no doubt it will be productive of the most beneficial results. An impression is prevalent that the State exercises no control over the township and district moneys. This seems contrary to the whole spirit and tenor of the law, and at variance with the ruling of all former officers who have given decisions upon the subject, and seriously interferes with a prompt and faithful execution of the law.

In conformity with the 27th section of the school law, I appointed a time to examine applicants for entry into the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick. No one applied. There are three vacancies to fill from this county. Those reported should sustain a thorough examination in spelling, grammar, arithmetic including square and cube roots, and in algebra, as far as quadratic equations.

Since writing the above, I have received an application to enter the college. This is an excellent institution; and is doing great good in imparting a knowledge of agricultural chemistry and kindred studies.

Impelled by a conscientious desire to advance the cause of education in this county, I have so far labored laboriously to bring order out of chaos; and hope that the trustees of the different schools will vigilantly guard the educational interests committed to their charge, so that ample facilities may be afforded to the 15,719 children, between the ages of five and eighteen, for acquiring a thorough elementary education. We earnestly ask the co-operation of parents in carrying out the provisions of the law, so that success may crown our efforts, and New Jersey awake from her lethargy, and take a place among her sister States of the Union in the onward march of intelligence.

Whole number of children in Burlington county between the ages of five and eighteen, 15,699.

Whole number of public schools in the county, 167.





## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 18 years of age.
<b>BEVERLY.</b>						
Beverly.....	1	\$324 24	\$95 16	\$1018 00	\$3316 66	546
Delanco.....	2	85 94	14 59	156 00	1476 08	130
Cooperstown.....	3	25 36	10 80	110 00	145 66	44
River.....	4	31 68	8 78	94 00	131 41	50
		\$317 17	\$128 88	\$1378 00	\$3093 76	770
<b>BORDENTOWN.</b>						
Bordentown.....	1	\$369 61	\$350 88	\$4500 00	\$5490 44	1500
Fieldsborough.....	2	129 46	48 49	870 00	1047 95	290
Manasfield Square.....	3	48 89	14 88	286 00	348 77	97
		\$347 46	\$318 70	\$5656 00	\$6317 16	1857
<b>BURLINGTON.</b>						
Union.....	1	\$24 98	\$18 09	\$116 16	\$154 10	66
	2	679 19	350 93	\$129 41	\$3225 58	1466
	3	81 89	16 39	146 15	198 94	66
	4	42 01	21 98	195 59	259 58	104
	5	39 71	20 73	184 84	1358 80	95
		\$310 28	\$422 98	\$3772 15	\$7218 40	1794
<b>BASS RIVER.</b>						
Bass River.....	1	\$56 26	\$15 80	\$248 75	\$315 82	106
East Bass River.....	2	27 41	7 70	119 00	154 11	68
Union Hill.....	3	25 48	7 16	110 42	148 05	58
Martha Furnace.....	4	20 67	5 81	89 58	116 07	43
Cedar Groves.....	5	4 83	1 21	18 75	24 29	9
Mathias Town.....	6	4 83	1 21	18 75	24 29	9
		\$188 49	\$38 91	\$600 25	\$777 65	288
<b>CINNAMINSON.</b>						
Westfield, S. D.....	1	\$55 01	\$41 87	\$377 10	\$378 48	158
Cinnaminson.....	2	47 76	34 42	236 46	318 64	116
Westchester.....	3	47 40	34 16	234 65	316 22	187
Chesterville.....	4	26 57	19 15	131 55	177 27	51
Bridgeborough.....	5	52 78	33 04	261 82	352 15	153
Progress.....	6	51 71	37 27	255 99	344 96	164
Riverton.....	7	40 98	29 50	202 66	278 09	142
		\$322 16	\$338 91	\$1599 73	\$2156 81	921
<b>CHESTER.</b>						
Chesterville.....	1	\$12 00	\$12 90	\$52 00	\$76 91	29
Poplar Grove.....	2	37 75	40 69	164 00	242 45	83
Moorestown.....	3	190 21	204 51	894 00	1213 72	419
Chester Brick.....	4	49 40	58 11	214 00	316 50	55
Hartford.....	5	16 62	17 87	72 00	106 49	39
		\$305 98	\$329 08	\$1826 00	\$1961 07	617

\* \$300 district tax, and \$169.26 tuition fees included.

† \$200 district tax, and \$89.50 tuition fees included.

‡ This amount includes \$100 city tax, and \$3,000 derived from the "Island Fund."

§ This amount includes \$118.08 collected as tuition fees.

¶ The children in this district go to school in Ocean county.

## STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 16 years of age.
<b>CHESTERFIELD.</b>						
Crosswicks.....	1	\$86 18	\$91 88	\$578 00	*\$1873 05	190
Recklesstown.....	2	68 82	71 19	444 00	588 59	168
Plattsburg.....	3	80 47	81 75	198 00	260 22	59
Black's Bridge.....	4	88 78	71 19	252 00	361 97	91
Uniont.....	5			72 00	72 00	34
		\$325 75	\$266 01	\$1589 00	\$2650 76	582
<b>EVESHAM.</b>						
Centreton.....	1	\$21 70	\$27 89	\$24 00	\$148 09	41
Marlton.....	2	58 55	42 92	232 00	338 47	135
Green Grove.....	3	12 46	9 99	54 00	76 46	99
Mount Laurel.....	4	64 02	52 90	236 00	404 92	105
Hartfordt.....	5	26 32	21 09	114 00	161 40	37
Centre.....	6	15 28	12 21	66 00	98 44	39
Pine Grove.....	7	40 62	33 56	176 00	249 18	88
Milford.....	8	43 40	34 37	188 00	266 27	94
Cropwell.....	9	14 77	11 84	64 00	90 61	33
Fellowship.....	10	38 32	30 71	166 00	235 03	94
Eastonl.....	11	9 23	7 89	40 00	56 73	20
London Grove.....	12	51 71	41 43	224 00	317 14	138
		\$398 88	\$325 80	\$1704 00	\$2422 74	912
<b>EGG HARBOR.</b>						
Parkerton.....	1	\$36 98	\$6 15	\$160 00	\$308 09	78
Tuckerton.....	2	87 25	14 59	378 00	479 77	208
West Tuckerton.....	3	50 32	8 87	218 08	276 69	94
Gifford.....	4	49 40	8 22	214 09	271 62	111
Down Shore and Island.....	5	22 62	8 78	98 00	134 88	49
Plains.....	6	2 77	46	12 00	15 23	6
		\$349 29	\$41 43	\$1080 00	\$1870 78	546
<b>LUMBERTON.</b>						
Foostertown.....	1	\$46 17	\$27 89	\$250 00	\$323 56	101
Lumberton.....	2	72 48	43 01	892 00	507 49	143
Hainesport.....	3	49 86	29 59	270 00	349 44	92
Bayrestown.....	4	38 70	20 00	133 50	236 30	75
Lane.....	5	29 54	17 53	160 00	207 08	49
Easton.....	6	41 55	24 65	225 00	291 20	64
Wigwam.....	7	17 08	10 14	92 50	119 72	90
		\$290 88	\$172 80	\$1572 00	\$3084 60	611
<b>MANSFIELD.</b>						
Three Tuns.....	1	\$34 01	\$18 25	\$179 40	\$233 66	95
Florence.....	2	94 18	47 74	480 20	611 12	205
Lower Mansfield.....	3	45 24	23 84	325 40	298 58	65
Grove.....	4	41 55	21 06	207 00	269 61	101
Columbus.....	5	120 96	61 32	632 00	784 88	246
Mansfield.....	6	26 82	13 84	131 10	170 76	63
Georgetown.....	7	30 38	15 08	154 10	200 71	67
Mansfield Square.....	8	9 23	4 68	46 00	59 91	18
		\$404 42	\$205 01	\$3014 80	\$3624 23	860

\* This amount includes \$620 tuition fees.

† This district lies in Chesterfield and New Hanover.

‡ This district lies in Chester and Evesham.

§ This district lies in Evesham and Lumberton.

¶ This district lies in Mansfield and Bordertown townships.

## STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 15 years of age.
<b>MEDFORD.</b>						
Medford .....	1	\$188 04	\$111 59	\$397 00	\$1146 68	284
Oak Grove.....	2	48 86	35 46	385 00	864 81	97
Chairville.....	3	14 47	11 94	96 00	192 71	32
Eastern.....	4	20 77	16 79	185 00	179 57	55
Brace Roads.....	5	35 09	28 36	228 00	291 45	69
		\$252 58	\$204 14	\$1641 00	\$2097 67	587
<b>NEW HANOVER.</b>						
Wrightstown .....	1	\$31 71	\$63 36	\$254 00	\$499 58	169
Pointville.....	2	73 02	60 98	88 00	477 00	154
Cookstown.....	3	88 18	78 97	882 00	549 15	183
Jacobstown.....	4	89 18	64 23	356 00	502 40	182
Union*.....	5	20 81	16 07	88 00	194 38	56
Plattsburg †.....	6	20 73	16 33	90 00	127 11	32
Harrison.....	7	30 00	23 47	180 00	188 43	61
		\$401 18	\$323 91	\$1738 00	\$2463 10	792
<b>NORTHAMPTON.</b>						
Northampton.....	1	\$471 29	\$433 10	\$3000 00	\$3904 39	887
<b>PEMBERTON.</b>						
Brandywine.....	1	\$30 47	\$11 54	\$132 00	\$174 00	69
Pemberton.....	2	115 42	43 70	500 00	659 11	241
Marlton.....	3	66 09	34 99	286 00	377 01	175
Coates.....	4	32 32	13 23	140 00	184 55	51
New Lisbon.....	5	32 32	12 23	140 00	184 55	79
Brown's Mills.....	6	47 09	17 58	204 00	268 91	107
New Hanover.....	7	24 28	9 42	108 00	142 37	46
Ewing†.....	8	13 00	4 54	52 00	63 55	49
Union.....	9	18 46	6 99	30 00	105 46	39
		\$494 42	\$143 49	\$1642 00	\$2164 41	856
<b>SHAMONG.</b>						
Tabernacle.....	1	\$64 17	\$19 84	\$355 50	\$439 52	189
Union.....	2	32 78	10 14	181 53	224 50	71
Free Soil.....	3	26 78	8 23	143 34	188 39	56
Hartford.....	4	35 55	10 99	196 93	243 47	77
Atsion.....	5	21 23	6 57	117 64	159 45	46
		\$180 31	\$55 52	\$999 99	\$1230 38	\$391
<b>SPRINGFIELD.</b>						
Springfield.....	1	\$44 73	\$33 25	\$194 00	\$272 03	93
Julinstown.....	2	55 40	41 13	240 00	336 52	105
Jobstown.....	3	60 43	44 90	262 00	367 34	106
Old Springfield.....	4	27 70	20 56	120 00	168 26	64
Willow Grove.....	5	37 37	25 03	164 00	229 96	82
Union.....	6	16 16	11 99	70 00	93 15	36
Mount.....	7	48 37	35 98	210 00	321 06	93
		\$391 26	\$215 89	\$1260 00	\$1793 37	568

\* This district lies in New Hanover and Chesterfield.

† This district lies in Chesterfield and New Hanover.

‡ This district lies in Pemberton and Westhampton.

§ This district lies in Shamong and Southampton.

§ N.B.—The number of children, 406, reported by the State Superintendent for 1867 has been used in ascertaining the amount due each child from the township tax. The money has been apportioned among 391 children.

## STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 18 years of age.
<b>SOUTHAMPTON.</b>						
Tabernacle*.....	1	\$9 69	\$5 39	\$67 50	\$73 49	31
Chairville†.....	2	20 81	11 09	110 00	141 41	37
Lane School.....	3	84 16	18 65	135 00	237 81	91
New Freedom.....	4	29 08	15 83	157 50	202 41	67
Beaver Dam.....	5	41 55	23 89	235 00	299 24	90
Vincentown.....	6	189 89	76 89	757 50	973 77	335
Buddtown.....	7	48 94	26 72	265 00	340 66	102
Retreat.....	8	41 09	22 44	222 50	286 02	77
Burr's Mills.....	9	11 54	6 30	62 50	80 34	28
		\$376 24	\$306 45	\$2042 50	\$2924 22	798
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>						
Batsto.....	1	\$45 01	\$9 22	\$193 08	\$247 31	87
Crowleyville.....	2	51 06	10 54	219 02	280 62	76
Friendship Neck.....	3	5 72	1 39	28 82	35 92	10
Senkine's Neck.....	4	16 80	8 47	72 04	92 31	30
Green Bank.....	5	44 34	9 16	190 20	243 70	66
Lower Bank.....	6	40 98	8 46	175 79	225 23	61
Bridgeport.....	7	38 22	5 83	121 04	155 08	42
		\$238 18	\$48 12	\$979 99	\$1278 26	347
<b>WILLINGBOROUGH.</b>						
Willingborough†.....	1	\$48 77	\$50 57	\$400 00	\$499 34	237
<b>WESTHAMPTON.</b>						
Brick.....	1	\$48 91	\$31 92	\$91 68	\$141 28	94
Pine Grove.....	2	23 08	16 68	47 72	78 59	50
Irickl.....	3	20 78	14 96	42 95	76 23	45
	4	22 62	16 29	46 77	79 11	49
Smithville.....	5	16 16	11 64	38 40	51 50	54
	6	18 98	13 63	39 18	60 83	41
	7	25 89	18 29	54 69	88 14	55
Ewing†.....	8	22 16	15 96	45 81	70 24	37
		\$193 08	\$189 83	\$402 11	\$688 41	417
<b>WOODLAND.</b>						
Jones' Mill.....	1	\$19 74	\$22 16	\$144 00	\$185 90	36
Governor's Hill†.....	2	3 70	4 15	27 00	34 85	14
Woodmancy.....	3	5 76	6 46	42 00	54 22	47
Arneyfield††.....	4	6 99	7 85	51 00	65 84	49
		\$36 19	\$40 62	\$264 00	\$340 82	146

\* This district lies in Shamong and Southampton.

† This district lies in Medford and Southampton.

‡ Amount due from the State appropriation, \$109.39, for which no order has been given.

§ This district lies in Burlington and Westhampton.

¶ This district lies in Pemberton and Westhampton.

† New district.

\* \* Two colored.

†† This is a new district formed from No. 4 (Burr's Mill) and No. 5 (White Horse).

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

---

### ALEXANDER GILMORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The late period of my induction into the superintendency, has compressed the labor of *five* months into the narrow limits of *one*. The *second* instalment of the State Fund was already due, while the *first* had not as yet been apportioned. The time was at hand for the examination of teachers, as also the election of trustees.

Amid this pressure, it was difficult to decide *where* to commence. I selected, however, the work of communicating with the districts of the county, for which decision several reasons existed. I wished to convey information to the teachers respecting the time and place of examination, the interval being so short, that the most expeditious method must be adopted. The time for the election of trustees having been changed from April to September, and there having been no officer to communicate with the respective boards of the county, a lack of information existed in reference to the provisions of the law on that point. As a result of these circumstances there were many districts in which no arrangements had been made to secure those elections. I was on the ground at the opportune juncture, to set the machinery in motion for the accomplishment of that object.

The county being without a superintendent, delayed also the census of children. Notwithstanding you, sir, as State superintendent, ever faithful in your work, supplied the lack of the county officer as best you could, by sending the blank form for these returns, to the township officers to be distributed among the districts, yet when I entered upon my work, I found that, unfortunately, there were instances, in which, *whole townships* had failed to receive the documents sent. Where this failure had occurred, either in township or district, I supplied the blank form. I was dependent upon these census returns for the material from which to construct my *statistical* report. The *Financial* part also of my report embraces apportionments of school funds, based on statistics to be collected from twenty-two officers in *eleven* townships. Instead of being *in possession* of these Reports at that time, the *incipient steps* had only been taken, to *procure* them. These facts are presented to show the difficulties I encountered in accomplishing this work within the limited time at my disposal. These

visits to the districts, though made as expeditiously as comported with the proper discharge of the duties involved, were completed only the evening preceding the day appointed for the examination of teachers.

In entering upon this examination, I selected as my associates, Mr. Henry K. Bugbee, of Williamstown, and Mr. William Bryant, of Gloucester city; gentlemen of distinguished ability as teachers, who have also, practically proved themselves to be eminently qualified for a position in the "County Board of Examiners." We have examined and licensed *fifty-one* teachers; two of whom hold first grade certificates; two, second grade; and forty-seven, third grade. The teachers have entered upon their duties with ardor; a spirit of emulation has been inspired by these examinations, and under the workings of the recently enacted system, they are looking forward to a more exalted position for themselves as educators, and a higher literary grade for the schools. As might be expected, there are *degrees* of proficiency discernible in the schools of the county; but in instances where two calls have been made, an improvement could be traced in the interval between my first and second visit. In calling the meeting of the township boards, the trustees are seconding the arrangements of the superintendent. These gatherings are anticipated with interest. I have no doubt that new zeal will be awakened by them. The teachers and trustees have labored in harmony with the superintendent, and are in sympathy with him in his efforts to promote the cause of education.

# SCHOOL REPORT.

705

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Districts.	No. Schools.	State Appropriation.	Surplus revenue.	Township Tax.	District tax.	Tuition fees.	Total expended for schools.	Building, repairing, furnishing, &c., Pub. S. House.
<b>CENTER.</b>									
	*1	47	\$21 70	\$6 47	\$117 50	.....	.....	\$145 95	.....
	2	85	86 93	11 02	200 00	.....	.....	247 67	.....
	3	79	89 71	11 84	215 00	.....	.....	268 55	.....
	4	230	114 96	84 23	622 50	.....	\$29 57	801 81	\$64 57
*Fraction of a District.									
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		440	\$18 80	68 61	1155 00	.....	29 57	1461 48	64 57
	*1	79	24 98	7 44	.....	125 00	.....	156 87	.....
	2	184	62 25	18 86	.....	200 00	117 53	399 64	.....
	†3	.....	5 08	1 51	.....	.....	.....	6 59	.....
	*4	.....	18 00	5 87	.....	.....	.....	23 87	.....
	*5	51	22 62	6 75	.....	.....	.....	29 87	.....
	6	70	28 55	7 02	.....	.....	180 00	211 57	90 00
	†7	81	87 40	11 15	.....	.....	.....	48 55	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
†Census of last year.									
<b>GLOUCESTER.</b>		452	194 83	58 10	.....	325 00	297 58	875 46	20 00
	1	125	60 02	17 90	800 93	.....	156 25	585 10	.....
	2	112	48 01	14 32	240 74	.....	.....	303 07	.....
	3	81	43 47	12 67	219 96	.....	.....	283 10	.....
	4	63	32 32	9 64	162 04	.....	.....	204 00	.....
	5	88	35 09	10 46	175 33	.....	.....	221 48	.....
	*6	65	34 63	10 33	173 61	.....	.....	218 57	.....
	7	89	49 86	14 87	250 00	.....	.....	314 73	.....
	8	86	45 24	13 49	226 85	.....	.....	285 58	.....
	9	95	43 48	12 67	212 96	.....	.....	268 11	.....
	*10	13	6 00	1 79	30 09	.....	.....	37 38	.....
	*11	6	2 77	.....	18 89	.....	.....	17 48	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
<b>HADDON.</b>		816	398 89	118 96	2000 00	.....	156 25	2674 10	.....
	1	208	101 57	30 39	440 00	500 00	.....	1071 96	228 85
	*2	123	54 01	16 11	284 00	.....	.....	304 12	.....
	3	55	26 39	7 85	114 00	.....	.....	148 17	.....
	*4	43	21 24	6 33	92 00	.....	.....	119 57	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
<b>MONROE.</b>		429	208 14	60 56	880 00	500 00	.....	1643 73	228 85
	†1	46	21 24	6 33	149 73	.....	.....	177 30	.....
	2	281	129 37	38 55	911 40	.....	573 60	1662 82	47 48
	*3	92	43 86	13 06	309 22	.....	.....	366 16	15 00
	4	101	38 79	11 57	273 43	.....	.....	333 78	.....
	5	85	14 31	4 27	100 90	.....	.....	119 48	.....
	*6	16	7 84	2 34	55 33	.....	.....	65 51	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
†Census of last year.									
<b>NEWTON.</b>		571	255 81	76 14	1800 00	.....	573 60	2705 05	62 43
	*2	10	4 63	1 33	33 25	.....	.....	39 25	.....
	*4	74	34 16	10 19	246 05	.....	.....	390 40	.....
	5	504	212 37	63 33	1539 50	800 00	15 00	2630 20	2240 00
	6	513	192 06	57 23	1833 20	.....	.....	1632 54	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
<b>STOCKTON.</b>		1106	443 31	132 18	8192 00	800 00	15 00	4583 39	2240 00
	1	133	86 79	25 33	.....	300 00	.....	412 67	.....
	2	201	96 06	28 64	.....	490 00	.....	614 67	\$288 12
	*3	69	40 17	11 98	.....	175 00	.....	237 15	.....
	*4	66	30 47	9 09	.....	.....	.....	39 56	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
<b>UNION.</b>		473	258 46	75 59	.....	965 00	.....	1294 05	568 12
	2	194	84 95	25 33	560 38	.....	.....	670 56	7 50
	3	736	315 33	94 04	3079 72	3048 22	.....	4537 31	\$1187 67
*Includes expenses for fuel and books.									
		980	400 23	119 37	2640 00	2048 22	.....	5207 37	1144 17

## STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	Districts.	No Schools.	State Appropriation.	Surplus revenue.	Township tax.	District tax.	Tuition fees.	Total expended for schools.	Building, repairing, furnishing, &c., Pub. S. House.
WASHINGTON.	1	70	\$29 71	\$11 84	\$101 18	.....	\$70 00	\$223 78	\$35 00
	2	188	60 02	17 90	152 94	.....	.....	230 86	.....
	3	65	83 70	10 05	85 88	\$300 00	.....	429 68	6 00
	4	61	28 16	8 40	71 77	.....	.....	108 33	.....
	5	79	80 98	9 23	73 82	.....	.....	118 98	.....
	6	8	8 69	1 10	9 41	.....	.....	14 20	.....
	§Fractions of a District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WATERFORD.		416	196 21	58 52	500 00	300 00	70 00	1124 73	41 00
	1	54	81 86	9 50	119 31	55 25	.....	315 99	19 75
	2	64	82 79	9 73	122 77	.....	.....	182 50	.....
	3	70	82 32	9 64	121 04	.....	.....	168 00	.....
	5	100	81 88	9 85	117 47	.....	.....	158 20	.....
	6	174	80 33	28 96	300 80	.....	.....	405 15	.....
	7	182	75 25	22 44	281 84	247 40	.....	626 98	538 56
§Fraction of a District.	8	85	17 04	5 28	65 70	.....	.....	88 47	118 70
	9	8	1 38	41	5 19	.....	.....	6 98	.....
	10	56	17 56	5 24	65 82	.....	.....	88 69	.....
WINSLOW.		738	320 40	95 55	1200 00	302 65	.....	1918 60	672 01
	1	223	86 33	25 75	561 00	.....	.....	673 08	.....
	2	105	43 02	14 32	312 00	.....	.....	374 34	.....
	3	71	28 62	8 54	136 00	.....	.....	223 16	9 17
	4	24	8 77	2 61	57 00	.....	.....	63 33	.....
	5	70	40 63	12 12	264 00	.....	.....	316 75	.....
	6	79	84 16	10 19	222 00	.....	.....	246 25	950 00
§Fraction of a District.	7	15	5 08	1 51	38 00	.....	.....	39 59	.....
	8	88	15 24	4 54	99 00	.....	.....	118 78	.....
	9	74	83 24	9 91	216 00	.....	.....	250 15	.....
†Census of last year.		694	300 09	89 49	1950 00	.....	.....	2339 56	950 17



## RECAPITULATION.

TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	No. Scholars.	State Appropriation.	Surplus Revenue.	Township and City Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition Fees.	Total expended for schools.	Expended for building, repairing, furnishing, hiring, Public School Houses.
Camden City .....	4900	\$2324 55	\$693 24	\$24394 15	.....	.....	\$27411 94	\$1144 92
Centre .....	440	213 30	63 61	1155 00	.....	\$29 57	1461 43	64 57
Delaware .....	452	194 83	53 10	.....	\$325 00	297 53	875 46	20 00
Gloucester .....	816	398 89	118 96	2000 00	.....	156 25	2674 10	.....
Haddon .....	429	203 14	60 58	830 00	500 00	.....	1643 72	228 35
Monroe .....	571	255 31	76 14	1800 00	.....	573 60	2705 05	62 43
Newton .....	1106	443 21	132 13	8192 00	800 00	15 00	4532 39	2240 00
Stockton .....	473	253 46	75 59	.....	965 00	.....	1294 05	538 12
Union .....	930	400 23	119 37	2640 00	2043 22	.....	5207 87	1144 17
Washington .....	416	195 21	53 52	500 00	300 00	70 00	1124 73	41 00
Waterford .....	738	320 40	95 55	1200 00	302 65	.....	1918 60	672 01
Winslow .....	694	300 09	89 49	1950 00	.....	.....	2339 58	959 17
	11,965	5503 67	1641 33	39711 15	5240 87	1141 95	53293 97	7164 79



## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

---

MAURICE BESELEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

In preparing my report, upon the condition of the schools of Cape May county, perhaps it will be instructive to revert back to their status, at the time of and for some years previous to the passage of the late act of March 21st, 1867.

Through the neglect of superintendents, trustees, parents and others, their usefulness could not be maintained, and they had relapsed, on the passage of the new law, into a chaotic condition which needed the genial influences of enlightened legislation to remove, and we trust hereafter to give new life and vigor to a system so worthy the exertions of the philanthropist, and so dear to the interests and welfare of every member of society.

The difficulty under the old law seemed to be a want of system. In the first place the Town Superintendents became very negligent in visiting the schools, many of them acting upon the principle that *they* were amply competent to take care of themselves, without their kindly aid and assistance, and to see a trustee in a school house was about as unlikely an event and as great an anomaly as to see a jew in a christian chapel. The parents of children have been equally indifferent. Formerly in this county some degree of interest was manifested by teachers holding examinations at the end of every quarter, when the trustees and people turned out "en masse," to hear interesting pieces, dialogues and other exercises by the children; which not only stimulated them in the acquisition of knowledge, but engendered a spirit of emulation amongst them conducive of much good. This state of things died out many years ago, and since that the schools have been almost solely, under the dominion of the teacher, who too often felt but little interest in their advancement, beyond the emoluments of his position. How was it possible, then, to obtain any reliable data, either financial or statistical, when the teacher kept no register, and made no report to the Township Superintendent? consequently the reports of the latter to the State Superintendent were based upon speculative and imaginary figures, rendering *his* annual return unsatisfactory to himself and the public; particularly as far it was founded upon the conjectures of the Town Superintendents.

To draw a parallel between the old and the new law, before a perfect organization of the latter shall have been effected, would not be proper at this time. Suffice it to say, however, the old law has been tried, and the new one has not ; yet as the old one has signally failed, we have every confidence to believe the new will meet with the expectations of its framers and advocates ; having been prepared evidently with much care and consideration. Should it have the effect as it doubtless will, to bring out correct reports from the teachers to the district clerks, and through them to the county superintendents, reliable information can be had for the State Superintendent hereafter, with which to perfect his reports. To say the act is perfect, would be to say that man is infallible. Let us wait patiently a reasonable time, and if any material defect should appear, it can be corrected. I consider one of its most efficient sections, that which makes it obligatory upon the teachers to keep a register, under a penalty of non-payment of salary. This salutary provision I had formerly urged upon the State Superintendent as a necessity, in numerous reports heretofore made, as Superintendent of the Township of Dennis.

You will find attached my financial and statistical reports up to the end of the fiscal year, September 1st, 1867, which embodies all the data that can be obtained at this time ; our schools having been closed during the summer months. As a consequence in another year, they will be full and explicit. You will observe a new school house, is in progress of erection in the new district No. 10, in Dennis township, and a large and commodious one in No. 27, or Cape Island city. This will be the largest and most elaborate one, when finished, in our county, the tax only for a part of it being raised this year. As they have no board of education nor City Superintendent yet appointed, I have had, for the present, under the advice of the officials there, to embody their report in mine. In the county, some houses are being repaired, and some new ones are in contemplation. There are many good houses, and some nearly new, although too many of them are small, illy ventilated, and out of repair. As a general interest has been awakened since the diffusion of the new law amongst the people in reference to the condition of their school houses, it is to be hoped it will not abate until their renovation or rebuilding, shall have become an accomplished fact. It is worthy of remark, that to the credit of the district clerks of my appointment, every school district, from No. 1, commencing at Beesley's Point, in the north-eastern part of the county, to No. 27, at Cape Island, have been very promptly reported, with affirmations attached to their returns. Their reports at this time, contain but little except the number of children, which is nearly all in fact they had to communicate ; the amount of money raised by tax having to be obtained from the township collectors, and the amount of surplus fund from Dr. C. F. Leaming, our loan commissioner. I will likewise add that Cape Island City has raised by tax for the payment of teachers salaries, \$4.60 per scholar ; Lower township, \$3 ; Middle township, \$2 ; Dennis township, \$2.98, and Upper township \$3 per scholar, as based upon the number of children reported in April last.

Having recently been around the county, I have to say the duties of the county superintendent have been carried out, under the directions of the state superintendent, in as practical a manner as possible, under the circumstances of a new organization, and if this new law shall hereafter be the means, under Providence, of giving an impetus to the cause of education in the State of New Jersey, then the great end for which it was framed, will have been accomplished. This can only be brought about by the cordial co-operation and support of all the officials created by it, in vigilance and increasing watchfulness.

If *they* do their duty, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the blessings which will emanate from it to the rising generation will be felt and acknowledged in every district, township and county, of the glorious little State of New Jersey; pæans of thankfulness will go up from this happy multitude for her continued prosperity and advancement, in all time to come; and a veneration and pride of country will be instilled into their minds, enabling them to catch the inspiration of the poet,

“ Where is the man with soul so dead,  
 Who never to himself hath said,  
 This is my own, my native land.”

## CENSUS REPORT.

A statement of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, in each district and township of Cape May county, as reported October 1, 1867.

## UPPER TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	80
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	64
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	67
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	89
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	102
“ “ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ “ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	23
						— 466

## DENNIS TOWNSHIP.

District No. 8,	.	.	.	.	.	70
“ “ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	42
“ “ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	67
“ “ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	88
“ “ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	87
“ “ 13,	.	.	.	.	.	66
“ “ 14,	.	.	.	.	.	62
						— 482

## MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

District No. 15,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" " 16,	.	.	.	.	.	150
" " 17,	.	.	.	.	.	89
" " 18,	.	.	.	.	.	187
" " 19,	.	.	.	.	.	102
" " 20,	.	.	.	.	.	95
" " 21,	.	.	.	.	.	40
						<hr/> 705

## LOWER TOWNSHIP.

District No. 22,	.	.	.	.	.	97
" " 23,	.	.	.	.	.	54
" " 24,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" " 25,	.	.	.	.	.	72
" " 26,	.	.	.	.	.	139
" " 27,	.	.	.	.	.	12
						<hr/> 456

## CAPE ISLAND CITY.

District No. 27,	.	.	.	.	.	214
						<hr/> 214
Total number of children in the county,						<hr/> 2,323

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax.	Amount received from the State.	Amount received from Surplus Fund.	Amount for building School House.	Total amount appropri- ated to School pur- poses.
Cape Island .....	\$1000 00	\$100 18	\$50 00	\$2000 00	\$3150 00
Lower Township .....	1437 00	221 18	115 75	.....	1778 88
Middle Township .....	1470 00	824 57	182 75	.....	1977 82
Dennis Township .....	1500 00	252 54	124 00	1000 00	2876 54
Upper Township .....	1847 00	207 80	115 25	.....	1669 55
Total in county .....	6754 00	1105 72	587 75	8000 00	11447 47





## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

---

A. R. JONES, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

I received my appointment April 29. It was confirmed by the County Board of Freeholders, May 8. Soon after that I resigned my school and made arrangements for the work before me. For twelve years I had labored in the school-room, realizing that as a teacher I had many trials, in common with other teachers, caused in a great measure by the imperfect school system, and as I looked over the other States, and saw that they were far ahead of New Jersey, I wondered why New Jersey would not do something for her schools. While the Legislature legislates for railroads, turnpikes, &c., why not provide for the education of the thousands who are growing up rapidly, and will soon occupy our farms, our shops, our counting rooms, our school rooms, our pulpits, our legislative halls; but at last the work is begun.

The Legislature of 1866 gave us the State Board of Education, and the Legislature of 1867 gave us the "new school law." It was very natural that it should meet with opposition. Every *new movement* meets with opposition, every effort to get the wheels out of the old ruts will be opposed; railroads, steamboats, turnpikes, churches, schoolhouses, moral reforms of every kind, all are opposed. It is characteristic of some men to oppose everything, it is their nature, and I think we should feel kindly toward such. It *amuses* them, and does not *hurt* the onward march of everything.

"Onward, onward, ever. Human progress none may stay,  
All who make the vain endeavor shall, like chaff, be swept away."

Knowing the nature of some men, and having implicit confidence in the sentiment expressed by the above lines, I felt nerved for the work. I was in earnest, and somewhat enthusiastic. I felt anxious that Cumberland county should be second to no county in the State. I think I realized it was a great work, that a person must give his whole time and attention to it, or else it would not be any advance over the township superintendency system, or the people would have another cause for dissatisfaction, if a man should make some business

or profession primary, and the schools secondary. There seemed to be much opposition to the law, we could hear about it from every part of the county, and I must own, I felt some misgivings about my reception among the people.

#### BOARD MEETINGS.

In the month of June, I met the Township Board of Trustees, of every township in the county, after calling the board to order, by stating the fact that the school law constituted the trustees of each township, a township board of trustees, we then talked to them upon the following points: "The old law is good enough, we do not need a new one; the new law is arbitrary and tyrannical; it is a political measure; it is a Normal school concern." After endeavoring to meet those points, we organized the board by electing a Secretary, then proceeded to appoint district clerks, and to explain the practical workings of the law. We adjourned our board meetings until the month of September. During that month we had the pleasure of meeting each board the second time, and, perhaps, we can give the spirit of the meetings best by presenting the resolutions that were passed. We held the first of the second series of meetings at Vineland, Landis township: the meeting was quite full and very enthusiastic. The feeling among the people was so cheering and encouraging, that we felt proud of Vineland, and felt to pity those superintendents who have no Vineland in their counties. Judging from the spirit of the people, we concluded we should not have the best of the wine at the last of the feast; but we were agreeably surprised to find a good feeling throughout the entire county; much better than we found in our meetings in June, and we learned with pleasure, that we had good strong men to work with, men who might differ in regard to the practical workings of the school law, but who were in earnest in regard to the subject of education; they realized that we were behind other States, and that if we were true to ourselves, to our children and to the best interests of New Jersey, we would rise above all contention about the law; and if it is not what we want, we will labor as citizens of New Jersey to make it what we need, so that our State may rank second to none in the Union. The following resolutions were passed by nearly every board in the county:

*Resolved*, That our schools ought to be free.

*Resolved*, That we recommend Trustees to hire their teachers by the year.

*Resolved*, That we recommend a uniformity of books in each township.

*Resolved*, That we recommend Trustees to purchase the school books, and have them as the property of the district.

In many places the above resolutions were discussed with much spirit and earnestness, showing that the Trustees at least, are disposed to *wake up*. We cannot close this hasty and imperfect account

of these meetings, without referring to the universal kindness and hospitality of the Trustees. We gave notice that we wished to get well acquainted with each one, and we should expect to drive up to their houses, and if they did not wish us to come, they must put up notices! "Come on" said some, "you will not find any notices at my house" said others, and true enough, we have met with a cordial reception, beyond our most sanguine expectations, in every portion of our county, and it is now difficult to decide where we find the most earnest co-operation; and in concluding this part of our report, we would say that if we are not wonderfully deceived, we have the hearty co-operation of the Trustees of each district in the county.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

We held our first examination, the last Friday in August, and for the convenience of the teachers, it was held at the following places. for Hopewell, Stoe Creek and Greenwich townships, at Roadstown; for Fairfield, Maurice River and Downs, at Dividing Creek; for Pittsgrove, Landis and Deerfield, at Centreton. Mr. S. Culver, of Millville, attended at Roadstown, Mr. B. G. Ames, of Newport, was at Dividing Creek, and Mr. Charles Hampton, of Bridgeton, and myself, went to Centreton. Twenty were examined at Roadstown; thirteen at Dividing Creek, and twenty-five at Centreton. September 13, we held a special examination at Vineland, eleven were examined. September 25, held a special examination at Dorchester, two examined. September 27, at Vineland, two were examined. To sum up, seventy-three teachers have been examined, sixty have received certificates, and thirteen failed. Three received first grade, six received second grade, and fifty-one third grade. Forty-one were born in New Jersey; nine in New York; five in Pennsylvania; four in Maine; four in Massachusetts; three in England; two in Michigan; one in Iowa, one in New Hampshire; one in Connecticut; one in Rhode Island, and one in Hayti. The oldest is fifty-seven, the youngest sixteen. The greatest number of years experience, thirty; over sixteen and under twenty, fifteen; over twenty and under thirty, thirty-three; over thirty and under forty, five; over forty and under fifty, four; over fifty, two. We did not get the ages of the other fourteen. Ten have had no experience; over one year and under five, thirty-three; over five and under ten, seven; over ten and under twenty, three; over twenty, two. Our teachers are progressive and inquiring, and are anxious to learn aboutt he best method of teaching, governing, &c. We cannot conclude this report without returning our thanks to the editors of our county papers; these gentlemen have shown us much kindness in publishing our notices of examinations, &c. We feel very grateful to them for the general interest they have manifested in the cause of education, and however much they may differ with us in regard to the best means of securing to our State *free* schools, we must believe that they are warm friends of *good* schools. There are thousands in other States who are considering very carefully the soil, climate, geographical position of New Jersey, with a

view of making it their future homes ; will we not labor earnestly, faithfully and enthusiastically, if necessary, to make our system of free schools so thorough, that there shall be a straight way from the threshold of every dwelling, however *humble*, in the country, village or city, to the highest places of usefulness, influence and honor ; will we not as citizens of New Jersey, work for this grand and glorious result, so that we can say, with assurance, to *all* who are disposed to settle among us, we know we have the soil, climate, &c., and we have just as good schools as you leave behind you ?" "Come on with your enterprise, your energy, your industry, your capital."

We think the teachers, trustees and patrons, are disposed to *wake up*, and give to the boys and girls of New Jersey, the best means of education ; we believe they are disposed to get out of the old ruts, the old beaten paths, and we trust they will not stop until they make education as free as the sunlight or the pure breezes of heaven.

"God scatters love on every side,  
*Freely* among his children *all*."

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TOWNSHIPS.	Township Tax.	State Appropriation.	Interest on Surplus Revenue.	Total.	Number of children.
Deerfield.....	\$1000 00	\$174 98	\$20 00	\$1194 98	416
Downe.....	1000 00	518 85	.....	1518 85	1089
Fairfield.....	1000 00	861 49	185 48	1546 97	784
Greenwich.....	500 00	161 12	.....	661 12	860
Hopewell.....	600 00	270 54	210 10	1080 64	575
Landis.....	1200 00	542 98	.....	1742 98	1818
Maurice River.....	2100 00	898 81	.....	2498 81	808
Stee Creek.....	500 00	172 67	96 40	769 07	858
	\$7900 00	\$2591 89	\$511 98	\$11008 87	*5698

\*Pittsgrove township reports 517 children; Bridgeton 1,585; and Millville 1,853, making the total number of children in the county 9,108.

## DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS.

DISTRICTS.	Deerfield.	Downe.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Hopewell.	Landis.	Maurice River.	Pittsgrove.	Stee Creek.
No. 1.....	23	62	152	117	7	62	35	98	11
" 2.....	120	270	61	109	78	65	202	52	75
" 3.....	79	75	104	44	78	60	201	99	58
" 4.....	59	102	248	90	97	115	187	83	74
" 5.....	51	55	75	.....	82	470	110	80	88
" 6.....	58	78	54	.....	67	128	62	31	65
" 7.....	18	108	95	.....	59	21	56	32	47
" 8.....	13	197	.....	.....	78	114	.....	43	.....
" 9.....	.....	62	.....	.....	81	107	.....	.....	.....
" 10.....	.....	90	.....	.....	81	28	.....	.....	.....
" 11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	29	.....	.....	.....
" 12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
" 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	416	1089	784	860	875	1818	808	517	858



## ESSEX COUNTY.

JOSEPH L. MUNN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a statement of the number of children, August 1, 1867:

### BELLVILLE.

District—Second River,	.	.	.	.	490
“ Montgomery,	.	.	.	.	125
“ N. Belleville,	.	.	.	.	295
“ S. Belleville,	.	.	.	.	213
“ Franklin,	.	.	.	.	73
					<hr/>
					1196

### BLOOMFIELD.

District—Central Union,	.	.	.	.	828
“ Montclair,	.	.	.	.	335
“ Washington,	.	.	.	.	228
“ S. H. Plains,	.	.	.	.	110
“ Mt. Hebron,	.	.	.	.	115
					<hr/>
					1616

### CALDWELL.

District—Caldwell,	.	.	.	.	144
“ Westville,	.	.	.	.	30
“ Franklin,	.	.	.	.	88
“ Clinton,	.	.	.	.	82
“ Fairfield,	.	.	.	.	79
“ Verona,	.	.	.	.	110
“ Cedar Grove,	.	.	.	.	144
“ N. Caldwell,	.	.	.	.	74
“ Centreville,	.	.	.	.	21
					<hr/>
					772

## CLINTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	174
“ Irvington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	449
“ No. 6,	.	.	.	.	.	.	412
							<hr/>
							1142

## EAST ORANGE.

District—Ashland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	360
“ Eastern,	.	.	.	.	.	.	231
“ Franklin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	136
							<hr/>
							727

## LIVINGSTON.

District—Northfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
“ Centreville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	84
“ Livingston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
“ Squiertown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
“ Washington Place,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
“ Westville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
							<hr/>
							374

## MILLBURN.

District—Washington Place,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
“ White Oak Ridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
“ Spring Village,	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
“ Springfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
“ Chatham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
“ Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	201
“ Hobart,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
“ Jefferson Village,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
“ S. Mountain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
							<hr/>
							441

## ORANGE.

District—St. Marks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	289
“ Central,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1048
“ Girard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	385



# SCHOOL REPORT.

723

"	Marshfield,	.	.	.	.	.	318
"	Union,	.	.	.	.	.	8
							<hr/>
							2041

## SOUTH ORANGE.

District—Columbia,	.	.	.	.	.	205
" Union,	.	.	.	.	.	71
" Vauxhall,	.	.	.	.	.	50
" Middleville,	.	.	.	.	.	73
" Jefferson Village,	.	.	.	.	.	65
						<hr/>
						464

## WEST ORANGE.

District—St. Marks,	.	.	.	.	.	310
" South Mountain,	.	.	.	.	.	67
" West Orange,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" Pleasant Valley,	.	.	.	.	.	80
						<hr/>
						539

## SUMMARY.

	School Census.	State money.	Town tax.
Belleville,	1,196	\$525 39	\$3,414 00
Bloomfield,	1,616	720 22	6,000 00
Caldwell,	772	343 49	2,000 00
Clinton,	1,142	482 92	3,138 00
East Orange,	727	278 85	2,106 00
Livingston,	374	159 25	800 00
Millburn,	441	185 59	1,206 00
Orange,	2,041	832 87	3,000 00
South Orange,	464	215 14	1,864 00
West Orange,	539	238 69	1,938 75
Newark city,	20,958		87,000 00
			<hr/>
Total,	30,270		\$112,466 75



## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

---

WM. MILLIGAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

### SCHOHL HOUSES.

No new houses have been built during the year, but improvements long needed, have been made to the house at Woodbury, by the addition of two good sized rooms. The houses at Mantua and Thoroughfare, have been repaired, and the old fashioned long desks that would hold from six to eight, have been displaced by comfortable desks to accomodate two ; leaving a nice aisle between the rows (thus enabling the scholars to leave their seat without having to climb over two or three as formerly), and contributing very much to the order of the school. North Woodbury needs a larger house and more ground, unless it is consolidated with the South Woodbury District. The Chestnut Grove and Paul's District, have been consolidated, and they have built an addition to the house (which was a new one) belonging to Chestnut Grove. But the houses generally in this county, are very poor, some hardly fit for stables, and those that we have of the better sort, are sadly in want of proper ventilation, light and furniture. Out-buildings are generally poor, and many of the districts have but one for both sexes, to which subject I have called the attention of the trustees, and they have promised that it shall not be so at my next visit. The main evil I find in regard to our school houses is that they are used for religious and public purposes, such as town meetings. Political meetings are held in them, and in fact, every show that comes along, finds access to our school-houses. Most of these houses have been built by corporations or associations, with the understanding that the school and church meet in them ; the house goes to destruction, and the complaint is that the school commits the crime of destroying, and, vice versa, and the district refuses to be taxed to keep the property in repair, unless a deed is made to them in order that the house be used for no other than school purposes. In another district, they told me that a political meeting, those outside, made a bon-fire of the out-houses (to their shame be it said).

## APPARATUS.

Our schools are very poorly supplied with black-boards, charts, maps, &c. It is utterly impossible to teach well without such helps; our leading schools are well supplied with black-boards, but we are sadly in want of globes and philosophical apparatus in our principal schools.

## VISITATIONS.

I have visited thirty districts, and found very good order in all, except one, where it was owing to the want of proper qualification and training, and advised the teacher in charge, to attend our State Normal School. Quite a number of our schools were closed for the want of funds.

## TEACHERS.

I have examined forty-two teachers. Thirty-five received third grade certificates; two, second grade; and five first grade. I found that the teachers knew nothing about map drawing, hence their marks in geography were low. Two of these third grade teachers I placed on probation until November, as they were engaged, and had taught part of their term. Many of our best teachers are leaving the profession on account of the poor remuneration they receive.

## TEXT BOOKS.

The Township Boards have all met once excepting Franklin township, where there is very little interest in the cause of education, but there is a little leaven settling there which will bring about a better state of things. Deptford, Woolwich and Greenwich have adopted, and the others will soon, a uniform series. Since my appointment I have been very busy in appointing clerks, explaining the law, and visiting trustees. The new school law has operated so far to the awakening of a greater interest on the part of the people in regard to the system of public schools, and I think it will give us a better class of teachers. The section in regard to corporal punishment is condemned and the prevailing opinion is that some measure should be taken to compel the people to send their children to school. Quite a number of our people complain that the law imposes too much tax upon them, but I think that when our schools issue from the embryo state in which their great influence is now hid, that "Old Gloucester" will be equal to her sister counties in the great work of "Public Instruction." Give us more money to pay our teachers a salary that will keep some thing more than body and soul together, and we will give you better schools. If the state could give more money it would work better. Many of our best and most experienced teachers are leaving business every year, and seeking more remunerative employment. I

would suggest to *trustees* the necessity of discriminating more in favor of such, and holding out such pecuniary considerations as would induce them to remain in the profession.

#### COLORED SCHOOLS.

We have three in this county which are taught by ladies of their own color and I trust they will make greater progress than they have done. One is in Deptford, the others in Woolwich and Franklin townships. They are all small; the one in Deptford is at Woodbury, and under the control of *white trustees*, being a part of district No. 7.

#### MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The scriptures are regularly read in our schools, and other methods of moral instruction used as opportunities afford, but no text book on the subject is used, but might be I think in our graded schools.

#### SALARIES.

It is a difficult matter to report accurately the salaries of teachers. In some districts they hire the teacher by the day, the minimum being a dollar, and the maximum two dollars; others from three to four cents, according to the branches taught. If the pupil is absent nothing is received, but the teachers must be there. Now this is injurious to any district pursuing such a system. The highest salary received by male teachers per annum is \$800, and the lowest \$500. They should receive more than this when rents and living are taken into consideration, and the amount of labor they have in a graded school numbering from two to four hundred pupils. Our lady teachers receive (and I must say sometimes grudgingly) one dollar a day, and sometimes less than that. Now consider this; one lady that I know receives sixty dollars a quarter, pays forty-eight for board and washing. What is there left? The highest salaries that are paid are \$350 per annum, and where the work is equal to that of any grammar school teacher in our cities.

#### DISTRICTS.

A number of the school districts need consolidating, as they are so small that it is impossible to sustain anything like a good school. Some number only sixteen pupils.

## CENSUS REPORT.

## HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Clem's Run,	61
" " 2—Pineville,	68
" " 3—Oak Grove,	47
" " 4—Cedar Grove,	80
" " 5—Harrisonville,	111
" " 6—Clover Dale,	41
" " 7—Columbia	64
" " 8—Union,	122
" " 9—Harmony,	83
" " 10—Washington,	41
" " 11—Paul's	51
" " 12—Emlin,	7
" " 13—Mount Pleasant,	60
" " 14—Chesnut Grove,	
" " 15—Wood Will,	107
Total,	943

## GREENWICH.

District No. 1—Gibbstown,	135
" " 2—Paulsboro,	257
" " 3—Clarksboro,	123
" " 4—Greenwich	115
" " 5—Berkley,	83
" " 6—Washington,	41
" " 7—Poplar Grove,	27
Total,	781

## DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Westville,	72
" " 2—Davis,	41
" " 3—Lambtown	110
" " 4—Sparks	56
" " 5—Mantua Grove,	111
" " 6—Thoroughfare,	133
" " 7—S. Woodbury	368

# SCHOOL REPORT.

729

District No. 8—Red Bank,	129
“ “ 9—N. Woodbury,	165
“ “ 10—(mostly in Camden county, no report)	
“ “ 11—Scotts, (partly in Camden county)	22
“ “ 12—Mantua, (partly in Mantua township)	13
Total,	1220

## MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Paul's,	52
“ “ 2—Mantua,	180
“ “ 3—Knight's Run,	93
“ “ 4—Emlin,	51
“ “ 5—Barnsboro,	69
“ “ 6—Chesnut Grove,	34
“ “ 7—Greenwich,	18
“ “ 8—Berkely,	13
“ “ 9—Mt. Pleasant,	37
Total,	547

## WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Cloverdale,	
“ “ 2—Battentown,	
“ “ 3—Swedesboro,	181
“ “ 4—Poplar Grove,	36
“ “ 5—Repaupo,	109
“ “ 6—Bridgeport,	126
“ “ 7—Oak Grove,	102
“ “ 8—Centre Square,	82
“ “ 9—Jackson,	61
“ “ 10—Union,	73
“ “ 11—Auburn,	23
“ “ 12—Small Gloucester,	54
“ “ 13—Nortonville,	64
“ “ 14—Washington,	41
“ “ 15—Cooper,	54
Total,	1127

## CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Glassboro,	535
“ “ 2—Union,	111
“ “ 3—Fisleville,	360

District No. 4—Franklinville,	.	.	.	.	13
“ “ 5—Hardingville,	.	.	.	.	64
Total,					<hr/> 1083

## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Franklinville,	.	.	.	.	97
“ “ 2—Howard,	.	.	.	.	31
“ “ 3—Washington	.	.	.	.	81
“ “ 4—Malaga,	.	.	.	.	108
“ “ 5—Lake,	.	.	.	.	72
“ “ 6—Downtown,	.	.	.	.	30
“ “ 7—Piny Hollow,	.	.	.	.	36
“ “ 8—Hopewell,	.	.	.	.	50
“ “ 9—Fislerville,	.	.	.	.	55
“ “ 10—Forest Grove,	.	.	.	.	56
“ “ 11—Franklin,	.	.	.	.	11
“ “ 12—Colored School,	.	.	.	.	19
“ “ 13—Newfield,	.	.	.	.	60
“ “ 14—Bellevue,	.	.	.	.	29
Total,					<hr/> 735

## SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Harrison Township,	.	.	.	.	943
Greenwich “	.	.	.	.	781
Franklin “	.	.	.	.	735
Deptford “	.	.	.	.	1220
Mantua “	.	.	.	.	547
Woolwich “	.	.	.	.	1127
Clayton “	.	.	.	.	1083
Total,					<hr/> 6436



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount appropriated.	Amount from State.	Amount from surplus revenue.	Amount from township.
Deptford .....	\$2637 33	\$560 48	\$326 85	*\$1800 00
Mantua .....	846 62	253 65	107 94	*500 00
Greenwich .....	1937 29	372 71	126 29	1499 00
Harrison .....	1909 14	434 21	199 94	1275 00
Woolwich .....	1991 82	491 65	225 13	900 00
Clayton .....	1821 02	482 91	188 11	†1200 00
Franklin .....	2056 25	370 71	79 52	1606 00
	\$13249 47	\$2901 41	\$1203 78	\$6680 00

\* District No. 7 raised \$2,000 for Schools, \$3,000 for buildings. District No. 2 raised \$600—\$200 for Schools, \$400 for buildings.

† District No. 1 raised \$1,200 for School purposes.



## HUDSON COUNTY.

---

WM. L. DICKINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of Hudson County, for the year ending August 31, 1867. The time has been so short since the enactment of the school law, and my appointment under the same, that very full and accurate statistics or very valuable information or suggestions concerning the operations of the law, can hardly be expected. Nevertheless the accompanying table of statistics is worthy of confidence in respect to the census of the children between the ages of five and eighteen, although the increase over the number reported last year, 3,374, seems very large. The number reported last year was much smaller than it should have been in some of the cities, on account of a misunderstanding of the questions contained in the blanks sent to the superintendents. The financial part of the tables is also correct, I believe, so far as it refers to the amount of money received from the State or from township tax. In some districts, no regular accounts have been kept of receipts and expenditures, and results are reached by "guess." We shall do better next year. In many schools no proper school registers have been kept during the year, and therefore the number of children reported as attending different periods of time from twelve months downwards, is not reliable. In this matter, also, we shall do better next year, if the new registers are kept according to law. The rest of the table is mainly correct, or, at least free from gross errors. An interesting fact connected with the schools of Jersey City and Hoboken, is the establishment of evening schools for the benefit of those who by reason of their age or avocations are unable to attend the day schools. During the last year the number of those who availed themselves of the benefit of such schools in Jersey City, was 1,138. Of these, 228 were adults, or above the age of eighteen years. I believe the State Board of Education has never called for any statistics concerning evening schools. Whether any such schools are established in the cities of other counties of this State, I know not. Here they are regarded with great favor, and will, no doubt, soon be established in all our

cities and large towns, where great numbers of children, otherwise, will never go to school at all, after they reach an age at which their labor becomes useful to their parents, this occurs often at the tender age of ten or twelve years.

In Greenville and West Hoboken, the school houses are reported as poor, small, unfit for use. It gives me pleasure, however, to say that these towns are making preparations to erect large and commodious buildings, which will be an honor to the cause of education. Jersey City is also erecting a large and expensive school house, which will, soon, no doubt, be followed by the construction of others. The desire of the people to have schools of a high order, and the willingness to be taxed for the same, are growing fast in most parts of the county. They recognize the truth that the greatest treasure of a State, is its children. If they are properly educated, all other advantages and possessions are increased to a manifold extent, if they are neglected, and grow up in ignorance, the wealth of the State is diminished, and its greatest blessings, liberty and equality, become its greatest curses.

The working of the new school law is attended with little or no friction. I believe the people are willing to try it faithfully and correct its faults as experience may dictate. Perfection cannot be reached at a bound, nor if it could, would grumblers acknowledge it, or be satisfied with it.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from Township Tax.	Amount received from District Tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Amount expended during the year for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing Pub. School House.	Whole No. of children belonging to the District between 5 and 18 years of age.
North Bergen .....	1	\$47 55	\$361 07	.....	\$408 02	.....	188
North Bergen .....	2	88 73	.....	\$50 00	538 78	\$150 00	93
North Bergen .....	3	99 26	753 69	.....	853 95	40 45	209
North Bergen .....	4	108 41	785 24	522 83	1534 47	45 17	259
Total North Bergen.....		289 00	1900 00	.....	3384 82	235 62	699
Bayonne .....	4	165 28	894 50	.....	999 78	.....	232
Bayonne .....	5	143 20	743 25	300 00	1696 45	555 21	331
Bayonne .....	6	82 64	417 25	400 00	899 89	7 17	124
Total Bayonne.....		396 12	2000 00	.....	3596 12	562 38	737
Union Township .....	8	125 58	1050 19	471 63	1647 45	16 33	236
Union Township .....	9	40 63	839 77	.....	880 40	29 00	120
Union Township .....	10	73 94	610 04	.....	683 98	734 45	163
Total Union Township.....		239 15	2000 00	.....	3710 83	769 78	569

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from Township Tax.	Amount received from District Tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Amount expended during the year for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing Pub. School House.	Whole No. of children belonging to the District between 5 and 18 years of age.
Uniontown.....	1	\$410 44	\$5338 86	.....	\$5507 23	\$5335 96	1118
Weehawken.....	1	53 24	600 00	.....	633 24	.....	89
West Hoboken.....	1	401 20	1900 00	.....	2301 20	2456 43	1117
Hoboken.....	1	563 64	23,500 00	.....	23,088 64	8849 39	2398
Hudson City.....	1	1601 10	21,500 00	.....	23,101 10	1609 00	4098
Jersey City.....	1	5090 98	80,000 00	.....	85,090 98	25,000 00	11,051
Greenville.....	1	207 76	1829 29	.....	1537 05	543 47	533
Bergen.....	1	808 78	20,000 00	.....	20,808 78	5424 05	2300
Harrison.....	1	353 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	814
Kearney.....	1	78 95	400 00	.....	506 89	.....	175
Total Hudson County.....		10498 95	165,257 65	2694 56	.....	.....	34,104

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

---

JOHN C. RAFFERTY, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

Immediately upon the confirmation of my appointment I gave notice, by handbills and by advertisements in the county papers, of the holding of trustee meetings in the sixteen townships and boroughs of the county. By the 23d of May I had held nineteen meetings, filled the vacancies existing in the several boards of trustees and appointed one hundred and ten district clerks.

These meetings had a beneficial effect in dissipating some of the prejudices against the new law. I endeavoured to impress upon the minds of those trustees who met me, that the new law proposed but little that was new, but that its great object was to give life and vitality to provisions already existing upon the statute book, which from various causes had been allowed to fall into disuse. These meetings enabled me to obtain the post office address of the district clerks.

The different circulars and other printed matter, received from your office, have been promptly mailed to the several districts. I had considerable difficulty in procuring from the townships satisfactory information of the last year's enumeration of children. I was anxious that there should be no reasonable ground for complaint, relative to the division of the funds received from the State, and that my apportionment of the township money should correspond with the exact amount raised by the respective townships.

One of my most perplexing duties has been the settling of boundary lines. It is almost impossible to find any written evidence of the boundaries of any district, that had not been incorporated under the old law, hearsay and custom being the only guide in many cases. As all districts are incorporated under the new law and clothed with the power of raising money, it is all-important to know who are entitled to a voice in imposing a tax, and especially who are liable to pay the tax assessed. In some townships there is not the scratch of a pen of anything that has been done for fifteen years.

I hope to have this difficulty removed before the annual meeting in April next.

Many of the objections entertained against the law, if not removed, are silenced for the present. My intercourse with trustees and the

people has been pleasant and friendly. I have spared no pain to avoid all just cause of complaint against the manner of executing the law; though at the same time insisting that its provisions must be complied with.

Much of my time has been consumed in giving information relative to the requirements of the law, in deciding upon applications for change of boundaries, and other matters of an administrative nature.

The number of small districts that have been permitted to be created, is one of the most serious obstacles that the cause of common schools has to contend with. With one exception, which in the first month of my office I was induced to consent to, I have steadily set my face against the creation of any more school districts. In several instances I have consolidated adjoining districts, and for the future shall exert all my influence to diminish the number of districts, until each district shall contain a sufficient number of children to form a respectable sized school. I shall blot out the small districts as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The importance of adopting an uniform set of text books is universally recognized. The difficulty is to make the proper selection. The endless variety of editions is a serious objection to almost all the various compilations. The unnecessary number in each series is a great evil.

The short time I have exercised the office of County Superintendent does not call for or justify any extended criticism upon the present condition of education in my county. A few of our schools will compare favorably with those of any section.

On the last Friday in August, the first regular examination of teachers was held at Flemington. Messrs. Nelson V. Young, Rulif S. Swackhamer, and Miller R. Reading, teachers of the county, being my associates in the county board of examiners.

Nine Second grade, and twenty-five Third grade certificates of license were granted on this occasion. The County board of examiners met at Lambertville on the 7th of September, at Frenchtown, on the 13th, and at Clinton on the 14th of September.

Forty-three licenses were granted at these special examinations, making, with those granted at Flemington, seventy-seven in all.

I have granted several upon private examination.

The law has had one happy effect, in awakening public attention to the cause of education. In regard to changes in the law, I think prudence dictates that the experience of another year should be had before making any material alterations.

The annexed table, gives somewhat in detail, the disbursements of money for public schools.

The whole amount appropriated to the support of our district schools is \$26,901.64, of which \$21,500 was raised by township tax.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

DISTRICTS.	No. of children between 5 and 18, 1887.	No. of children between 5 and 18, 1886.	Township tax per child.	No. of districts and parts of districts.	School Fund.	State revenue.	Surplus revenue.	Township tax.	Total appropriated for Schools.
Alexandria.....	1139	1143	\$3	18	\$205 85	\$344 56	\$367 50	\$3286 00	\$3208 91
Bethlehem.....	615	624	8	13	112 38	188 13	.....	1873 00	2173 50
Clinton Borough.....	312	206	4	1	37 10	63 11	.....	824 00	923 21
Clinton Township.....	875	814	9	14	146 60	245 89	.....	1628 00	2019 99
Delaware.....	813	798	15	15	143 73	.....	.....	.....	143 73
East Amwell.....	597	612	9	10	110 23	184 50	.....	1224 00	1513 73
Franklin.....	408	426	9	11	76 73	123 43	.....	852 00	1057 15
Frenchtown.....	155	157	2	1	28 23	47 83	.....	314 00	389 61
Kingwood.....	598	545	9	12	98 15	164 80	259 00	1090 00	1611 45
Lambertville.....	1002	872	4	1	157 04	262 87	.....	3200 00	3619 91
Lebanon.....	1149	1137	9	15	204 76	343 76	.....	3274 00	3821 59
Raritan.....	1024	943	9	17	169 64	288 97	.....	1884 00	2287 61
Readington.....	986	981	9	14	167 66	280 65	.....	1862 00	2210 31
Tewksbury.....	754	790	9	13	143 27	238 15	.....	1580 00	1960 48
Union.....	288	305	9	8	54 92	91 94	.....	610 00	756 86
West Amwell.....	289	304	..	8	54 75	.....	.....	.....	64 75
	10,849	10,006		171	\$1910 06	\$3685 08	\$626 50	\$21500 00	\$26901 64



## MERCER COUNTY

---

WM. H. BRACE, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

It is impossible for me to send you a full statistical report at this time, as in a majority of the school districts, no records have been kept, and consequently the trustees could not furnish me with the information required.

During the months of June and July, I visited the school districts of this county, and appointed a district clerk in each one. In the month of August, a meeting of each Township Board of Trustees was held, and at the same time teachers were examined and licensed.

On my first tour through the county, I found the trustees of the schools very anxious to become acquainted with the provisions of the new school law. Rumor and hearsay had so magnified and altered the principal features of the law, as to make it highly objectionable to all concerned, but a little explanation, coupled with an examination of the statute itself, very speedily made it evident that there was not any foundation for those objections which were the most weighty and important. A liberal distribution of official copies of the law, very materially assisted me in my work, as in this way proof positive was furnished that rumor was wrong.

I will take the liberty of stating some of the objections :

*First*—That the teachers of the public schools would be required to pass an examination so difficult and rigid as to preclude the possibility of their procuring certificates, and as a consequence, our school-houses would be closed, and disorder and confusion prevail throughout the State.

*Second*—That all power and authority had been taken out of the hands of the trustees, and given to the county superintendents, who could shut up unsuitable school-houses, dismiss teachers, change textbooks, &c., &c., *ad libitum*.

*Third*—That the duties to be performed by district clerks would be too burdensome.

*Fourth*—That the abolishment of corporal punishment would so weaken the authority of the teachers as to create trouble and difficulty in the schools.

The first and second objections were obviously the result of "hear-

say evidence," as there was not a single basis in the law for one of them to rest upon. All of the trustees expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the wording of the law, on those particular points. The third objection was not very strongly advocated, as it was readily admitted that there is a necessity for such work to be performed, as is required of the district clerks. Many of the school districts have kept no records of their proceedings, and consequently the past is, in their case, a perfect blank. I think that the fourth objection could be met by leaving it optional with the parents of each child to decide whether they would prefer that punishment should be inflicted by the teacher or not. If a parent should desire that his child be sent home for punishment, let the teacher be prompt in doing so, when necessary, and then let the trustees be sure *to sustain such action*.

Some of the remarks made by the trustees and patrons of the schools may not be out of place in my report. I will give three of the most general.

First—"The old law was a dead letter in our districts; its requirements had not been met, for the good reason that there was no responsibility resting upon any one."

Second—"Education must be kept separate from politics." This sentiment is universal.

Third—"If the new law is faithfully carried out it will be one of the most popular laws that we have ever had." This last remark referred more particularly to the great and efficient power which the law provides for elevating the standard of education throughout the State.

The punctual and satisfactory working of the law, at the present time, is sufficient proof that it does not produce either discord or confusion. It has already exerted a beneficial influence in many parts of our county. I think I can safely say that all of the trustees of our public schools, with but few exceptions, are strongly in favor of the present law. It cannot be denied that for a length of time there has been an earnest desire, in a very large majority of the school districts, for a system of education better than the old law afforded, and to the new one, divested of all those formidable proportions with which rumor had invested it has been hailed as the harbinger of a more improved state of things.

Many of the teachers have given satisfactory proof of their proficiency in the studies required by the third grade certificate, and have also produced good evidence of their efficiency as instructors and disciplinarians; but many others require just such incentive as the law provides to urge them forward in qualifying themselves for the responsible and highly important work of educating the young. The happiness, prosperity and usefulness of the future men and women of our country, in a great measure, depend upon the influences that are brought to bear upon them, and the habits they are acquiring, in our schools. *Indolent, careless, good-for-nothing teachers, will make indolent, careless, good-for-nothing pupils*, while on the contrary *thorough, active, live teachers, will make thorough, active, live pupils*.

Our public schools cannot be efficient until they are capable of

furnishing a thorough English education. The present necessity for sending children from home to finish their studies ought to be and must be overcome, for if it should continue, our public schools must undoubtedly dwindle into infant schools. Some parents who have the means, send to private schools, others similarly circumstance object to this arrangement, as regards themselves, for good and sufficient reasons; the latter with a great and overwhelming majority of the people, must depend upon the public schools for the education of their children.

Our schools cannot meet the great wants of the age, nor be satisfactory to the people until there is an assurance, that the children of all, without regard to class or condition, shall receive a thorough English education.

The great benefits arising from our public school system are just beginning to be appreciated by the many; but as yet this system is only in its infancy and will remain so unless there is more effort put forth by the people, to secure for it growth, strength and efficiency.

I take the liberty of making this report the medium, through which to convey my sincere thanks to the late Town Superintendents, to the township collectors, and the trustees of the several school districts, for the very material assistance rendered me, in the discharge of my official duties.

## CENSUS REPORT.

Number of children between the ages of five and eighteen in the county of Mercer for the year 1867.

## EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Hightstown, . . . . .	388
Milford, . . . . .	48
Hickory Corner, . . . . .	53
Allen, . . . . .	51
Locust Corner, . . . . .	27
Wyckoff's Mill, . . . . .	13
Cedar Grove, . . . . .	29
	<hr/>
	610

## EWING TOWNSHIP.

Columbia, . . . . .	114
Birmingham, . . . . .	78
Jacob's Creek, . . . . .	24
Ewingville, . . . . .	83
Scudder's Falls, . . . . .	105
Brookville, . . . . .	77
Decou's, . . . . .	14
	<hr/>
	495

## HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Academy, . . . . .	485
White Horse, . . . . .	104
Yardville, . . . . .	116
North Crosswicks, . . . . .	122
New District, . . . . .	24
Edge Brook, . . . . .	60
Hamilton Square, . . . . .	100
Mercerville, . . . . .	112
Farmingdale, . . . . .	76
Washington, . . . . .	59
Groveville, . . . . .	151
Friendship, . . . . .	56
	<hr/>
	1465

## HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Pennington, . . . . .	219
Marshall's Corner, . . . . .	80
Bear and Octagon, . . . . .	168
Union, . . . . .	43
Hopewell, . . . . .	110
Harbortown, . . . . .	55
Mount Rose, . . . . .	106
Centreville, . . . . .	71
Woodville, . . . . .	48
Stoutsburg, . . . . .	42
Phillips's Mill, . . . . .	64
Federal City, . . . . .	42
West Hopewell, . . . . .	8
Tidd's, . . . . .	73
Jacob's Creek, . . . . .	13
Ewingville, . . . . .	11
	<hr/>
	1153

## LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

Central, . . . . .	164
Clarksville, . . . . .	36
Ewingsville, . . . . .	20
Federal City, . . . . .	14
Brick, . . . . .	98
Cold Soil, . . . . .	78
Centerville, . . . . .	4
Millham, . . . . .	162
Grove, . . . . .	87
	<hr/>
	663

## PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

Princeton, . . . . .	831
Stony Brook, . . . . .	87
Cedar Grove, . . . . .	84
Mt. Lucas, . . . . .	59
Kingston, . . . . .	33
	<hr/>
	1094

## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Windsor, . . . . .	129
Page's Corner, . . . . .	81
New Sharon, . . . . .	67
Robbinsville, . . . . .	72
New District, . . . . .	49
Assanpink, . . . . .	13
Hickory Corner, . . . . .	10
Allen, . . . . .	43
	<hr/>
	464

## WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Penn's Neck, . . . . .	92
Cranberry Neck, . . . . .	26
Parsonage, . . . . .	92
Clarksville, . . . . .	51
Dutch Neck, . . . . .	121
Assanpink, . . . . .	69
Locust Corner, . . . . .	35
Washington, . . . . .	10
	<hr/>
	496

## SUMMARY OF CENSUS.

East Windsor, . . . . .	610
Ewing, . . . . .	495
Hamilton, . . . . .	1465
Hopewell, . . . . .	1152
Lawrence, . . . . .	663
Princeton, . . . . .	1094
Washington, . . . . .	464
West Windsor, . . . . .	496
Trenton, . . . . .	5603
	<hr/>
	12043

# SCHOOL REPORT.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

DISTRICTS.	Amount rec'd from Township Tax.	From State.	From Surplus Rev- enue.	Total.
<b>EAST WINDSOR.</b>				
Hightstown.....	\$842 88	\$167 59	\$105 64	\$1116 11
Milford.....	125 39	24 93	15 72	166 04
Hickory Corner.....	206 65	41 09	25 90	273 64
Allen.....	125 39	24 93	12 72	166 04
Locust Corner.....	88 24	17 54	11 06	116 84
Wyckoff's Mills.....	30 18	6 00	3 78	39 96
Cedar Grove.....	81 27	16 16	10 18	107 61
	1500 00	298 24	188 00	1986 24
<b>EWING.</b>				
Columbia.....	300 00	46 17	.....	346 17
Birmingham.....	219 00	33 70	.....	252 70
Jacob's Creek.....	60 00	9 23	.....	69 23
Ewingville.....	264 00	40 63	.....	304 63
Scudder's Falls.....	237 00	36 47	.....	273 47
Brookville.....	279 00	42 94	.....	321 94
Decou's.....	54 00	8 '31	.....	62 31
	1413 00	217 45	.....	1630 45
<b>HAMILTON.</b>				
Academy.....	1350 00	161 35	.....	1511 35
White Horse.....	327 00	47 40	.....	374 40
Yardville.....	450 00	65 23	.....	515 23
North Crosswicks.....	501 00	72 63	.....	573 63
New District.....	54 00	7 83	.....	61 83
Edgebrook.....	210 00	30 44	.....	240 44
Five-and-a-Half.....	15 00	2 18	.....	17 18
Hamilton Square.....	270 00	39 14	.....	309 14
Mercerville.....	390 00	56 54	.....	446 54
Seven-and-a-Half.....	24 00	3 48	.....	27 48
Farmingdale.....	252 00	36 53	.....	288 53
Washington.....	198 00	28 70	.....	226 70
Groveville.....	405 00	93 06	.....	498 06
	4446 00	644 51	.....	5090 51
<b>HOPEWELL.</b>				
*Pennington.....	546 00	126 04	.....	672 04
Marshall's Corner.....	144 00	33 24	.....	177 24
Bear and Octagon.....	326 00	75 25	.....	401 25
Union.....	90 00	20 78	.....	110 78
Hopewell.....	294 00	67 87	.....	361 87
Harbortown.....	136 00	31 39	.....	167 39
Mount Rose.....	22 00	52 63	.....	280 63
Centreville.....	140 00	32 32	.....	172 32
Woodsville.....	96 00	22 16	.....	118 16
Stoutsburg.....	92 00	21 24	.....	113 24
Phillip's Mill.....	142 00	32 78	.....	174 78
Federal City.....	78 00	18 00	.....	96 00
West Hopewell.....	16 00	3 69	.....	19 69
Tidd's.....	146 00	33 70	.....	179 70
Jacob's Creek.....	34 00	7 85	.....	41 85
Ewingville.....	24 00	5 54	.....	29 54
	2532 00	584 48	.....	3116 48

\*Pennington received \$256 from "Abigail Moore Fund."



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS	Amount rec'd from Township Tax	From State	From Surplus Revenue	Total
<b>LAWRENCE</b>				
Central .....	\$540 00	\$83 10	\$64 45	\$687 54
Clarksville .....	78 00	12 00	9 31	99 31
Ewingsville .....	45 00	6 92	5 87	57 29
Federal City .....	72 00	11 08	8 59	91 67
Brick .....	255 00	39 24	30 43	324 67
Cold Soil .....	249 00	38 32	29 72	317 04
Centreville .....	12 00	1 85	1 43	15 28
Millham .....	369 00	56 79	44 04	469 83
Grove .....	282 00	43 40	33 66	359 06
	1902 00	292 70	227 00	2421 70
<b>PRINCETON.</b>				
Princeton .....	1829 97	351 79	196 52	2378 28
Stony Brook .....	218 54	42 01	23 47	284 02
Cedar Grove .....	177 71	34 18	19 08	230 97
Mount Lucas .....	172 91	33 24	18 57	224 72
Kingston .....	100 87	19 39	10 83	131 09
	2500 00	480 61	268 47	3249 08
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>				
Windsor .....	366 00	56 32	40 31	462 63
Page's Corner .....	246 00	37 86	27 10	310 96
New Sharon .....	174 00	26 77	19 18	219 95
Robbinsville .....	225 00	34 63	24 77	284 40
New District .....	188 00	21 24	15 20	174 41
Assanpink .....	21 00	3 23	2 31	26 54
Hickory Corner .....	27 00	4 16	2 97	34 13
Allen .....	123 00	18 93	13 55	155 48
	1320 00	203 14	145 39	1668 53
<b>WEST WINDSOR.</b>				
Penn's Neck .....	202 00	46 64		248 64
Cranberry Neck .....	56 00	12 93		68 93
Parsonage .....	182 00	42 01		224 01
Clarksville .....	116 00	26 78		142 78
Dutch Neck .....	242 00	55 86		297 86
Assanpink .....	160 00	36 93		196 93
Locust Corner .....	68 00	15 70		83 70
Washington .....	30 00	6 92		36 92
	1056 00	243 77		1299 77



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

---

D. T. REILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

I herewith submit my statistical Report. It is for this year necessarily fragmentary. Entering upon my duties in June, I have the labors of only a small part of the year on which to report. I have been met pleasantly everywhere, and have received an unexpected degree of co-operation. All seem to take for granted that more must be done for schools, and out of this spirit movements healthy and active are springing up everywhere.

It is curious to notice that many parts of the school law, which have been the same for years, now, for the first time, appear to become known. The measures of the law will hardly be more useful than the fact that somehow the people believe and expect that whatever the law is, it will be enforced, and the days of loose ends are past.

One of these clauses of the old law, which is so suddenly found to be law, is (law 79), that not more than twenty dollars shall be used for other purposes than teacher's salaries. There is a great difficulty here, more than this money is needed and must be provided for by special tax, and in a large number of districts this cannot be raised. The universal complaint is, that they cannot get a two-third vote of the district. Large numbers of Trustees from every part of the county have expressed the desire that there might be a change here. The danger that is to be feared from such a change, is that the poor would oppose the rich. But it will be difficult to find a district in which the people of wealth and position do not rule, and whenever there is a division, it is not the rich against the poor, but the wealth of the district divided against itself. The wealth and intelligence of a community will certainly control it. If, however, such a case should happen, that these classes of society should be pitted against each other, wealth could not poll the one-third necessary to save it from taxation.

There is one point in the law which occasions a good deal of difficulty. The article forbidding corporal punishment occasions more complaint from the patrons of the schools, than from the teachers. All agree that this is a point to be aimed at and one which can be

reached; but it seems to many too difficult to be fully carried out at once. It might be well to give the trustees of any district the power, if they found it necessary under a particular teacher, or for a limited time, to permit the use of this mode of punishment.

I held the examination for teachers as required. There were comparatively few applications above the third grade, many of which, however, were so more from timidity than want of ability. The system of examination is already producing good results, and teachers are waking up to the necessity of study, if not for honor and usefulness at least for credit. I have been most ably assisted in these duties by George H. Linsley, of Metuchin, and S. M. Weatherwax, of Perth Amboy, of whose skill, experience, and ability, I cannot speak too highly.

There are movements in several parts of the county for graded schools. I hope that some of them will result in success.

One of the greatest difficulties of this office is the settlement of the boundaries of the districts. For many years the same questions have remained unsettled, and a constant source of irritation. There are a large number of districts where one or more families have been in dispute. In one case two hundred children have been counted twice, and so reported to the State Superintendent for many years. This part of my work, though most salutary and necessary, is exceedingly disagreeable, and I have sometimes thought that the decisions of all such questions would weaken the influence of the Superintendent in his own peculiar sphere, and yet there seems to be no other method of meeting the trouble.

No township in the county has as yet raised the maximum allowed by the law. Consequently a very small proportion of the schools are open all the year. The maximum of four dollars even will not accomplish this in a satisfactory way for the majority of the schools. I have endeavored, and shall continue to persuade the supporters of the school, that the only rational and economical education is that of the always open school, in the hands of a capable teacher.

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	State money.	Township money.
<b>SOUTH BRUNSWICK.</b>				
District 1	.....	150	\$77 28	\$356 88
" 2	.....	60	29 06	134 59
" 3	.....	98	38 43	177 42
" 4	.....	55	23 40	108 08
" 5	.....	63	34 42	169 06
" 6	.....	89	42 84	197 81
" 7	.....	27	10 19	46 90
" 8	.....	47	20 39	93 81
" 9	.....	111	48 05	222 28
" 10	.....	87	41 97	193 73
" 11	.....	146	56 20	258 99
" 12	.....	42	27 81	128 47
" 13	.....	72	27 81	128 47
" 14	.....	87	40 62	187 62
" 15	.....	18	8 40	38 74
" 16	.....	40	18 55	85 65
" 17	.....	47	18 99	87 69
" 18	.....	42	20 32	93 81
		1276	584 73	2700 00
<b>NORTH BRUNSWICK.</b>				
District 1	.....	40	18 99	129 00
" 2	.....	42	23 85	162 00
" 3	.....	27	12 37	84 00
" 4	.....	126	55 66	378 00
" 5	.....	79	29 14	198 00
" 6	.....	21	10 15	69 00
		335	150 16	1020 00
<b>MONROE.</b>				
District 1	.....	1	1 32	4 95
" 2	.....	87	43 29	161 44
" 3	.....	93	48 15	179 57
" 4	.....	167	79 05	294 89
" 5	.....	7	4 43	16 48
" 6	.....	136	62 28	232 28
" 7	.....	125	57 42	214 17
" 8	.....	1	1 32	4 95
" 9	.....	123	53 43	199 33
" 10	.....	59	38 88	144 98
" 11	.....	95	45 48	169 69
" 12	.....	60	29 58	110 38
" 13	.....	20	9 27	34 59
" 14	.....	39	17 24	64 25
" 15	.....	74	33 99	126 65
" 16	.....	7	3 09	11 54
" 17	.....	19	7 95	29 66
		1118	536 16	2000 00
<b>PISCATAWAY.</b>				
District 1	.....	118	45 10	357 00
" 2	.....	44	19 91	157 50
" 3	.....	118	44 20	350 00
" 4	.....	98	33 47	304 60
" 5	.....	101	42 88	339 50
" 6	.....	72	26 98	213 50

## STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	State money.	Township money.
<b>PISCATAWAY.—Continued.</b>				
District	7.....	72	\$29 19	\$221 00
"	8.....	54	20 80	168 00
"	9.....	67	84 48	273 00
"	10.....	62	25 66	193 00
"	11.....	113	44 19	350 00
"	12.....	168	73 31	581 00
		1087	445 17	3528 00
<b>WOODBIDGE.</b>				
District	1.....	44	29 15	198 00
"	2.....	66	23 35	162 00
"	3.....	206	90 54	615 00
"	4.....	231	83 69	564 00
"	5.....	107	43 29	294 00
"	6.....	53	24 72	168 00
"	7.....	177	69 78	474 00
"	8.....	67	27 80	189 00
"	9.....	40	21 19	144 00
"	10.....	37	16 35	111 00
"	11.....	80	35 30	240 00
"	12.....	55	19 39	132 00
"	13.....	44	26 01	177 00
"	14.....	24	9 20	63 00
		1231	520 26	3581 00
<b>SOUTH AMBOY.</b>				
District	1.....	161	60 52	42 07
"	2.....	243	142 22	98 89
"	3.....	100	48 57	33 78
"	4.....	80	31 35	21 81
"	5.....	69	25 62	17 82
"	6.....	60	30 03	20 88
"	7.....	52	27 38	19 05
"	8.....	8	4 86	3 38
"	9.....	52	27 81	19 35
"	10.....	461	281 32	195 63
"	11.....	48	33 57	23 35
"	12.....	10	5 73	3 99
		*1344	718 99	500 00
<b>EAST BRUNSWICK.</b>				
District	1.....	119	57 42	390 00
"	2.....	81	44 61	303 00
"	3.....	206	102 90	699 00
"	4.....	52	27 38	186 00
"	5.....	75	33 12	225 00
"	6.....	89	36 66	249 00
"	7.....	140	59 62	405 00
"	8.....	29	12 80	87 00
"	9.....	45	23 85	162 00
		836	398 36	2706 00
<b>PERTH AMBOY.</b>				
District	1.....	718	287 07	1800 00

\* To this total of children for South Amboy must be added 23 which must have been before counted in Monroe and received the public money from there, which make the total 1,367.

## SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	State money.	Township money.
South Amboy .....	1866	\$718 99	\$1000 00
East Brunswick .....	836	398 36	2706 00
Perth Amboy .....	718	287 07	1800 00
South Brunswick .....	1276	584 73	2700 00
North Brunswick .....	335	150 16	1020 00
Monroe .....	1113	536 16	2000 00
Piscataway .....	1087	445 17	3528 00
Woodbridge .....	1231	520 26	3531 00
City of New Brunswick .....	8664	1437 10	14,656 00
	11,626	\$5078 00	\$32,441 00





## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

---

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

Accompanying is a full and minute tabular statement of the finances of each township, and of each district thereof, so far as the three public sources of income are concerned, viz.: the moneys drawn from the State, the county, and the township. As respects the two remaining sources of income, the money raised by tax on the district, and that raised by the impolitic mode of fixing a stipend on each scholar, in order to eke out the deficiencies of a parsimonious provision, the returns of the district clerks are so meagre as to be wholly unsatisfactory, and their tabulation altogether impracticable. Much to be regretted as is this scantiness in reports, it by no means implies remissness of duty on the part of the district clerks. These officers have shown a most gratifying intelligence, and zealous desire to report truly and well the affairs of their respective districts. But the truth must be told, even for their justification, that the two sources on which alone they could depend for the material necessary to make full and reliable returns, have been almost entirely wanting. For in the first place, as regards the finances, it is too true, that very generally, the records of the respective boards of trustees have been either carelessly or but partially kept; and what is almost incredible, in many cases, no records were kept at all; and in the second place, as respects the purely educational statistics, too often the teacher kept no register in his school; and when it was done, generally, he carried it off with him when he left. Thus after making a few praiseworthy exceptions, the reports on these topics are divisible into three classes:—those which give the very few facts obtainable—those wherein the district clerk has made a commendable effort to be full by giving the facts by approximation—and those wherein, seemingly out of sheer despair, these officers have ignored the whole matter, and confined their attention to giving the census of the district.

From the above it is evident that the county superintendent, in the delicate duty imposed upon him of appointing the first clerks who should serve during the fractional year, has not been otherwise than fortunate in the character of these gentlemen, who have served generally so faithfully and well. As respects the deficiencies of these reports, it is gratifying to believe, that with such faithfulness, they

cannot occur again, as the organization now accomplished must secure the proper registering of the material from which to report.

And while the above is true of the district clerks, it is also true, that in the year just closed, the superintendent himself found it not possible for him to accomplish all that his own wishes dictated, or even that the law enjoined upon him. The labor of organizing proved to be very great; so much so, as at one period almost amounting to discouragement, for while it was incumbent to make as early an appropriation as possible of the funds due the districts, the difficulty was very great to obtain accurately the old census of the districts; and but for generous aid rendered in certain quarters, the task must have proved impossible. According to the old law, every township census should be rendered to the clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, after a simple form, wherein the census of each district, and part district, is given, and the sum of them all is given also as the census of the township. With very few exceptions, the returns to this gentleman were each given, simply as the census of the township, that of the districts respectively being ignored, of course, for the superintendent's use, these were of very little value. Hence arose the necessity of a very extensive correspondence, a labor which would have been spared, had this simple requirement of the old law been observed. It may give some idea of the amount of office work required, when it is stated that not less than five hundred letters were written and mailed, besides the distribution of three series of printed circulars. In consequence it has not been possible to do much as yet in the way of school visitation.

One series of meetings of the Township Boards of Trustees has been held in their respective townships. At these meetings free and full discussion was entertained, while many topics were introduced pertaining to difficulties of a local character; the greater part of these discussions were on difficulties connected with the new duties enjoined by the new law. It is confidently believed that these meetings were attended by the best results. Many school officers were thus brought together; a free interchange of opinion was held, and not a little prejudice was dissipated in the light of explanation, and calm consideration. The question of the duties of the new officers—the district clerks, was, of course, one of not small interest. And here it is right to mention, that the Superintendent was candid in telling these gentlemen that their office was of great importance, and would not be unattended with considerable personal care, in fact, that in a great measure, the prosperity of the respective schools would depend much upon the oversight and zeal of the respective clerks. Hence the Superintendent urged upon the different Boards of Trustees, a generous consideration of these facts; he even suggested as their duty that they should not permit this officer to consume his time, and expend his labor, and be utterly at his own charge. As a fair thing he took the ground that probably in all ordinary cases, the district clerk's duties would require at least three days attention in the course of a year; such labor, it was argued, was certainly worth \$3 per day. Then for stationery and postage, it was urged that not less than one dollar should be allowed. The result has been that throughout the

county, the boards by mutual consent regard their district clerks as salaried at ten dollars per year. Unless the experiment disprove it, I shall regard the measure as a wise provision, for this simple reason; it takes from the office of district clerk its otherwise entirely voluntary character, and makes it the more reasonable for the trustees to expect from this useful officer, the full measure of his important duties.

Besides these meetings of the trustees in township gatherings, some highly important labor has been done in visiting trustees for the purpose of adjusting district difficulties, or adjudicating the misunderstandings of the officers. Indeed the superintendent found here a field affording opportunities for the highest usefulness, and which oft-times exacted the very best exercise of his judgment.

It seems to me that as a full and clear exhibition of our educational finance cannot be less than interesting, and important, besides the three items now tabulated, two additional columns might be added, one for the amount raised by tax on the district and another for that unwise child-poll tax. Indeed might it not be that this last item annually exhibited would tend to shorten the days of a practice, which at best, is but an illiberal, or compulsory compromise between the two systems, the private or pay, and the public or free schools. Moreover, such an exhibit would be consonant with the genius of our free institutions, since the citizen has a right to be informed, and it is his duty to know those statistics wherein his interests as a parent and his rights as a tax-payer are concerned.

Assisted by a staff of gentlemen, alike qualified by an experience of many years in teaching, and by a happy urbanity of manners, three public examinations of teachers have been held. At the first one twenty applicants appeared, at the second twenty-seven, and at the third, fifty-three. Of these one hundred candidates, one was rejected because of defective scholarship, one for immorality, and one for other reasons. Two curious and interesting phenomena were noticeable as connected with these meetings. The first was held July 19; the next August 2d; and the third, August 30th, just the day before the expiration of that grace whereby the State Board of education extended the effect of the old and legally defunct licenses. The first fact observed, was that at the first examination, full thirty per cent. were candidates for the first grade license; at the second examination the proportion was about ten per cent.; and at the last one, it was about four per cent. Again, at the first meeting the teachers had their work done up some two hours earlier than had those at either of the subsequent ones; and it is further remarkable that the first grade license attained at the first examination, graded at least twelve per cent. higher than those obtained subsequently. Another fact of so small social significance, it was almost meant should be withheld; but common fairness demands its statement, however, and wherever it may reflect. The truth was indisputable, that in professional tact, ready and accurate knowledge, and neatness of the examination papers, the ladies very much surpassed the other sex.

Of the new mode of conducting the examinations, viz: by having the answers written, it should be said, that it was preferred to the

oral plan by the teachers generally, and by all those of the higher grades. Indeed, a fair comparison of this with the oral method (and of that my own experience as examiner, has been *ad nauseam*), must result in a clear verdict as to its superiority. It has several excellences. Its very reticence is humane and generous. Conscious that no one can cast an unfriendly eye upon her work, the timid candidate goes on with confidence, and actually does far better than her fears.

It has appeared to me that the oral method pursued with the same questions as used in the written course, would be fatal. It levels the differences of mental stamina, and ignores the idiosyncracies of mental habit. The written mode deals emphatically in fair play to the timid and the bold. The sanguine, the mercurial and the phlegmatic, have equal chances in this trying ordeal. As nearly as any system can be, this is faultless, and pre-eminently fair; for under it the slow but true thinker, if he have the knowledge, shall appear at last with equal advantage to his sanguine compeer, whose task was done an hour before him. Moreover, the system of grades, is a piece of justice unknown to the old regime, under which one form of license served every case; and so far as the face of the credential went, there was no difference between the most accomplished and the most illiterate.

But while on this subject of graded licenses, it is well to mention an anomaly which at present stands connected therewith. There is certainly nothing in the law to forbid that the holder of a third grade license should occupy the highest positions in our schools. Nay, the fact is not wanting of a principal holding a third grade in common with his assistants; and also of an assistant holding a higher grade than the principal. But it must be with these anomalies, I suppose, as with certain bodily ailments, which medicine cannot reach, but which may become outgrown by a healthy physical culture. So we do not think legislation can cure this abnormal condition. Give us a vigorous school culture, and the progressive outside thought will at length set this matter right. When on this subject, indifference shall be dissipated, and true thoughtfulness shall prevail, then will be seen invariably at the teacher's desk, the rightful parallel of merit and position.

This Report must be considered as seriously deficient, should it purposely leave untouched a certain vital fact. On this point, deference to what may be regarded as "*the modern spirit*," might suggest silence. But it surely is unheroic to be silent where a deep conviction of a great truth is concerned. Still reticence is very tempting when we fall upon that which a high authority calls "the barbaric dispensation," "the penal code," "and self defeating." And yet, however well meant the enactment, I am constrained to think, from all I have heard and seen, that the clause in the law on "corporal punishment," has greatly increased the difficulty of that always very difficult thing, discipline in our public schools. To a wilful boy who has sunk below the sense of honor, or who has ceased to feel the tingling of shame for a dishonorable act, expulsion from school is no punishment, but actually is in some cases a *desideratum* to the culprit. But, this ex-

pulsion to be anything, must be for a time sufficiently long to be serious; and then it is, that the moral wrong comes in, for therein it becomes a serious fraud upon the State. Such a boy by expulsion from school, may really be set adrift with his face prison-ward. He is driven out of the salvatory atmosphere of the school-room, with its wholesome discipline, its moral restraint, and its mental culture, into the Upas clime of youthful license, and irresponsible non-restraint. Denied the rod the teacher is compelled to shut him out from the healthful and hopeful influence of a firm government. Then, on the score of degradation, the rod is respectable compared to the Cain-like brand of "*turned out*," put upon a boy. Like that pitiable ancient, he is sent into "the land of vagabonds." I regret to say that very worthy teachers, driven to a strait, have ignored the law of positive acts, and others by subterfuge, such as getting permission from the parent to punish the child. If a suggestion be warrantable, could not some discretionary power, be vested in the Trustees? so that in extreme cases the teacher might lay the matter before them, and they could grant or withhold, as their judgment should see right.

Already the working of the law has been to a degree salutary. From the teachers, trustees, and people, thought has been elicited, and its resultant has been action. The forces are set in motion, the instructor has become more studious, the school officer more zealous, and the people more liberal. Besides the law has unearthed some strange things: not intentional wrongs, but for all that, real and serious evils. To mention one class only, that of districts with large sums of money accumulated! How? By employing teachers too few, and too cheap. Spurious economy! "Saving at the spigot and spilling at the bung hole." Giving the children chaff, when there was money plenty to buy them wheaten bread! Lamentable wrong! Who can replace for these children those lost opportunities? A tender, impressible age gone, and gone forever! It is reassuring to believe that under the present law these things cannot re-occur.

Not inappreciative of his position, although sometimes oppressed with a sense of its responsibility, the superintendent of Monmouth has endeavored, to the best of his ability, and with a true love for his labor, to make the new law efficient for good in the sphere of his appointment. He regards it as a happy fact, that in the trustees of the schools, he has found so much practical good sense, and honest zeal. He has met no serious opposition to the law. And where prejudice has been met, it is pleasant to record that looking below the surface, he has found a commendable apology.

Our county has glorious memories. Here the descendants of the Jersey Blues are many, and they cannot forget those days of trial, and those acts of suffering borne against unjust encroachments, and which culminated in the battle of Monmouth. Hence, by heritage we are a people jealous of innovations. But give us time, let us test the law, and we will conserve its merits; and as the wont of wise men is, we will "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

## TABULAR STATEMENT.

DISTRICTS.		No. of children in District, as per census Aug. 20, 1867.	Surplus Revenue Interest—first payment.	State School Moneys—Total of the three instalments.	Town Tax, or money voted for schools at town meetings.	Total of the three sources of income for the year.
ATLANTIC.						
Number 1.	174	\$47 02	\$79 20	\$326 94	\$458 16	
" 2.	133	36 64	61 71	254 73	858 03	
" 3.	102	27 06	45 57	183 20	260 53	
" 4.	63	12 29	20 73	55 60	113 62	
" 5.	86	9 56	16 14	66 50	92 20	
" 6.	27	4 09	6 90	28 60	39 59	
" 7.	21	7 10	11 97	49 43	68 50	
	556	143 76	242 22	1000 00	1385 98	
FREEHOLD.						
" 1.	101	15 90	26 76	144 26	186 92	
" 2.	1197	109 10	204 77	990 11	1301 93	
" 3.	193	45 25	85 74	419 34	550 33	
" 4.	93	26 79	19 80	244 50	321 09	
" 5.	78	29 80	38 94	189 37	249 21	
" 6.	46	14 16	26 52	125 47	169 15	
" 7.	91	24 61	45 54	223 20	298 35	
" 8.	76	19 86	36 39	175 84	231 59	
" 9.	38	7 23	18 47	65 41	86 11	
" 10.	5	3 60	4 74	22 56	29 90	
" 11.	30	6 38	18 84	90 17	118 94	
" 12.	2	77	1 50	6 77	9 04	
	1940	296 50	551 01	2700 00	3547 51	
HOLMDEL.						
" 1.	123	41 50	52 95	345 00	439 45	
" 2.	24	14 44	18 43	120 00	152 86	
" 3.	85	32 84	41 91	273 00	347 75	
" 4.	38	17 32	22 11	144 00	188 43	
" 5.	46	16 96	21 66	141 00	179 62	
" 6.	27	11 55	14 73	96 00	123 28	
" 7.	25	9 02	11 52	75 00	95 54	
" 8.	7	3 25	4 14	27 00	34 39	
" 9.	20	2 53	8 21	21 00	26 74	
	440	149 41	190 65	1242 00	1583 06	
HOWELL.						
" 1.	122	31 94	60 00	241 25	323 19	
" 2.	92	17 42	47 64	191 58	256 59	
" 3.	80	18 39	36 66	147 33	197 38	
" 4.	132	27 97	76 56	307 55	412 08	
" 5.	70	18 06	35 76	148 65	193 47	
" 6.	118	19 43	58 16	213 63	286 53	
" 7.	94	15 73	43 08	178 13	231 93	
" 8.	130	20 53	46 34	226 52	303 45	
" 9.	50	7 71	21 12	84 71	113 56	
" 10.	79	12 73	34 77	139 96	187 46	
" 11.	76	11 69	32 55	130 75	175 19	
	1093	181 86	497 64	2000 00	2679 50	
LINCOLN.						
" 1.	91	20 32	41 43	270 00	331 75	
" 2.	82	20 32	41 43	270 00	331 75	
" 3.	66	18 96	38 67	252 00	309 63	
" 4.	98	25 73	52 47	342 00	420 20	
" 5.	105	21 44	43 71	285 00	350 15	
" 6.	100	23 34	45 57	297 00	364 91	
" 7.	52	13 64	25 77	168 00	206 41	
" 8.	94	23 25	47 40	309 00	379 65	
" 9.	147	31 60	64 44	420 00	516 04	
" 10.	48	12 41	25 35	165 00	202 76	
	823	\$209 01	426 42	2778 00	3413 25	

NOTE.—The second column gives the census of August 23, 1867. The appropriations are based on the census of 1866.      † Part District.

## TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.		No. of children in District as per census August 20, 1867.	Surplus Revenue Interest— first payment.	State School Moneys—Total of the three instalments.	Town Tax, or money voted for schools at town meetings.	Total of the three sources of income for the year.
<b>MANALAPAN.</b>						
Number 1.	23	\$5 98	\$18 80	\$59 50	\$79 28	
" 2.	72	19 77	46 05	195 52	264 34	
" 3.	184	25 79	60 80	280 05	346 14	
" 4.	174	40 29	93 98	404 96	539 18	
" 5.	70	18 82	32 22	183 95	184 99	
" 6.	83	14 81	34 53	148 89	198 28	
" \$7.	15	2 54	5 97	25 81	34 32	
" 8.	75	16 93	39 60	170 72	227 80	
" \$9.	85	6 88	14 78	68 52	84 68	
" \$10.	26	7 89	18 42	79 40	105 71	
" \$11.	11	4 95	11 49	49 68	66 07	
	718	159 10	871 04	1600 00	2180 14	
<b>MARLBORO.</b>						
" 1.	80	16 98	82 84	142 74	192 01	
" 2.	99	28 08	58 58	286 59	318 25	
" 3.	80	18 56	35 46	156 42	210 44	
" 4.	20	5 80	11 07	48 88	65 75	
" 5.	145	86 19	69 09	305 04	410 32	
" 6.	125	81 79	60 69	287 88	380 36	
" \$7.	12	3 94	7 56	38 24	44 74	
" \$8.	88	9 51	18 15	80 17	107 83	
" \$9.	19	10 20	19 47	86 08	115 70	
" \$10.	84	5 10	9 78	48 01	57 89	
	652	166 10	817 19	1400 00	1888 29	
<b>MATAWAN.</b>						
" 1.	151	30 41	67 65	211 54	309 60	
" 2.	187	30 41	67 65	211 54	309 60	
" 3.	198	38 49	81 45	254 67	374 61	
" 4.	138	31 40	69 54	217 27	318 21	
" \$5.	57	10 69	23 97	74 80	109 46	
" \$6.	22	4 26	9 69	30 18	44 13	
	703	145 66	819 95	1000 00	1465 61	
<b>MIDDLETOWN.</b>						
Number 1.	185	82 00	82 41	528 00	642 90	
" 2.	129	18 74	47 78	306 00	372 57	
" 3.	97	14 77	37 47	240 00	292 24	
" 4.	85	24 19	61 85	398 00	478 54	
" 5.	110	20 18	51 06	327 00	398 19	
" 6.	142	30 28	76 77	492 00	599 05	
" \$7.	30	5 73	14 49	98 00	118 21	
" \$8.	47	9 78	24 84	159 00	198 62	
" 9.	68	13 11	33 27	212 00	259 38	
" 10.	84	12 74	32 81	207 00	252 05	
" \$11.	23	3 81	21 09	135 00	164 40	
" 12.	180	19 03	48 24	309 00	376 26	
" 13.	124	21 24	58 82	345 00	420 06	
" 14.	85	16 61	42 12	270 00	328 78	
" 15.	46	9 97	25 26	162 00	197 28	
	1404	257 20	652 28	4179 00	5088 48	
<b>MILLSTONE.</b>						
" \$1.	29	4 00	8 73	57 00	69 75	
" 2.	63	12 90	28 05	138 00	178 95	
" 3.	176	39 58	86 01	561 00	686 54	
" 4.	61	19 65	42 78	279 00	341 48	
" \$5.	18	3 81	8 25	54 00	66 06	
" 6.	81	16 28	35 48	281 00	332 71	

§ Part District.

NOTE.—The second column gives the census of August 20, 1867. The appropriations are based upon the census of 1866.

## TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.		No. of children in District, as per census August 20, 1868.	Surplus Revenue Interest— first payment.	State School Money—Total of the three instalments.	Town tax, or money voted for schools at town meetings.	Total of the three sources of income for the year.
MILLSTONE—Continued.						
" 7.	92	\$18 61	\$40 47	\$264 00	\$323 08	
" 8.	46	10 78	28 48	153 00	187 21	
" 9.	75	19 03	41 87	270 00	330 40	
" 10.	55	9 81	20 22	132 00	161 53	
" \$11.	6	1 43	3 21	21 00	25 69	
OCEAN.						
" 1.	702	155 40	387 95	2206 00	2696 35	
" 2.	253	55 80	212 74	735 00	908 04	
" 3.	253	43 80	98 49	642 00	788 77	
" 4.	80	17 15	34 98	223 00	280 18	
" 5.	112	21 89	44 64	291 00	357 58	
" 6.	108	25 95	52 95	345 00	428 90	
RARITAN.						
" 1.	806	163 59	848 50	2241 00	2758 39	
" 2.	85	13 19	34 08	149 29	195 56	
" 3.	217	35 65	92 04	400 81	528 50	
" 4.	381	65 59	169 88	737 45	973 45	
" 5.	96	16 28	41 58	182 86	240 47	
" 6.	105	16 98	43 74	190 88	251 05	
" \$6.	45	9 27	23 94	104 20	137 41	
" 7.	77	17 83	46 05	200 41	264 29	
" \$8.	20	2 68	6 90	30 06	39 64	
" \$9.	3	58	1 41	6 01	7 95	
SHREWSBURY.						
" 1.	1043	177 90	459 42	2000 00	2637 32	
" 2.	120	19 02	58 97	378 00	457 19	
" 3.	188	37 61	77 52	548 00	648 18	
" 4.	180	15 11	42 42	297 00	354 53	
" 5.	642	97 72	274 44	1928 00	2295 16	
" 6.	75	7 98	22 29	156 00	186 33	
" 7.	182	20 74	58 26	408 00	487 00	
" 8.	225	36 59	102 78	720 00	859 87	
" 9.	80	5 65	15 87	111 00	122 52	
" \$10.	51	8 24	23 18	162 00	193 87	
" \$11.	14	3 21	9 00	63 00	75 31	
" \$12.	28	8 97	11 13	75 00	93 10	
" \$13.	87	6 21	17 55	128 00	146 76	
UPPER FREEHOLD.						
" 1.	1582	252 20	708 86	4962 00	5923 58	
" 2.	293	76 62	184 49	590 09	801 29	
" 3.	75	20 67	36 09	153 42	215 08	
" 4.	128	38 69	59 10	259 39	352 18	
" 5.	151	38 17	58 20	255 45	346 83	
" 6.	88	20 82	36 54	160 89	217 78	
" 7.	129	38 95	59 55	261 89	350 39	
" 8.	58	18 00	31 59	138 61	188 30	
" \$8.	87	9 51	16 71	73 27	99 49	
" \$9.	26	7 26	12 63	55 45	75 25	
" \$10.	24	6 17	10 88	47 54	64 54	
WALL.						
" 1.	1009	256 70	455 73	3000 00	3715 43	
" 2.	71	8 94	28 08	149 85	186 87	
" 3.	100	18 64	42 78	228 89	294 81	
" 4.	158	22 29	70 11	373 24	465 64	
" 5.	184	29 63	91 14	486 17	606 89	
" 6.	86	14 66	46 02	245 53	306 29	
" 7.	53	11 73	36 81	196 43	245 02	
" 8.	33	5 56	18 89	98 28	123 58	
" 9.	181	18 18	57 06	304 50	379 74	
" 10.	86	14 66	46 04	245 53	306 29	
" 11.	76	10 26	33 28	171 98	214 41	
		978	\$149 80	\$468 65	\$2500 00	\$3117 95

NOTE.—The second column gives the census of August 20, 1867. The appropriations are based upon the census of 1866. §Part District. \*From old census. No report from the D. O.



## RECAPITULATION.

New Census of children between 5 and 18 years,	-	14,519
Interest on Surplus Revenue,	- - -	\$2,871 69
State School Moneys,	- - -	\$6,342 08
Town Taxes for Schools,	- - -	\$33,807 00
Gross Total of Resources,	- - -	\$43,020 77



## MORRIS COUNTY.

R. H. DEHART, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a summary of the statistics for this county :

No. of Townships,	12
“ “ Districts,	153

Whole amount received from State,	\$5,419 18
“ “ “ “ Surplus Revenue,	3,981 64
“ “ “ “ Township Tax,	28,584 50
“ “ “ “ District Tax,	2,300 00

Whole amount expended in the county,	\$40,285 32
--------------------------------------	-------------

No. of children between the ages of five and eighteen years,	12,019
Whole number of these who have attended school for any length of time,	8,047
Number of male teachers employed,	70
Number of female teachers employed,	100

Of the teachers above numbered, thirty-five males and sixty-one females have been licensed in the several grades under the new law. By far the largest number of these have applied only for the third or lowest grade certificate; and, in this grade, with a few marked exceptions, we have found the questions issued by the State Department sufficiently difficult. Indeed, had they been much more so, we should have been compelled to refuse licenses to so great a number, that one-third of our schools would have been without teachers. The failures, especially on the part of the female applicants, was unquestionably due to nervous excitement, a difficulty which will wear off as the new system becomes more familiar to them. Many have declared their intentions to apply for a second or third grade certificate at the next examination, and are making strenuous efforts to get into the nineties, as they call it; and while upon this head, I cannot help remarking that the issuing of three grades of certificates by the State Department has furnished a motive for self culture among teachers which must result in great good to the schools of the

county. In behalf of the teachers of Morris, I would urge the State Department to put a little more back-bone into the next issue of questions. And further, in respect to teacher's deficiencies, it is due alike to the profession and to the employers to state frankly that by far the greatest falling off was in the faculty of black-board demonstration, or, in plain terms, in the faculty of drawing well. This, it seems to me, is a branch that cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Aside from the advantage which the possession of this accomplishment gives to the teacher, in enabling him to present *objectively* before his pupils anything he may wish to impress upon their minds, it is an acquirement so necessary to almost every pursuit, that it should hold a far higher position in the course of common school studies than it ever has held.

Since my appointment, I have visited once, by far the greater part of the schools under my charge, and in these visits, although I have found many admitted deficiencies in methods of teaching and government, I have found much more to commend in almost every teacher engaged in the county. Patient toil, under the greatest possible disadvantages, is a leading trait with almost all of them. Taking into consideration the ill conditioned premises upon which most of them toil, their perseverance may almost be dignified by the title of heroism. Blackboardless walls, paneless windows, smoky chimneys, creaky floors are characteristics of by far the greatest number of our school edifices, yet under circumstances that would set most of our housewives, with the care of two or three children, to very inexcusable expressions of ill temper, our little school mistresses walk quite composedly, and with a self-command that would do honor to a commander-in-chief. Defects in our school houses and furniture are the greatest disadvantages under which our teachers now labor. Bounty taxation so excessive, that in some localities it almost amounts to confiscation, will no doubt greatly retard the building of better school houses. Still, in many parts of the county, the people are putting forth commendable efforts towards improvement. Prominent among these localities are Columbia, in Chatham township, whose snug, Gothic school house of "mellow brick" forms a striking figure in the beautiful landscape. Morris Plains, where the people have been taxing themselves to erect a commodious public school building; and Morristown, where they propose to erect a superb building, at the cost of \$45,000. Prominent among the movers of this good work is the Hon. George T. Cobb, whose munificent donation of \$10,000 will greatly lessen the burdens of the tax-payers. Could he find a better altar whereon to lay his offering, save one?

Of course, in this as in every other county, there are Normal teachers and teachers that are not Normal, and I have been so frequently asked which are the best, that I will make a brief statement of my opinion, based upon observation. Normal instruction will not make a first class teacher where natural ability is wanting, but take two teachers of equal natural capacity for teaching, one a Normal and one not a Normal, and the Normal has the best of it. This of course is spoken of young teachers. Teachers of long experience, and patient observ-

ation, will inevitably acquire all that can be learned in a Normal school. Some such are now laboring in the schools of the county, whose tact and ability are second to none; yet I should be false to my convictions did I not urge upon every one contemplating a teachers life, to spend as much time as possible in some well organized training school.

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township.	Whole Amount.	No. of children between 5 and 16 years.
<b>CHATHAM.</b>						
District 1		\$59 09	\$61 12	\$384 00	504 21	126
" 2		71 55	74 02	456 00	610 57	151
" 3		141 27	146 08	918 00	1205 35	328
" 4		39 25	40 58	255 00	334 83	80
" 5		28 63	29 62	186 00	244 25	72
" 6		25 85	26 74	168 00	220 57	79
" 7		37 39	38 67	243 00	319 06	81
" 8		9 24	9 55	60 00	78 79	24
" 9		7 85	8 13	51 00	66 98	17
" 10		12 93	13 37	84 00	110 32	27
		433 05	447 88	2814 00	3694 93	985
<b>CHESTER.</b>						
District 1		21 70	19 60	94 00	135 30	50
" 2		30 93	27 95	134 00	192 80	57
" 3		42 02	37 95	182 00	261 97	97
" 4		33 24	30 03	144 00	207 24	69
" 5		19 39	17 58	84 00	120 97	39
" 6		36 94	33 37	160 00	230 30	67
" 7		25 38	22 94	110 00	158 32	60
" 8		4 62	4 17	20 00	28 79	11
" 9		3 69	2 08	10 00	14 39	11
" 10		2 30	3 33	16 00	23 02	9
" 11		1 85	1 66	8 00	11 56	11
" 12		1 85	1 66	8 00	11 56	13
		223 91	202 32	970 00	1396 23	493
<b>HANOVER.</b>						
District 1		38 82	32 55	166 00	266 87	84
" 2		32 73	27 85	142 00	202 58	55
" 3		42 01	35 69	182 00	259 70	85
" 4		21 22	18 04	92 00	131 26	42
" 5		47 99	40 97	208 00	296 96	100
" 6*		33 22	28 23	144 00	1205 43	68
" 7		33 70	28 63	146 00	208 33	69
" 8		39 70	33 73	172 00	245 43	111
" 9		37 34	31 76	162 00	231 10	87
" 10		25 34	21 57	110 00	156 91	64
" 11		19 40	16 47	84 00	119 87	42
" 12		80 02	69 42	354 00	505 44	153
" 13		23 04	19 61	100 00	142 65	48
" 14		2 73	2 35	12 00	17 08	6
" 15		46	39	2 00	2 85	
		479 22	407 26	2076 00	3362 45	1044
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>						
District 1		45 31	14 68	192 00	251 99	117
" 2		25 48	8 26	108 00	141 74	55
" 3		28 35	9 18	120 00	157 50	41

\*This district has raised \$1,000 district tax.

## STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township.	Whole amount.	No. of children between 5 and 18 years.
<b>JEFFERSON.—Continued.</b>						
District	4.....	\$46 25	\$14 99	\$196 00	\$257 24	92
"	5.....	26 43	8 56	112 00	146 99	50
"	6.....	31 15	10 09	132 00	173 24	48
"	7.....	2 36	76	10 00	13 12	4
"	8.....	7 08	2 29	30 00	39 37	8
"	9*.....	14 16	4 59	60 00	378 75	29
"	10.....	18 88	6 13	80 00	105 01	58
"	11.....	3 30	1 06	14 00	18 36	6
"	12.....	42 10	13 61	178 00	233 71	89
		290 85	94 20	1232 00	1917 05	599
<b>MENDHAM.</b>						
District	1.....	62 83	62 01	427 70	552 54	136
"	2.....	25 87	25 51	176 10	227 48	56
"	3.....	19 30	19 13	132 07	170 50	52
"	4.....	31 40	31 00	213 84	276 24	68
"	5.....	52 66	51 95	358 51	463 12	114
"	6.....	15 70	15 50	106 91	138 11	34
"	7†.....					
"	8.....	6 93	6 93	47 15	60 92	15
"	9.....	5 54	5 54	37 72	48 73	18
		220 23	217 41	1500 00	1937 64	493
<b>MORRIS.</b>						
District	1.....	466 82	686 11	2904 00	4036 93	1017
"	2†.....	19 85	30 49	129 00	179 34	50
"	3.....	27 33	41 81	177 00	246 14	68
"	4.....	12 00	18 44	78 00	108 44	42
"	5.....	12 93	19 88	84 00	116 81	74
"	6.....	25 84	39 70	168 00	233 54	52
"	7.....	3 70	5 69	24 00	33 99	12
		548 47	842 12	3564 00	5954 59	1315
<b>PASSAIC.</b>						
District	1.....	28 62	28 68	186 00	243 80	77
"	2.....	36 49	36 49	237 00	309 98	57
"	3.....	30 49	30 52	198 00	259 01	68
"	4.....	22 17	22 24	144 00	188 41	48
"	5.....	29 53	29 57	192 00	251 10	62
"	6.....	49 92	49 86	324 00	423 28	100
"	7.....	24 46	24 50	159 00	207 96	58
"	8.....	10 60	10 65	69 00	90 26	23
"	9.....	10 16	10 24	66 00	86 40	22
"	10.....					
"	11.....	11 55	11 55	75 00	98 12	22
"	12.....	92	92	6 00	7 88	2
		254 85	255 34	1656 00	2166 19	619

\* This district has raised \$300 district tax.

† Not reported.

‡ This district has raised \$1,000 district tax.

## STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from Township.	Whole amount.	No. of children between 5 and 18 years.
PEQUANNOCK.						
District 1.		\$34 15	\$18 99	\$151 45	\$204 59	58
" 2.		42 01	23 34	186 21	251 56	100
" 3.		88 77	21 55	171 89	232 21	99
" 4.		47 55	26 41	210 75	284 71	86
" 5.		81 88	17 45	139 18	188 01	69
" 6.		27 69	15 41	122 62	165 72	63
" 7.		329 83	182 94	1460 48	1973 25	800
" 8.		26 76	14 89	118 73	160 88	53
" 9.		14 29	7 99	63 50	85 78	31
" 10.		57 25	81 79	253 77	342 81	138
" 11.		40 16	22 32	178 17	240 65	79
" 12.		81 84	17 71	141 22	190 77	71
" 13.		43 40	24 11	192 35	259 86	105
" 14.		32 32	17 97	143 27	193 56	66
" 15.		21 69	12 08	96 23	130 00	58
" 16.		30 01	16 94	133 04	179 99	66
" 17.		1 82	1 07	8 30	11 19	4
" 18.		5 52	3 12	24 66	33 03	13
" 19.		90	56	4 19	5 60	2
		857 34	176 64	3800 00	5133 98	1961
RANDOLPH.						
District 1.		151 14	80 30	987 00	1218 44	385
" 2.		188 19	73 45	903 00	1114 64	309
" 3.		42 31	22 55	276 00	340 86	87
" 4.		32 98	17 56	216 00	266 54	59
" 5.		36 78	19 53	240 00	296 31	74
" 6.		10 90	5 85	72 00	88 75	22
" 7.		26 61	14 15	174 00	214 76	75
" 8.		28 46	15 12	186 00	229 58	67
" 9.		17 75	6 88	84 00	103 61	30
" 10.						5
		480 15	255 34	3138 00	3873 49	1093
ROCKAWAY.						
District 1.		76 18	22 72	412 50	511 40	176
" 2.		146 29	43 69	792 50	982 48	342
" 3.		49 34	14 85	270 00	334 69	108
" 4.		41 53	12 40	225 00	278 93	90
" 5.		22 17	6 62	120 00	148 69	48
" 6.		41 58	12 42	225 00	279 00	90
" 7.		51 64	15 40	280 00	347 00	83
" 8.		80 95	9 24	167 50	207 69	48
" 9.		2 77	82	15 00	18 59	4
" 10.		6 98	2 07	37 50	46 50	13
" 11.		49 43	14 71	267 50	331 66	113
" 12.		27 72	8 28	150 00	186 00	53
" 13.		4 62	1 88	25 00	31 05	6
" 14.						
" 15.		1 34	55	10 00	12 39	2



## STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from Township.	Whole amount.	No. of children between 6 and 16 years.
<b>ROCKAWAY—Continued.</b>						
District 16.....		\$120 07	\$35 83	\$650 00	\$805 90	275
" 17.....		41 58	12 42	225 00	279 00	96
		715 14	213 40	3872 50	4801 04	1547
<b>ROXBURY.</b>						
District 1.....		18 45	9 69	80 00	108 14	38
" 2.....		80 01	15 74	130 00	175 75	79
" 3.....		67 42	35 34	299 00	394 76	134
" 4.....		57 82	30 26	250 00	338 08	117
" 5.....		32 31	16 95	140 00	189 26	61
" 6.....		33 23	17 43	144 00	194 66	82
" 7.....		41 55	21 79	180 00	243 34	89
" 8.....		15 21	7 99	66 00	89 20	30
" 9.....		42 02	22 03	182 00	246 05	91
" 10.....		48 94	25 66	212 00	286 60	118
" 11.....		27 70	14 53	120 00	162 23	42
" 12.....		24 91	13 07	108 00	145 98	38
" 13.....		20 30	10 65	88 00	139 95	46
" 14.....		21 68	11 38	94 00	127 06	16
" 15.....		7 37	3 88	32 00	43 25	35
" 16.....						
		488 92	256 39	2118 00	2863 31	1016
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>						
District 1.....		43 40	31 82	188 00	263 22	94
" 2.....		60 44	44 82	262 00	366 76	117
" 3.....		38 32	28 20	166 00	232 52	69
" 4.....		35 55	26 07	154 00	215 62	80
" 5.....		55 88	40 94	242 00	338 82	117
" 6.....		41 56	30 47	180 00	252 03	83
" 7.....		35 55	26 07	154 00	215 62	54
" 8.....		34 63	25 45	150 00	210 08	15
" 9.....		7 39	5 40	32 00	44 79	30
" 10.....		14 76	10 86	64 00	89 62	22
" 11.....		9 70	7 14	42 00	58 84	46
" 12.....		24 02	17 62	104 00	145 64	27
" 13.....		16 61	12 21	72 00	100 82	22
" 14.....		9 24	6 77	40 00	56 01	78
		427 05	313 34	1860 00	2590 39	854



## OCEAN COUNTY.

---

W. F. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The law and instructions requiring a report is hereby complied with, though we have but little to communicate of a cheering character. The cause of education is at a low ebb generally in this county. Several causes combine to produce, or rather to continue this unfortunate condition of things. First, a sparse population. Perhaps no other county in the state has even the proportional difficulty in this respect. Counties more densely populated cannot have this obstacle to contend with. Here there are many localities where children may be gathered together, but not in sufficient numbers to sustain a school. Parents unable to send their children from home, they are growing up with exceedingly limited means of information. Second, it is painful to believe that there are too many instances where parents, abundantly able, neglect the welfare of their children in the matter of education. We are compelled to believe that the admonition "if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel," may be applied to this class. Many parents ordinarily humane and kind, who make ample provision for the physical wants of their children, seem to place a very low estimate on the wants of the mind. Their children must be supplied with wholesome food, good clothing, and other estimated needful *requisites* for their bodily comfort and convenience, but to provide the required mental aliment is not regarded as essential. If a correct *physical education* tends to "give strength, health and vigor to the bodily organs and powers," so the proper education of the mind must be productive of equivalent results to the higher nature, and more important part of man—the intellect. If this is so, and if education is preferable to gold—if education is necessary in order to qualify for citizenship and the duties of life, parents who have the pecuniary means, and neglect their children in this important duty, certainly must see that the above admonition will measurably apply to them. Third, often a *seeming* want of understanding on the part of the friends of education, as to what will best promote their interests, impedes the work. Districts where no more than a reasonably good school can be maintained, are

divided, to afford, it is thought, better accommodations to all concerned. Soon after, the mistake is discovered, as neither district is found capable, separately, of keeping a school in operation. Fourth, a want of concert. Our independence often prevents our children from receiving the education they might. Two districts might unite a part of the year, and thereby secure what they cannot separately; but their purpose to maintain independence, and get along without the aid of each other, must be permitted to keep the children out of what is due to them, and would accrue greatly to their enjoyments and advantage. It seems useless to enumerate and multiply these obstacles here. You know them and their results. Fifth, want of funds and the plan to obtain them. Growing out of the first named obstacle, many of our school districts will remain long without educational facilities, if obliged to depend on the resources to be raised in their respective districts. While many of the taxable inhabitants object to raising large amounts of money by township tax, little or no objection would be offered to a State taxation for the purpose of establishing a good system of free schools, thereby affording to all the benefit of education. May we not look forward with anticipation and hope of the near approach of that happy era?

#### COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, &C.

At this date we have but few schools in operation. During the summer season there are but few localities in this county where any considerable degree of interest is manifested in relation to schools. In addition to the ordinary agricultural pursuits, the spontaneous production of small fruits in this region, invite all who have not more important or lucrative employment to avail themselves of the natural revenue and advantages to be derived therefrom. The present season the superabundant yield of these fruits will more materially affect the commencement of schools. It is believed that the county of Ocean this year will furnish the markets with 50,000 bushels of cranberries alone; the result will probably show a much larger quantity. The presentation of this fact here may be regarded as not pertinent to the subject; but it will show that the gathering of so large a crop, requiring weeks of labor, must tax that portion of the population chiefly who make up our common schools. The eastern angle of the county is over 40 miles long, the south-west angle 35 miles, and the north angle about 30 miles. We have seven townships, with fifty-two school districts scattered over this extensive territory.

The more liberal policy of the legislature in authorizing the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and more recently, the extension of the Camden and Hightstown (via New Egypt) Railroad is attended with marked and highly gratifying results. Our hitherto uncultivated lands, and numerous dormant water powers are being brought into requisition, the resources of our county are beginning to be developed, and a new impulse imparted to our interests generally. The increase in population of families of wealth and intelligence, a result chiefly, of these new public improvements, and more especially connected

with our subject, cannot but be greatly promotive of our educational interests, or too highly appreciated. We hail with joy, the not very distant prospect before us, when "*The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.*"

## BRICK TOWNSHIP.

This township has ten districts (two of which are parts of districts). In district No. 1 (Point Pleasant) a new school house is being completed at a cost of about \$1,500; so far as it has progressed, it has been done by voluntary subscription. Two or three other districts greatly need new houses. The census of 1866 reported 689 children; by late census 731 are reported. The township will raise by tax the present year \$2.00 for each child, on the basis of last year's census, amounting to \$1,378.00.

## DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Has eleven districts. The county seat (Toms River), is located in this township. District No. 4 (now 3), numbered in 1866, 245 children—in 1867 301. The district has a substantial two story school building, and a laudable degree of interest is evinced by the people. They voted at a meeting held recently, to raise \$325.00 for books, &c., for the use of the school. In 1866 the township had 834 children; by the late census there are 891 children between five and eighteen years. They raise by tax the present year for schools \$3 per capita or \$2,502.00.

## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Has eleven districts (Nos. 1 and 9 being parts). By the census of 1866 they had 730 children, while by late census returns they report only 645. They raise for schools the present year \$800.00. Two of the districts No. 4, (Holman's), and No. 11 (Cranberry), have resolved to erect new school houses, which will no doubt be accomplished soon. We look for much improvement from the enterprising population of this township.

## PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP.

Is located along the line of the Camden and Hightstown Railroad, the road running through New Egypt, the principal village of the township. At this village is located the Seminary of Hon. Geo. D. Horner, present Senator from the county. This institution is in a flourishing condition and enjoys the patronage of all, irrespective of sect or party. The township has seven districts (Nos. 3 and 7 being parts, and united with Nos. 1 and 9, in Jackson), and in 1866 reported 657 children; by new census 699. Township school tax 1867—\$600.00

## MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

This is a new township, situated along the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, Manchester village being half way between New York and Philadelphia. By census of 1866, they had 256 children, and tax for schools this year \$1,024.00, or \$4 for capita, being the full extent authorized by law. The census of August reports 297 children. A lively interest is felt here in the good and common cause, as evinced in part by the amount of school tax. No small impetus is given to the cause here by the comparatively large influx to this place of persons from the East and elsewhere. The inducement of abundance of cheap lands, together with the facilities of reaching in an hour or two, either of the two largest cities and best markets in the United States, must continue to hold out attractions to those desiring cheap homes in a salubrious climate. We look, therefore for no abatement, but rather an increase of interest in this vicinity.

## STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

This is the most southern township, and joins Burlington county. It has four districts (No. 4, a part). In 1866 they numbered 504 children, as per report of county Freeholders. By census of 1867—491 are reported. They raise the present year \$300.00 for schools. The principal villages are West Creek and Mannahawkin. There is a desire for good teachers and good schools, and many are willing to pay for these privileges.

## UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township, next north of Stafford, has six districts (Nos. 5 and 6 parts) and reports 626 children for 1866, and 610 for 1867. Their school tax is \$600.00. The school building at Barnegat, erected by the voluntary contribution of a few gentlemen, is worthy of notice. Its modern style of architecture, its well arranged and handsome seats and desks, its walls covered with maps and charts, with its well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, constitute this school, under the able supervision of Prof. E. A. Hyde, one of the best, if not the best, in this eastern section of the State.

## THE SCHOOL LAW.

The new school law, having passed the Legislature after the town meetings were held, it will be seen that some of the townships do not raise a sufficient amount by tax to answer the requirements of the law. The Town Committees have not, in all cases, felt warranted in adding the required sum, believing at the same time, from the above fact, that they could not, the present year, be held strictly to the letter of the law. Two or three of the townships, through their committees, have directed the required amounts to be taxed.

The law is approved by some, and objected to by others. Certain

it must be that, if the system of examinations adopted is continued and strictly adhered to, it must give to the schools competent teachers. If the rule requiring uniformity of text-books is established and fully carried out (and no intelligent or reasonable person can object), it will save parents the expense incurred by the constant changes they have hitherto been subjected to; it will place in the hands of *competent* teachers the *best books*; this being done, it will place in possession of the children the best facilities for acquiring knowledge. When the advantages of these beneficent measures are understood, they will be appreciated. At present it is mortifying to believe, to a considerable extent, they are not. Until they are, you, sir, and the friends of common schools generally, may expect their motives suspected by jealousy, their characters maligned by envy, and the good work impeded, and, if possible, defeated by the combination. We do not apprehend that perfection is claimed for the new law. It is, without doubt, susceptible of improvement, yet it cannot be denied that in many particulars it is an improvement on the past.

#### EXAMINATION BOARD AND TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners is composed of William B. Hill, Esq., of Brick, and E. A. Hyde, Esq., of Union, the old and tried county examiners. The regular quarterly meeting was held in August, but the number applying for certificates was so limited that it was deemed advisable, and even necessary, to hold another meeting. Accordingly, the meeting was adjourned for two weeks, at which time (September 13 and 14) several others requested license. About twenty at this date, only, have been examined. Not one-half the districts are yet supplied with teachers.

#### DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

But little more at this time can be added. The basis of a report, generally, must be the returns from the districts. These have been, and are so limited, that the consequence must be a meagre report. Notwithstanding the fact that every school district was visited or written to, and district clerks appointed, the County Superintendent has as yet received very few reports of the action of districts. Several from which reports have been received, communicate the information that "no trustees have been elected and no new district clerks appointed."

#### CONCLUSION.

It would be useless to attempt to give you scarcely an approximate idea of the work to be done. The county has not been redistricted. Many districts know their boundary lines, but with others, there are no well defined lines. So much uncertainty exists in relation to them that this work will require much time and labor in this county. The instructions impose the obligation, that "each district must be visited

by the Superintendent twice during the year, and oftener, if practicable." Several of the districts in the county are about forty miles from my residence. The districts of Stafford will average about 40 miles; Union 31, Plumsted 27, Jackson 18, Manchester 18, Dover 17, and Brick, 5. Say that the districts of Brick will each require one day only. Should each of the districts elsewhere be visited, and intervening time for travelling to and from each district in the county, in the ratio of the above statement, be allowed, it would require one hundred and thirty-six days, that is to say—allow one day each for the school visits, and the balance, or one day each for going to and returning from said visits, and it would occupy that number of days. If this arrangement is carried out, an average of twenty miles a day, must be travelled for the ninety four days, by private conveyance, as there are only six districts along the lines of railroads. This would give in the aggregate over two thousand miles to be travelled, in thus making the one tour. In complying with the instructions strictly, the "districts must be visited *at least twice*," which in the same ratio, would require two hundred and seventy-two days, and an amount of travel equal to four thousand miles. Supposing continued good weather and favorable circumstances, and an average of four visits are made, with time allowed for going and returning *once a week only*, and it would then occupy thirteen weeks to get through the district visits once; and require to be travelled about six hundred miles. Double this to answer the law, and it would amount to twenty-six weeks or six months time, and about twelve hundred miles road travelling to be performed. This reduces this branch of labor to the least time, and least amount of road travelling requisite; and at the same time requiring necessary absence from home for about one half the year (not including Sabbaths) provided all the districts are in operation and visited. It will be remembered that this will constitute or embrace only a part of the duties. By the above statement, it will be seen that the Superintendent must be subjected to the inconvenience and expense (no small item) of spending a large portion of his time away from home for days and nights together; and that too, in this county, during the most inclement season, or let the duties imposed remain unattended to. In conclusion, we may be permitted to say that it is believed that, in some of the counties receiving the least remuneration, the most labor is required, and the heaviest expense incurred. This will, doubtless, be corrected in due time. Receiving no reports from schools, of course none can be presented here. The financial and census reports herewith forwarded, will be found as full and complete as the materials furnished will enable the Superintendent to make them.



## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		Number of children, 1866.	Township Tax.	Surplus Revenue.	Total State Moneys.	Total Amount of School Money.	Census, August, 1867.
<b>BRICK.</b>							
District No.	1.	81	\$162 00	\$17 00	\$37 12	\$216 17	80
" "	2.	64	128 00	13 47	29 33	170 80	62
" "	3.	74	148 00	15 57	39 92	197 49	88
" "	4.	4	8 00	84	1 83	10 67	4
" "	5.	96	192 00	20 21	44 00	276 21	81
" "	6.	57	114 00	12 00	26 13	152 13	56
" "	7.	116	232 00	24 41	53 17	309 58	167
" "	8.	42	84 00	8 54	19 27	112 09	44
" "	9.	112	224 00	23 57	51 33	298 90	102
" "	10.	43	86 00	9 05	19 71	114 76	47
		689	1378 00	145 01	315 79	1888 80	731
<b>DOVER.</b>							
District No.	1.	119	357 00	25 05	54 54	436 59	120
" "	2.	96	288 00	20 20	41 00	352 20	90
" "	3.	245	735 00	51 56	112 30	898 86	301
" "	4.	65	195 00	13 68	29 79	235 47	75
" "	5.	68	204 00	14 31	31 17	249 48	71
" "	6.	21	63 00	4 42	9 63	77 05	25
" "	7.	18	54 00	3 79	8 25	66 04	15
" "	8.	52	156 00	10 94	23 83	190 77	60
" "	9.	69	207 00	14 52	31 63	253 15	67
" "	10.	32	96 00	6 74	14 67	117 41	15
" "	11.	49	147 00	10 31	22 46	179 77	49
		834	2502 00	175 52	382 27	3059 79	891
<b>JACKSON.</b>							
District No.	*1.	57	62 47	12 00	26 14	100 61	49
" "	2.	86	94 25	18 10	39 43	151 78	61
" "	3.	84	92 05	17 68	38 51	143 24	82
" "	4.	61	66 85	12 87	27 97	107 66	64
" "	5.	95	104 11	19 99	43 56	167 66	89
" "	6.	86	94 75	18 10	39 43	151 78	67
" "	7.	83	86 16	6 94	15 13	58 23	41
" "	8.	67	73 42	14 10	30 72	118 24	44
" "	9.	60	65 75	12 63	27 51	105 89	48
" "	10.	49	53 70	10 31	22 47	86 48	49
" "	11.	52	56 99	10 94	23 84	91 77	51
		730	800 00	153 63	334 71	1283 34	645
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>							
District No.	1.	21	84 00	4 42	9 62	95 04	37
" "	2.	178	712 00	37 46	81 53	830 99	188
" "	3.	57	228 00	12 00	26 11	266 11	72
		256	1024 00	53 88	117 26	1195 14	297
<b>PLUMSTEAD.</b>							
District No.	1.	97	88 59	20 42	44 51	153 52	122
" "	2.	157	143 88	33 04	72 04	248 46	159
" "	3.	37	33 79	7 79	16 98	58 56	47
" "	4.	112	102 28	23 57	51 39	177 24	106
" "	5.	112	102 28	23 57	51 39	177 24	122
" "	6.	53	48 40	11 15	24 32	83 87	62
" "	7.	89	81 27	13 73	40 84	140 85	81
		657	600 00	138 27	301 47	1039 74	699
<b>STAFFORD.</b>							
District No.	1.	226	124 52	47 56	103 73	285 81	207
" "	2.	134	79 76	28 20	61 50	169 46	138
" "	3.	135	80 86	28 41	61 96	170 73	137
" "	4.	9	5 36	1 90	4 13	11 39	9
		504	300 00	106 07	231 32	637 39	491

\*Parts. †Not reported 1866. ‡This District also raises \$500 District Tax.

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		Number of Children, 1896	Township Tax.	Surplus Revenue.	Total State Money.	Total Amount of School Money.	Total Census, 1897.
UNION.							
District No.	1	87	\$277 96	\$18 31	\$39 91	\$336 18	65
" "	†2	134	428 11	28 20	61 47	517 78	134
" "	8	104	832 27	21 89	47 7	411 87	90
" "	4	242	773 16	50 98	111 01	925 10	242
" "	†5	42	154 19	8 84	19 26	162 29	42
" "	*6	17	51 3	8 55	7 80	65 69	17
		6 6	2000 00	131 75	287 16	2418 91	610

\*Parts. †Not Reported.

## RECAPITULATION.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount raised by Townships, 1897.	Total amount from State.	Total Surplus Revenue.	District Tax.	Total from all Sources.	Total Census, 1897.
Brick.....	\$1,378 00	\$315 79	\$145 01			731
Dover.....	2502 00	322 27	175 52			801
Jackson.....	500 00	334 71	153 63			686
Manchester.....	1024 00	117 26	53 88			297
Plumsted.....	600 00	301 47	138 27			29
Stafford.....	300 00	231 32	106 07			431
Union.....	2000 00	87 16	131 75			610
	\$8,604 00.	\$1,969 93	\$904 18	\$500 00	\$11,978 11	4364

## PASSAIC COUNTY.

---

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The sculptor forms his statuary from the rough stones of the quarry, and the mechanic his edifice from the rude shapen tree of the forest, material substances, over which he works and from which he brings his structure to completion. In following the returns of the district clerks, I have not even shadows to take an impression from, over many reasonable questions seeking for an answer. The district clerks are not to be blamed for any neglect or indifference, because their work was not remunerative, but to be commended for their willingness and cheerfulness to do their best. The difficulties in their way, were the absence of permanent documents to instruct. Records of facts were wanting, and work required to compare the past and the present, drew from the district clerks the despairing words "what shall I do?" and gathering an emotion of courage, "well I shall not work in the dark hereafter, and will do the best I can."

Financial returns do not represent anything near the amount expended in the county, either for educational purposes or the incidental expenses attending. Debts have been made, money has been paid, district trustees have made their annual reports; received and adopted, have been the action of the meetings; but no records made, no documents to be transmitted to successors in office. Thus, rather than give approximating figures, the district clerks have given their returns in blanks.

Census returns have been taken with accuracy and diligence, by personal visitations and inquiry of parents and guardians as the law requires.

Number of children who have attended school "between nine and twelve months, between six and nine months, between three and six months, and less than three months," has been a trying and most perplexing question. To confine my reflections to the returns, I would have no more to say; I have, however, observations beyond them. Select and family schools have been opened to a considerable extent the past season. In passing into the new system of instruction, uncertainty led many to adopt this mode, who will, when they understand the value of the changes made, become the patrons of the public

schools again. In many places the public schools were closed; township collectors take no interest to keep them open; the school funds not available for a time. This appeared the only way by which the children could be kept in the process of education. But of the number of children who have not attended any school in the county or city of Paterson, choosing an approximating estimate, I would say two thousand. What an empire of darkness, ignorance and vice is here! Are these children in twenty years to give tone and character to our county and city?

Free schools, entirely so, are not known in the county. Trustees adopt the plan of economizing the public funds, and charge all alike a quarterly tuition fee. The people are accustomed to it and pay it because they are "getting *something* out of *somebody*." Education is defective, school rooms are inconvenient, the want of funds is embarrassing, but by *it*, in *them* and through *them*, the nation has been educated. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, legislators, and even honored mothers, have hewn their way to eminence and respectability, learning and fame. Thus with all their defects they have sustained the struggle for freedom. If they could be made perfect, how safe would our institutions of liberty ever be?

Questions of reference are rapidly increasing. Some are only personal disputes, and others on subjects in which there are causes of just complaint. Men of improvement think of the school house and its appendages, in the introduction of the new law, for a time, I have recommended moderation and forbearance. I wish to make the changes in the State laws, as far as I am able, acceptable. The good school house is a monument of virtue and intelligence, and if wanting, the people perish for lack of knowledge.

School teachers educate kings and train sovereigns. Of the male teachers in the country, a number have been engaged in the educating work for years; have by their industry and perseverance studied into the art, and now make it their daily business. They are worthy of encouragement. Let them be congratulated for their success. Apt to teach, of good habit and principles, they are an honor to their calling, dignify their occupation, and command the respect of their pupils.

Of the female teachers, I have for six years marked, attentively, their mode of instruction, school government and success. Their adaption and qualifications, to be principals and not subordinates in the public schools, are proven by experience and history. How they toil, at small compensation. Why is it so? Is it because they are more amiable, conciliatory, exercise the more patience and forbearance? Is not the day at hand when their services will be duly considered and justly compensated? I have had to assume courage to resist persuasion and determination, to prevent some from entering the school room, to keep it, but not to teach the children because they were willing to teach cheap. This is a good qualification with some employers. How can ignorance guide, or darkness impart light? Educators must be educated.

The magistrate and legislator are honored by men, but a greater responsibility rests upon the school master and mistress who teach the

young. The former may make the laws, but the latter educate the children of the State. The former may regulate banks, manufactories and railroads, but the other give character and thought. I often am constrained to say, in my visits to the schools, "that child can bear poverty, but it cannot ignorance and vice." Therefore be faithful and bear in mind, your character is stamped upon your pupils. You mould their thoughts into shape. Your pupils will imitate your walk, looks, words, and enter into your feelings, and adopt your opinions. It is the school teachers, that will give character and education to the children of the State. Vice pays more than virtue. The rum-seller has his gilded room, easy chairs, warm stoves, and his waiter, at a salary of eight or ten hundred a year, but how few are the conveniences and comforts of the school room, and the teacher poorly paid.

Trenton and its vicinity are highly favored, they have a Normal, the Model and the Farnum schools, institutions of worth. Many aspiring youths in our county hear of them, think of them, and desire to be benefitted by them, but distance, expense, and the want of means are in the way. We have in our county gentlemen of wealth, whose best capital has been their education (who will, I hope, found a county seminary, whose doors shall be open to every youth in the county, that has attained to a certain standard of education in the public schools). Let it be engraven on the monument, erected over their graves, that they turned gold into knowledge, wisdom and virtue. Such an institution, I claim from them for the county of Passaic, which shall be a fountain to send out streams of living truth, to dignify the present and the future, and to answer the requirements of public education.

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.		Whole number of children.	Township Tax.	State Appropriation.
<b>ACQUACKANONK.</b>				
Number 1.....		129	\$291 85	\$59 56
" 2.....		260	588 24	120 04
" 3.....		96	217 19	44 32
" 4.....		146	330 32	67 41
" 5.....		157	355 20	72 48
" 6.....		146	330 32	67 40
" 7.....		15	33 94	6 93
" 8.....		50	113 12	23 08
" 9.....		106	239 82	48 94
		1105	2500 00	510 16
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>				
" 1.....		48	102 75	22 16
" 2.....		74	158 41	34 16
" 3.....		63	134 86	29 09
" 4.....		142	303 98	65 56
		327	700 00	150 97
<b>POMPTON.</b>				
Lafayette.....		70	141 41	32 32
Number 1.....		64	129 29	29 55
" 2.....		120	242 43	55 40
" 3.....		95	191 92	43 86
" 4.....		64	129 29	29 55
" 5.....		50	101 01	23 08
" 6.....		107	216 16	49 40
" 7.....		123	248 49	56 78
		693	1400 00	319 94
<b>WAYNE.</b>				
Washington.....		49	104 26	22 62
Preakness.....		109	231 91	50 32
Franklin.....		116	246 81	53 56
Lafayette.....		72	153 19	33 24
Jefferson.....		92	195 74	42 48
Manchester.....		32	68 09	14 77
		470	1000 00	216 99

## STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.	Whole number of children.	Township Tax.	State Appropriation.
<b>WEST MILFORD.</b>			
Greenwood.....	70	\$140 00	\$32 82
Hanfield.....	181	262 00	60 45
West Milford.....	149	298 00	68 79
Upper District.....	32	64 00	14 79
Postville.....	81	162 00	37 89
New Foundland.....	59	118 00	27 26
Clinton.....	81	162 00	37 89
Carthage.....	55	110 00	25 89
Stockholm.....	50	100 00	23 08
Upper Mockapin.....	113	226 00	52 16
Lower Mockapin.....	135	270 00	62 84
Charlotteburgh.....	56	112 00	25 85
Smithville.....	14	28 00	6 47
	<b>1026</b>	<b>\$2052 00</b>	<b>\$473 68</b>

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE  
COUNTY.

Received from State.....	\$3,980 13
Acquackanonk .....	2,500 00
Manchester .....	700 00
Pompton.....	1,400 00
Wayne.....	1,000 00
West Milford.....	2,052 00
	<b>\$11,632 13</b>

## DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS, SEPTEMBER, 1867.

ACQUACKANONK.		MANCHESTER.		POMPTON.		WAYNE.		WEST MILFORD.	
District.	No. of Children.	District.	No. of Children.	District.	No. of Children.	Name of District.	No. of Children.	Name of District.	No. of Children.
No. 1.	149	No. 1.	80	No. 1.	59	Upper Peabness.	104	Greenwood.	73
" 2.	898	" 2.	53	" 2.	113	Upper Peabness.	94	Hamstead.	145
" 3.	68	" 3.	48	" 3.	91	Mead's Basin.	134	West Milford.	150
" 4.	173	" 4.	145	" 4.	51	Pequanock.	48	Utterile.	91
" 5.	169	" 5.	107	" 5.	43	Lafayette.	83	Postville.	58
" 6.	150	" 6.	107	" 6.	107	Totawa.	84	New Foundland.	49
" 7.	11	" 7.	103	" 7.	103	Clinton.	77	Clinton.	53
" 8.	48	" 8.	60	" 8.	60	Stockholm.	9	Stockholm.	9
" 9.	113	" 9.	113	" 9.	113	Upper Mockapin.	10	Upper Mockapin.	10
" 10.	113	" 10.	113	" 10.	113	Lower Mockapin.	11	Lower Mockapin.	11
" 11.	113	" 11.	113	" 11.	113	Charlottesville.	19	Charlottesville.	19
" 12.	113	" 12.	113	" 12.	113	Smithville.	13	Smithville.	13
Total	1983	Total	276	Total	625	Total	491	Total	976

Paterson City reports 7093 children, making the total number of children in the county 10,743.



## SALEM COUNTY.

---

WM. H. REED, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The following is submitted as a report concerning the organization of the Public Schools of Salem county under the New Jersey School Law; also of moneys ordered and appropriated by the townships, county and State, for the year passed; and of the number of children between five and eighteen years of age, in the several districts of the county.

The appointment of County Superintendents, April 25, 1867, was preceded by instructions issued to school officers under the new school law, and among these it was made the duty of County Superintendents to proceed at once to meet the trustees and teachers at convenient places within their several townships, to appoint district clerks, and trustees to fill vacancies, and without examination to issue to teachers temporary licenses to remain in force until the first of September.

These directions were carried out by personal communication with each board, mainly through their representatives. By the performance of the above duties the school law was put into operation, the business of the boards of trustees proceeded regularly, and the teachers received their pay.

In the meantime the Public School moneys appropriated by the State were apportioned to the several townships of the county, and then to the districts of each township; the interest of the surplus revenue, which had been previously apportioned to the townships, was sub-apportioned to the several school districts. Copies of apportionment papers were drawn for the convenience of the district clerks. The second instalment of the surplus revenue interest will be apportioned in November, when the moneys ordered at the last town meetings will also be apportioned to the districts.

A stated examination of teachers was held on the last Friday and Saturday of August. Two gentlemen of the profession, of the county, were selected as assistant examiners. At this examination forty-two applicants were examined.

It is due to those with whom I have come in contact in the discharge of my official duties, to say of them, that they have manifested

a desire to do all in their power to aid in carrying out the provisions of the law under which we are working.

That there is an increasing interest in reference to the Public Schools of the county there is no doubt; and that this will soon manifest itself in a larger number of good school buildings and suitable furniture, in the business management of schools, and in an increased number of skilled and efficient teachers, is equally evident. That they may become the means of imparting to the youth of the community true and correct principles in all that pertains to the foundation of an education, and that they may prove to be nurseries of virtue is a sentiment generally entertained.

In reference to the disposition of citizens to provide the means for conducting the schools properly, it is proper to state that in one school district, in a rural portion of the county, the sum of five hundred dollars has been ordered under the provisions of the law to pay a debt incurred in building a new school house. In another district, a sum of money is raised by district tax, to render the schools free. By direction of the last will and testament of one whose desire was to promote the interests of education, one of the townships of Salem county, Lower Penn's Neck, receives the yearly profits of a farm of considerable value, for the support of public schools. This source of means, taken in connection with the public provision contemplated in the law, will enable the citizens of this township to establish excellent schools.

## CENSUS REPORT.

## ELSINBORO'.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	112
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	123
						<hr/> 235

## LOWER ALLOWAY'S CREEK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	86
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	33
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	86
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	83
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	75
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	49
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	43
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	30
						<hr/> 485

# SCHOOL REPORT.

789

## LOWER PENN'S NECK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	134
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	113
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	101
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	113
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	66
						<hr/>
						527

## MANNINGTON.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	103
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	52
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	112
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	135
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	69
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	73
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	27
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	74
" " 9,	-	-	-	-	-	104
" " 10,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" " 11,	-	-	-	-	-	6
" " 12,	-	-	-	-	-	10
" " 13,	-	-	-	-	-	13
" " 14,	-	-	-	-	-	25
						<hr/>
						809

## FILES GROVE.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	90
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	146
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	(counted with No. 4.)
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	322
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	76
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	74
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	60
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	142
" " 9,	-	-	-	-	-	148
" " 10,	-	-	-	-	-	12
						<hr/>
						1,070

## UPPER PITTS GROVE.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	106
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	93
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	104

District No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	44
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	59
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	75
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	42
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	58
" " 9,	-	-	-	-	-	21
" " 10,	-	-	-	-	-	4
" " 11,	-	-	-	-	-	5
" " 12,	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " 13,	-	-	-	-	-	12
" " 14,	-	-	-	-	-	47
						<hr/> 673

## UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	90
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	74
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	67
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	54
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	88
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	75
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	58
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	249
" " 9,	-	-	-	-	-	51
" " 10,	-	-	-	-	-	13
" " 11,	-	-	-	-	-	27
" " 12,	-	-	-	-	-	7
" " 13,	-	-	-	-	-	13
" " 14,	-	-	-	-	-	20
" " 15,	-	-	-	-	-	94
						<hr/> 980

## UPPER PENN'S NECK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	130
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	121
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	65
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	74
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	48
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	100
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	70
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	69
" " 9,	-	-	-	-	-	215
" " 10,	-	-	-	-	-	51
" " 11,	-	-	-	-	-	56
						<hr/> 999

## RECAPITULATION.

Elsinboro,	-	-	-	-	235
Lower Alloways Creek,	-	-	-	-	485
Lower Penn's Neck,	-	-	-	-	527
Mannington,	-	-	-	-	809
Piles Grove,	-	-	-	-	1,070
Upper Pittsgrove,	-	-	-	-	673
Upper Alloways Creek,	-	-	-	-	980
Upper Penn's Neck,	-	-	-	-	999
					<hr/> 5,778

This is the total number of children in the County, exclusive of Salem city, viz., 5,778.

The number of children reported by the City Superintendent of Salem City, is 1,213. Total of the county 6,991.

The reports of the district clerks are not so complete as was desired, owing, no doubt, to the want of school registers, and the want of care in the management of school business. It is remarked, however, by several of these officers, that they apprehend but little difficulty in the future.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

TOWNSHIPS.	Appropriation by State.	Appropriation from Sur- plus Revenue.	Appropriation by Town- ships.	Total Appropriation.
Ellinsboro' .....	\$58 17	\$71 66	\$300 00	\$429 83
Lower Alloway's Creek. ....	221 60	157 06	800 00	1178 66
Lower Penn's Creek.....	244 23	170 47	1300 00	1714 70
Mannington.....	355 03	261 43	1000 00	1616 46
Pilesgrove.....	487 99	345 85	2098 00	2931 84
Pittsgrove.....	236 38	165 56	1200 00	1601 94
Salem.....	161 59	376 28	2862 25	3400 12
Upper Alloway's Creek. ....	463 06	327 53	2006 00	2796 59
Upper Penn's Neck.....	461 68	327 20	1500 00	2288 88
Upper Pittsgrove.....	309 79	219 55	1500 00	2029 34
	\$2,999 52	\$2,422 59	\$14,566 25	\$19,988 86

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

---

FRED. J. FRELINGHUYSEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The cause of education in our county is on the advance. We have better teachers, greater facilities for imparting instruction, and *larger appropriations* for the support of schools. The operations under the present law, although not as yet perfectly understood by the people generally, have been beneficial, and as far as my knowledge extends the law is admitted to be the best we have ever had. The reports of the district clerks of this year, extending as they do back to the condition of the schools under the old law, furnish the best commentary on its defects, as the reports from the same source next year will exhibit some of the benefits of the present law.

In reviewing the census of the children by the districts clerks I find that the work is done with greater accuracy since these reports have been required to be made under oath or affirmation.

In the discharge of my duties as Superintendent, at an early day after my appointment I met the trustees of schools in their respective townships and gave all the information required of me in explanation of the school law, and at the same time appointed district clerks and supplied vacancies in the Boards of Trustees by making appointments for that purpose.

I appointed a Board of Examiners for examining and licensing teachers. This board has met quarterly at a time fixed by the State Board of Education, and have examined and granted certificates of license to sixty-eight teachers—four of whom obtained a certificate of the first grade, eight of the second grade, and fifty-six of the third grade.

The examination has generally been well sustained, and in my visitation of the schools under the charge of these teachers I have found them zealous and faithful. The new law in providing for licensure by grade, or rather the rules of the State Board by authority of the law having directed this mode of licensure has excited in many of our teachers a desire to obtain a higher grade of scholarship, and by virtue of the incentive thus offered of a public recognition of their attainments are preparing themselves for examination for the highest grade. The effect of this will soon be apparent in our Public Schools. Our

teachers are encouraged to qualify themselves to instruct in the higher branches of learning; and when thus qualified our children will reap the benefits, and the man of limited means who could not afford to send his children from home to complete their education will have this inestimable boon conferred upon them at his own door. I firmly believe the past history of this county and of our State would establish the fact that many a gifted intellect has been dwarfed because the facilities for obtaining instruction in the higher branches of knowledge which are now to constitute part of the common school education have not been within the reach of parents.

In my visitation of the schools I have found the common evil existing here of having in use an endless variety of text-books. To remedy this a meeting of the trustees and teachers of the county was held, pursuant to a call I made upon them, and selected and recommended a uniform set of text-books to be used in the schools of our county; and by the liberal deductions made by the publishers for these books, our schools are being supplied on very favorable terms.

Our teachers have introduced map drawing in some of our schools according to the new and improved system. I would be glad to see Apgar's Map-Drawing Book and Geographical Charts in every school in our county. I believe map drawing to be the most impressive method of teaching geography, and have witnessed its benefits in several schools. I have found that many of our schools have not the apparatus they need for imparting instruction; and to raise money to procure this, the law authorises an assessment to be made, provided, two-thirds at a district meeting called for the purpose so determine. The process of collecting the money, and of determining that it shall be collected, is too slow. In some instances the people have to be convinced of the necessity and importance of these modern improvements before they will vote for them. It would be well if the law could be amended so as to authorize the trustees of every district to use of the *School Appropriations* a sufficient amount so as to furnish every school building with globes, maps, blackboards, and other apparatus, without compelling them to await the tedious process of the law, and the uncertainty of a district vote.

It is to be regretted that out of the number of children reported who should be in our schools, the average attendance is so small. In one district in this county the District Clerk reports 244 pupils, and the average attendance is about 125. There are various causes to be assigned for this neglect on the part of parents to educate their children. I do not know of any remedy for this great and growing evil, unless it be by appealing to the reason of parents, and by argument and entreaty, convincing them that the interest of society, as well as their own individual interests would be greatly promoted by their attending to the education of their children, and that they should recognize it as a duty paramount to every other.

The present law has exerted a good influence in compelling districts to provide proper buildings for educational purposes. In our county some new buildings have been erected, and many have been repaired and made tenantable. In a new school district in Branchburgh town-



ship a school building has been erected by private enterprise, at a cost of over \$2,000. In the town of Pluckamin the people have remodelled and repaired their school house, at a cost of over \$1,000. I might mention other instances, showing a very great change in popular sentiment in regard to school buildings, and a very commendable liberality to meet the inquirements of the present law.

During my term of office I have made several changes in school districts. I have been slow to make changes except in cases where great injustice was being done to the applicants who petitioned for their rights. I will send you a duplicate of the boundaries of districts as soon as practicable.

One word as to the clause in the law abolishing corporal punishment. Although this clause may have provoked discussion and some opposition in other parts of the State, I do not know of any serious objection to it in this county. I hope the law as it is will be tried another year, or if changed in this particular clause, that it may be so modified as to leave the matter discretionary with the teacher and trustees of each district. In my judgment the right to inflict corporal punishment belongs to the parent alone. It is a right conferred by God in the teachings of his Holy word to the parent. It cannot be delegated to another. I admire the wisdom of the legislative enactment that protected it. I believe the authority to administer corporal punishment in our schools heretofore has created more disturbance, and been the cause of the dismissal of more teachers and caused the withdrawal of a greater number of scholars from school than the present law can ever occasion. I believe you can govern a school much better by appealing to the better nature of its pupils than by provoking the bad. When there are so many instances on record in which the vilest outcasts and the most lawless could not be restrained or disciplined by the infliction of punishment by the law in its severest penalties, and yet have been transformed from very demons, to children of hope and promise by the law of sympathy and kindness, may we not hope that the all-pervading influence of the latter may triumph and be universally acknowledged as the best method that can be adopted in the government of our schools.

## STATISTICS.

DISTRICTS.	Children, 1896.	Surplus Revenue.	State Appropriation.	Township appropriation.	Whole amount due.	Number children, 1897.
<b>BEDMINSTER.</b>						
Pluckamin.....	89	\$41 80	\$41 07	\$178 00	\$360 87	81
Lesser Cross Roads.....	63	29 80	29 07	126 00	184 87	53
Holland.....	34	15 81	15 69	68 00	99 50	34
Union.....	20	9 80	9 21	40 00	58 51	27
Peapack.....	118	54 89	54 45	236 00	345 24	116
Leamington.....	42	19 58	19 38	84 00	123 91	40
Central.....	46	21 40	21 21	92 00	134 61	51
Foot of Lane.....	48	23 83	23 14	96 00	140 47	37
Larger Cross Roads.....	47	21 57	21 69	94 00	137 56	47
Dutchess (set over to Pluckamin and Central).....	17	7 99	7 88	84 00	49 78	...
Pottersville.....	40	18 60	18 45	80 00	117 05	35
Union Grove.....	63	32 02	31 83	138 00	201 85	73
	638	294 25	292 02	1266 00	1852 27	611
<b>BERNAARDS.</b>						
Basking Ridge.....	143	61 63	65 61	300 72	427 96	165
Bernardsville.....	99	42 58	45 69	206 19	296 46	75
Liberty Corner.....	92	30 57	49 45	103 47	275 59	73
Mine Brook.....	66	28 89	30 45	133 79	197 63	50
Union.....	66	28 89	30 45	133 79	197 63	73
Mine Mount.....	59	35 38	27 21	124 07	176 66	71
Pleasant Valley.....	56	24 09	25 83	117 76	167 65	60
Washington Valley.....	51	21 94	23 52	107 25	153 71	83
Franklin.....	44	18 92	20 31	92 58	131 76	41
Mendham.....	12	5 20	5 97	27 33	38 59	13
Martinsville.....	7	8 01	8 21	14 72	20 94	4
Union Mendham.....	7	8 01	8 21	14 72	20 94	7
Millington.....	5	9 12	2 37	10 51	15 00	5
Pleasant Plains.....	4	1 72	1 88	8 41	11 96	7
Pluckamin.....	6	43	45	9 10	9 93	3
Lesser Cross Roads.....						15
	718	306 47	328 56	1499 86	2134 39	708
<b>BRANCHBURG.</b>						
North Branch.....	102	75 05	47 07	325 15	349 87	107
Cedar Grove.....	59	43 49	27 21	131 45	213 03	44
South Branch.....	54	39 74	34 90	120 81	184 95	53
Fairview.....	58	43 63	26 76	129 22	198 66	60
Centerville.....	31	23 82	14 28	69 06	106 16	...
Readington.....	24	17 66	11 07	58 47	83 30	33
Ridge.....	14	10 30	6 45	31 19	47 94	6
Burnt Mills (set over to Central).....	17	12 51	7 83	37 87	58 21	...
Harlan (new District).....						13
	359	264 18	165 57	799 83	1239 57	321
<b>BRIDGEWATER.</b>						
Washington Valley.....	63	30 54	28 62	164 78	223 94	59
Martinsville.....	126	68 07	58 14	334 88	456 09	135
Bound Brook.....	108	53 30	49 85	227 04	330 07	131
Adamsville.....	108	50 78	47 52	273 75	372 00	97
Somerville.....	481	286 91	222 08	1273 89	1787 85	519
Harriot's.....	88	43 84	50 62	223 83	317 84	88
Raritan.....	283	117 28	109 86	632 55	859 69	244
Cedar Grove.....	89	19 20	18 00	108 65	140 85	43
North Branch.....	44	21 57	30 31	116 94	158 83	47
Central.....	36	17 74	16 59	95 63	130 01	44
Dutchess (set over to Pluckamin and Central).....	18	6 89	6 00	34 55	36 94	...
Pluckamin.....	30	9 91	9 24	58 15	72 20	23
Willow Grove.....	147	73 41	67 83	390 69	530 98	101
	1505	742 29	691 59	3999 93	5426 71	1500

## STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Children, 1896.	Surplus Revenue.	State Appropriation.	Township Appropriation.	Whole Amount Due.	Number Children, 1897.
<b>FRANKLIN.</b>						
South Middlebush.....	60	\$28 91	\$37 00	\$240 00	\$296 60	52
Three Mile Run.....	35	16 86	16 17	140 00	178 08	40
Six Mile Run.....	32	10 60	10 14	88 00	108 75	32
Ten Mile Run.....	27	13 01	12 45	108 00	138 46	23
Kings n.....	67	32 25	30 98	268 00	331 21	56
Upper Ten Mile Run.....	65	31 32	30 00	280 00	321 32	59
Griggs own.....	35	40 96	39 24	340 00	420 20	72
Pleasant Plains.....	27	32 25	30 93	2 8 00	331 21	29
Middlebush.....	30	39 52	37 93	328 00	405 35	31
Blackwell's.....	20	9 64	9 21	80 00	98 85	11
East Millstone.....	141	69 97	65 07	564 00	697 04	132
Weston.....	66	21 81	20 43	264 00	326 26	69
Bound Brook.....	94	45 30	43 38	376 00	464 68	106
Union.....	23	13 59	12 90	112 00	138 40	30
Cedar Grove.....	36	17 36	16 59	144 00	177 95	40
Karitan.....	44	21 21	20 31	176 00	217 52	33
Rocky Hill.....	33	15 91	15 31	132 00	163 12	29
Clinton Bound Brook.....	79	38 07	36 45	316 00	390 52	95
Little Rocky Hill.....	25	12 05	11 52	100 00	123 57	20
Uniondale.....	44	21 21	20 31	176 00	217 52	43
<b>HILLSBOROUGH.</b>						
Harmony Plains.....	45	20 79	20 76	134 00	176 55	47
Bloomington.....	51	28 66	28 25	153 00	199 91	57
Millstone.....	119	51 75	51 69	336 00	439 44	95
Blackwell's.....	50	23 09	23 07	150 00	196 16	62
Pleasant View.....	62	28 66	28 63	186 00	243 27	59
Flagtown.....	68	31 40	31 41	204 00	266 81	69
Neshan c.....	82	37 89	37 83	216 00	321 72	84
Pleasant Valley.....	78	36 14	36 00	234 00	306 14	68
Clover Hill.....	47	21 72	21 69	141 00	184 41	49
Flagtown Station.....	80	27 73	27 69	180 00	235 41	65
New Centre.....	64	29 53	29 55	192 00	251 11	63
Woodville.....	65	30 08	30 00	195 00	255 07	70
Liberty.....	71	32 60	32 79	213 00	278 39	69
Cross Roads.....	76	35 12	35 07	228 00	293 19	63
Mountain.....	113	53 23	53 14	3 9 00	443 36	98
Branchville.....	49	22 64	22 62	147 00	192 26	44
<b>MONTGOMERY.</b>						
Cherry Valley.....	24	13 12	11 01	48 35	72 51	18
Griggstown.....	70	34 27	33 18	141 12	211 52	60
Harlingen.....	86	47 02	39 45	173 87	259 84	95
Broutsburgh.....	26	14 32	11 91	62 41	78 54	28
Blawenburgh.....	75	41 10	34 41	151 20	226 62	75
Mountain.....	73	43 60	35 84	157 24	236 68	63
Unionville.....	90	49 20	41 31	181 44	271 95	91
Rocky Hill.....	106	57 98	48 63	213 69	320 30	107
Bedensville.....	65	35 00	31 23	181 04	197 32	63
Pleasant View.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
<b>WARREN.]</b>						
Greenbrook.....	70	16 53	33 31	140 00	189 84	60
Martinsville.....	30	7 09	13 33	60 00	80 93	34
Washingtonville.....	106	25 03	48 93	213 00	286 96	113
Scotch Plains.....	29	6 85	18 38	58 00	73 23	34
Warrenville.....	208	49 13	96 00	416 00	561 13	214
Dead River.....	95	23 44	43 38	190 00	256 27	90
Smalleytown.....	38	19 60	38 31	166 00	223 91	64
Union Village (no report, S. H. in Union).....	23	5 44	10 59	46 00	63 03	.....
Nor h Plainfield.....	138	33 60	63 66	275 00	373 26	154
Independent.....	60	14 17	27 69	120 00	161 86	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>198 87</b>	<b>338 53</b>	<b>1684 00</b>	<b>2371 40</b>	<b>314</b>



## SUSSEX COUNTY.

---

N. PETTIT, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The annual report of a County Superintendent, I presume, should give an accurate delineation, both statistical and general, of the condition of the public schools in the county. In the present instance, however, as the superintendence has only been for a period of five months, during which time effort has been mainly directed to the inauguration of the new school law, such accuracy of report cannot be expected. On entering upon my duties, I immediately called together the Township Board of Trustees. In response to the call, I was gratified to find a very general attendance. In eleven townships out of fifteen, every school district was represented. Where vacancies were found they were filled, and district clerks appointed, who uniformly accepted the office, and performed its duties. At these meetings where so many of the influential men of each township were assembled, I took occasion to read the school law and give such explanation as seemed to be required. A copy of the law was left with each clerk. There is evidently a determination, on the part of our people, to secure the beneficent advantages for which the law provides.

This arises from the fact that this is the first year in which there has been an accurate enumeration. Under the old law, no one was individually responsible, and the desire to get as much public money as possible in the district, led to exaggerations. The result was, the State and townships were paying for the education of a much larger number of children than were actually within the legal ages. The present law, by requiring the district clerk to number them and report, under oath, has obviated that difficulty. The accompanying report, by townships, is believed to be entirely accurate.

### PUBLIC MONEY.

The income from the surplus revenue, in Sussex county, has always been applied to the public schools. It is divided among the township according to the amount of their taxable property, and then the dividend of each township is apportioned to its school districts, according to the number of children. As it regards the township tax, five

towns have raised \$3 per scholar, and ten \$2 per scholar. The district tax, being a new feature of the law, and not generally understood at the time of the regular meeting, on the Tuesday of the week following the annual town meeting, no taxes were levied at that time. Eight districts, however, have ordered taxes to the amount of \$4,090.00 at special meetings for that purpose. The money divided from the surplus revenue, State appropriation, town and district tax, now in process of receipt and expenditure, will be found in the accompanying financial report.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

I find that one of the most important, as well as the most difficult duties will be the re-adjustment of the school districts. In some parts of the county they are too numerous and consequently too small to enable the people to keep up good schools. I have impressed this upon the minds of the local school authorities, and at the request of the inhabitants, have abolished thirteen weak districts, and consolidated their territory into five strong ones. Several more changes of the same kind are under consideration. The re-numbering of the districts as contemplated by the State Board, in my judgment should be deferred till these necessary changes are made.

#### TEACHERS.

At the quarterly examination in August, sixty-four teachers were examined. Four were rejected, three for failure in literary and one for failure in moral qualifications. There has been a great improvement in our teachers for the past few years. From personal knowledge of many of them and from observation of their exercises in teachers institutes, I do not hesitate in believing that if sixty-four teachers of the county had been subject to such a rigid examination six or eight years ago, one-half would have been rejected. We may look for still greater improvement, as more money will be received and greater remuneration given, more efficient talent will be called into requisition.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

Our school houses, as a general thing, are inferior, but repairing or rebuilding is in agitation all over the county. A report of what has been done since the present law went into operation would do injustice to the spirit of our citizens, as the process of collecting through district tax though sure is not speedy. But I have no doubt that two or three years will show that the noble liberality of the State will be responded to by equal liberality on the part of our citizens.

#### THE SCHOOL LAW.

The law, thus far, has worked quite as well as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. There are a few points, however, to

which I think attention might be directed, with a view to change. I would suggest that the County Superintendents should be invested with authority to administer an oath to the district clerks. It would contribute greatly to the convenience of the latter officer in returning his annual report. There is an ambiguity in the 77th section which could easily be remedied by a little verbal alteration. The 81st section contains a prohibition, which to some minds is questionable. As corporal punishment is abolished, something more salutary ought to take its place. What shall it be? What *can* it be but the exercise of the authority which the law has placed in the hands of the trustees? In one town in this county the trustees printed and gave general circulation to a set of rules, to which every child is required to conform, under penalty, upon a certain number of infractions, of being reported to the trustees of the district. This dread of being *reported to the trustees* has acted as a powerful restraint, perhaps even greater than the fear of corporal punishment. The teachers are satisfied with it and maintain better discipline than under the old system. If strict supervision of the trustees is given, no change, in my opinion, will be necessary. At any rate, let us give the new provision of the law a fair trial.

## CENSUS REPORT.

## ANDOVER.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	176
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	40
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	61
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	74
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	9
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	9
						<hr/> 369

## BYRAM.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	157
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	83
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	50
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	72
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	34
						<hr/> 472

## FRANKFORD.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	30
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	108
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	131

District No. 4,	.	.	.	.	.	22
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	47
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	52
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	40
" " 8,	.	.	.	.	.	47
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	
" " 10,	.	.	.	.	.	20
" " 11,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" " 12,	.	.	.	.	.	18
" " 13,	.	.	.	.	.	10
" " 14,	.	.	.	.	.	20
						<hr/>
						585

## GREEN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	74
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	50
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	79
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	20
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	60
						<hr/>
						283

## HAMPTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	23
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	50
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	9
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	85
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	25
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	14
" " 8,	.	.	.	.	.	19
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	32
" " 10,	.	.	.	.	.	15
						<hr/>
						339

## HARDYSTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	25
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	22
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	16
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	23
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	20
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	64
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	94
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	59



# SCHOOL REPORT.

803

District No. 11,	.	.	.	.	.	34
" 12,	.	.	.	.	.	162
" 13,	.	.	.	.	.	4
" 14,	.	.	.	.	.	53
						<hr/> 643

## LAFAYETTE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	125
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	43
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	22
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	46
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	6
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	5
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	3
						<hr/> 281

## MONTAGUE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	55
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	68
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	47
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	57
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	30
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	78
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	31
						<hr/> 414

## NEWTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	600
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----

## SANDISTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	64
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	59
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	74
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	34
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	58
						<hr/> 425

## SPARTA.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	76
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	137
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	155
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	33
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	77
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	28
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	19
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	6
" 12,	.	.	.	.	.	16
						<hr/> 690

## SITLLWATER.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	55
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	10
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	140
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	70
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	92
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	90
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	56
" 12,	.	.	.	.	.	14
" 13,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 14,	.	.	.	.	.	38
						<hr/> 641

## WALPACK.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	46
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	33
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	55
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	16
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	39
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	3
						<hr/> 228

## VERNON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	66
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	58
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	67
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	26
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	75
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	51
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	16
" 12,	.	.	.	.	.	62
" 13,	.	.	.	.	.	72
" 14,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 15,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 16,	.	.	.	.	.	29
" 17,	.	.	.	.	.	44
" 18,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 19,	.	.	.	.	.	18

---

772

## WANTAGE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	25
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	52
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	29
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	71
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	51
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	32
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	40
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" 12,	.	.	.	.	.	101
" 13,	.	.	.	.	.	66
" 14,	.	.	.	.	.	
" 15,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 16,	.	.	.	.	.	47
" 17,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 18,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 19,	.	.	.	.	.	67
" 20,	.	.	.	.	.	32
" 21,	.	.	.	.	.	43
" 22,	.	.	.	.	.	89
" 23,	.	.	.	.	.	15

---

1029

## RECAPITULATION.

Andover, . . . . .	369
Byram, . . . . .	472
Frankford, . . . . .	585
Green, . . . . .	283
Hampton, . . . . .	332
Hardiston, . . . . .	643
Lafayette, . . . . .	281
Montague, . . . . .	414
Newton, . . . . .	600
Sandyston, . . . . .	425
Sparta, . . . . .	690
Stillwater, . . . . .	641
Vernon, . . . . .	772
Walpack, . . . . .	228
Wantage, . . . . .	1029
	<hr/>
	7764

In ten districts, it will be observed, *no children are reported*. These districts *are extinct*. I thought it best not to change the numbers of the others, till the general renumbering.

## STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	State Appropriation.	Surplus Revenue.	Town Tax.	District Tax.
Andover.....	\$180 21	\$143 70	\$1044 00	.....
Byram.....	270 83	96 43	1569 00	\$80 00
Frankford.....	292 06	160 36	1128 00	.....
Green.....	162 60	126 60	628 00	1550 00
Hampton .....	162 09	126 97	626 00	.....
Hardiston.....	346 96	163 88	2010 00	200 00
Lafayette.....	143 44	112 40	554 00	.....
Montague.....	223 71	72 94	1296 00	.....
Newton.....	310 71	227 09	1800 00	1200 00
Sandyston .....	237 69	103 48	114 00	.....
Sparta.....	373 36	173 69	2163 00	.....
Stillwater.....	343 33	141 38	1326 00	1060 00
Vernon .....	419 97	192 99	1622 00	.....
Walpack.....	128 43	56 25	496 00	.....
Wantage.....	661 28	413 20	2554 00	.....
	\$4256 67	\$2321 36	\$18,930 00	\$4090 00



## UNION COUNTY.

---

A. F. CAMPBELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

The statistical report for the first year must necessarily be very imperfect. Many of the district clerks, though furnished with a copy of the school law, have returned the blanks furnished them for the statistics without anything upon them except the names of the pupils in the district. In many cases it was difficult for them to obtain more information than this, because in very few of the districts was any book kept by the trustees, and the whole of the items needed for a full report, if kept at all, were kept in the book used by the township superintendent, which book was passed over to the township collector. You will observe that very many of the districts are only reported as to the children and the State and township moneys, while others are comparatively full. I have copied, *verbatim*, the reports of the clerks so far as obtained with reference to the condition of the school houses. Some that are reported as "good" and "fair," I should call poor and miserable. The difference is probably owing to the fact that many of the clerks compare what is comparatively a good condition of a house with a former more wretched condition; while I cannot pronounce either condition "good" or "fair." The one reported to be "somewhat out of repair," is the true condition of most of the houses.

### A GLANCE AT STATISTICS.

In what may be said on this point it is to be understood that Elizabeth and Rahway are not included. As reported to me, there are in the county 3,487 children. Of this number only 277 have attended school a full year, while 402 have attended between six and nine months, 489 from three to six months and 382 less than three months, 1208 have attended school during the year, and 889 have not attended any school during the year. Though doubtless very imperfect, these figures nevertheless show an alarmingly small attendance upon our public schools.

The Financial Report shows that \$18,668.91 is the amount expended during the last year from all sources in the county, and out of

this \$1,471.35 of the State appropriation has been apportioned to the cities of Elizabeth and Rahway, leaving \$17,197.56 for the county, exclusive of those cities; \$2,548.29 is reported as tuition money, and \$5,000 only as district tax, which \$5,000 has all been raised by special act in District No. 1, Plainfield; \$2,954.28 is the amount of State money received by the county, and \$8,066 the amount of township taxes; \$4.93 is the average amount per scholar, for one year. The amount paid as tuition money, as reported, is \$2,548.29; doubtless if all that has been paid in the county had been reported we should find that \$5,000, at least, has been paid as a direct tuition fee.

The State and township taxes together, do not furnish funds enough to keep the schools open half the year.

One house had been condemned (more should have been) and the money allowed by law has been withheld.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

The houses for the most part are in a most wretched condition. Some are very comfortable, it is true, so far as houses without protection of any kind from sun or winds, or without ventilation, can be called comfortable. Some of the houses are not only unfit, but absolutely unsafe for habitation, except for cattle.

I visited one school during a shower of rain, and on a cool afternoon. It was impossible for most of the children to keep their seats, for the rain came in through crevices and windows sufficiently to wet them to their skins.

Another house in New Providence was actually unfit for cows, if light is necessary for such animals. I do not think the house has ever been painted; if it has, it was so long ago that no trace of paint is visible inside or out. There is no ceiling, but bare black beams, and instead of walls nothing but old black boards. In many places you could throw a stone of the size of a walnut through the cracks out of doors.

The habit of building by the roadside, with barely sufficient ground for the house to stand upon almost universally prevails.

I believe there is not a house in the county, except the one in Plainfield, that has more than one outhouse for both sexes. Some of the outhouses have but one apartment, while in those that have two, the apartments are divided by a simple board partition.

What can be more dangerous to the morals of the young?

#### FURNITURE.

With the exception of three or four houses, the old style prevails, of nailing the desks to the wall, so high as to demand straight backs, if the pupils' heads are to rise above them, while semi-circular slabs, with sticks run through them for legs, are the seats for the pupils. By this arrangement, backs for the seats (a needless luxury) are saved and parents can be cheered with the prospect of young and delicate children with weak spines and bent backs at maturity. But what



matters it if the children are injured for life by this injurious seating? These seats, it is said, do not cost as much as comfortable furniture and the pockets of the parents are spared at the expense of their children's health. Frequently the legs of the seats are weak through age, or lost entirely; and the nearest boxes must be brought into requisition, upon which the semi-circular slab is placed, flat side down, of course, for the round side would not stay put. Then the children must sit upon the round side, and this fact accounts for their rolling off so easily. Too much cannot be said in condemnation of this barbarous way of seating the children, in most of the schools in our rural district.

#### TEACHERS.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, I chose E. O. Beach, Principal of the Plainfield High School, and N. W. Pease, Principal of the Elizabeth City School, to act with me as examiners. We have examined thirty-two teachers, of whom seven took "first grade certificates," three took "second grade," seventeen took "third grade." Three were rejected, and two are to be re-examined. The general standing of the teachers is very good, indeed.

A glance at the salaries paid the teachers for their arduous labors, is sufficient to show that, in proportion to the importance of their work, they are most miserably paid. Few of the female teachers get more than enough to pay their board, while many do not receive more than one-half enough, if they were required to board away from home.

From the foregoing facts, I am led to this suggestion: Would it not be well to provide an effectual remedy for this sad state of affairs? Would not a State tax, say of \$10 per scholar, assessed upon the property of the State, and distributed through competent channels and under proper restrictions to the various districts, be a remedy for all the evils that now attend our system?

I am constrained to believe that about half of the money actually paid to teachers in our rural districts, where the schools are kept open the whole year, comes from "tuition fees," and where no charge is made, the schools are only kept open a part of the year at best, and in some of the districts the schools have only been open three or four terms in a series of years. The consequence is, many of the children are growing up in ignorance. Would it not be well to make the State Appropriation so large that it would be an important object for the district to obtain it? As it now is, the amount of money allowed to be withheld from the district is so small that the loss is not perceptible. Were it all expended in repairs, it would not, in many cases, pay the wages of a carpenter for five days.

Would it come any heavier upon the people of the State to pay as tax the money now paid as "tuition?" If all the money due any district could be withheld until the inhabitants of the district had provided a good house, with all necessary outbuildings and play-grounds, would it not secure good buildings? Such a tax would buy the books necessary, and thus hundreds of children now kept out of school could

be educated. Sufficient money would thus be paid to provide maps, charts, globes, etc., and we would have, indeed, a "system of public instruction." Again: Is it wisdom to allow parents to rob their children of education, and thus squander the public money and inflict incurable evils on the State, by keeping the children out of school?

I shall hail with pleasure the day when it shall be obligatory upon parents and guardians to send their children to school between certain ages, a large portion at least of each year.

"Public education" well carried out will lessen our taxes for penitentiaries and almshouses, beside cementing the bulwarks of our glorious independence.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.	Am't received from State.	Amount received from Surplus Revenue.	Amount received from Town Tax.	Amount received from Tuition Fees.	Total amount received for Schools.	Amount expended for Re- pairing, &c.	Number of Children be- tween 5 and 15 years.
<b>CLARK.</b>							
Fractional District.....	\$40 16		\$348 00		\$388 16		81
" ".....	22 16		192 00		214 16		89
<b>LINDEN.</b>							
No. 1.....	62 32		540 00		602 32		113
" 2.....	19 92		112 00		124 92	57 18	53
" 3.....	31 89		272 00		303 89	228 00	52
" 4.....	44 78		372 00	19 00	435 78	8 00	85
" 5.....	20 31		176 00		196 31		†
" 5, Fractional District.....	15 70		136 00	70 12	221 82		38
<b>NEW PROVIDENCE.</b>							
No. 1, Fractional District.....	125 10		1068 00	89 12	1283 22	268 18	228
" 2.....	23 10		100 00		123 10		13
" 3.....	30 00		130 00		160 00		64
" 4.....	54 03		234 00	171 00	459 03		117
" 5.....	46 18		200 00		246 18		145
" 6.....	31 41		136 00		167 41	10 00	90
<b>PLAINFIELD.</b>							
No. 1.....	184 73		800 00	171 00	1155 73	10 00	439
" 2, Fractional District.....	488 58		1900 00	150 00	*7488 58	9050 00	1054
" 3.....	17 54	40 83	76 00	101 25	235 11	419 80	59
" 4.....	14 78		64 00		78 78		32
<b>SPRINGFIELD.</b>							
No. 1, Fractional District.....	470 90	40 83	2040 00	261 25	7893 47	2469 80	1145
" 2.....							
" 3.....	67 87		441 00	329 00	837 87	80 00	145
" 4.....	15 70		103 00	96 00	218 70	9 00	33
" 5.....	26 31		175 00		197 31		57
" 6.....	11 54		75 00		86 54		26
" 7.....	4 15		27 00		31 15		9
<b>WESTFIELD.</b>							
No. 1, Fractional District.....	125 57		816 00	425 00	1366 57	32 00	292
" 2.....	19 85		139 00	74 00	229 85	9 00	43
" 3.....	25 85		970 00		995 85		58
" 4.....	94 64		615 00	457 88	1167 47	19 85	218
" 5.....	81 85		207 00	70 00	358 85	5 00	53
" 6.....	51 94	17 28	333 00	253 11	638 05	15 60	102
" 7.....	90 81		152 00		242 81		47
" 7, Fractional District.....	15 23		99 00		114 23		38
" 8.....	6 02		39 00		45 02		13
" 9, New District.....							58
<b>UNION.</b>							
No. 1.....	364 99	17 28	1894 00	963 94	2970 21	42 55	625
" 2.....	36 47		158 00		194 47		79
" 3.....	83 78		142 00		174 78		90
" 4.....	57 25		248 00		305 25		134
" 4, Fractional District.....	27 70		120 00	102 23	249 93		56
" 5.....	6 98	43 74	30 00	17 00	96 67		15
" 6.....	12 93		54 00	105 85	174 78		32
" 7.....	36 94		160 00	100 00	266 94		82
" 8.....	34 17		148 00	175 00	357 17	60 00	77
" 9, Fractional District.....	4 16		18 00		22 16		9
" 9.....				247 90	247 90	29 05	90
<b>Elizabeth.</b>	249 83	43 74	1080 00	747 93	2190 05	89 05	655
<b>Rahway.</b>	709 59				4098		1400
	761 76						
<b>Total for County.....</b>	<b>\$2964 28</b>	<b>\$100 84</b>	<b>\$8168 00</b>	<b>\$3548 29</b>	<b>\$18,770 91</b>	<b>\$2981 68</b>	<b>8965</b>

\* This amount includes \$5,000 raised by a special School Tax.

† Not reported.



## WARREN COUNTY.

---

WILLIAM HOLT, SUPERINTENDENT.

---

It is my pleasure to report that the friends of popular education in Warren county, have been cheered by the happy results of our new school law.

I am able to report a decided improvement in the condition of the public school buildings in the county. There have been many public school buildings erected in the county which are a credit to the friends of public schools, in the localities in which they have been built; others, upon which the hand of time has rested too heavily, have been remodeled and rendered neat and commodious; and still others have been sufficiently repaired to escape the vengeance of the law, and to enable the County Superintendent to apportion the State School Fund. *Even in the village of Hope*, in all probability, will be erected soon, a public school house, which will be an honor to their otherwise enterprising town.

When the people composing a school district, shall fully appreciate the power of the *ballot*, *good bye* to those little *seven by nine structures*, called school houses, which have so long disgraced the State of New Jersey.

The County Board of Examination have examined about one hundred teachers, and I am happy to say that those examinations were highly satisfactory. Upon the whole, I am able to report progress; "*God speed the right.*"

## CENSUS REPORT.

### BELVIDERE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	255
"      2,	.	.	.	.	.	192
						<hr/> 447

## BLAIRSTOWN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	105
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" 6, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	15
" 7, "	.	.	.	.	.	21
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" 10, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	5
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	37
						<hr/> 494

## FRANKLIN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	92
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	127
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	79
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	40
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	106
Two Fractions, 6 + 15, .	.	.	.	.	.	21
						<hr/> 507

## FRELINGHUYSEN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	135
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	49
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	52
" 4, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" 6, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 7, "	.	.	.	.	.	18
" 8, "	.	.	.	.	.	24
" 9, "	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 10, "	.	.	.	.	.	4
" 11, "	.	.	.	.	.	23
						<hr/> 460

## GREENWICH.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	105
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	80

# SCHOOL REPORT.

817

District No. 4,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	150
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	26
" 7, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	59
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	113
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	114
" 10, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	26
" 11, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 12, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	5
						<hr/>
						817

## HAOKETTSTOWN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	236
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	241
						<hr/>
						477

## HARDWICK.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	44
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	29
" 3, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	20
" 4, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	10
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	59
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	30
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	24
						<hr/>
						261

## HARMONY.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	76
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	75
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	81
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	90
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	38
						<hr/>
						520

## HOPE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	21
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	56
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	77
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	79
52						

District No. 6, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	21
" 7, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	35
" 8,	.	.	.	.	27
" 9,	.	.	.	.	44
" 10,	.	.	.	.	104
" 11,	.	.	.	.	43
" 12, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	2
					<hr/>
					572

## INDEPENDENCE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	33
" 2,	.	.	.	.	53
" 3,	.	.	.	.	93
" 4,	.	.	.	.	66
" 5, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	35
" 6,	.	.	.	.	57
" 7,	.	.	.	.	101
" 8,	.	.	.	.	72
" 9,	.	.	.	.	54
" 10,	.	.	.	.	17
" 11,	.	.	.	.	49
" 12, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	10
" 13, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	24
" 14, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	7
					<hr/>
					671

## KNOWLTON.

District No. 1, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	33
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	68
" 3,	.	.	.	.	42
" 4,	.	.	.	.	69
" 5, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	32
" 6,	.	.	.	.	104
" 7,	.	.	.	.	58
" 8,	.	.	.	.	66
" 9, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	31
					<hr/>
					503

## LOPATWONG.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	74
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	104
" 3, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	82
" 4,	.	.	.	.	91
" 5, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	17
" 6, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	5
					<hr/>
					373



## MANSFIELD.

District No. 1, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	31
" 2,	.	.	.	.	98
" 3,	.	.	.	.	21
" 4, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	68
" 5,	.	.	.	.	81
" 6,	.	.	.	.	68
" 7,	.	.	.	.	67
" 8,	.	.	.	.	94
" 9,	.	.	.	.	95
" 10, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	34
					<hr/>
					657

## OXFORD.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	84
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	27
" 3,	.	.	.	.	82
" 4,	.	.	.	.	48
" 5,	.	.	.	.	92
" 6,	.	.	.	.	262
" 7,	.	.	.	.	55
" 8,	.	.	.	.	60
" 9,	.	.	.	.	56
" 10,	.	.	.	.	43
" 11, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	22
" 12, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	22
					<hr/>
					853

## WASHINGTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	88
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	30
" 3,	.	.	.	.	439
" 4,	.	.	.	.	31
" 5,	.	.	.	.	73
" 6,	.	.	.	.	130
" 7,	.	.	.	.	108
" 8, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	27
" 8, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	8
" 10, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	22
					<hr/>
					956

## PAHAQUARRY.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	59
" 2,	.	.	.	.	29
" 3,	.	.	.	.	36

District No. 4,	.	.	.	.	20
" 5, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	14
					<hr/>
					158

## PHILLIPSBURG.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	553
" 2,	.	.	.	.	607
					<hr/>
					1160

## SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	State Appropriation.	No. of children.	Township tax per scholar.
Belvidere .....	\$228 89	447	\$4 00
Blairstown .....	228 06	494	2 00
Franklin .....	228 06	507	3 00
Frelinghuysen .....	176 79	460	2 00
Greenwich .....	394 26	817	3 00
Hackettstown .....	193 89	477	3 00
Hardwick .....	116 34	261	2 00
Harmony .....	237 27	520	3 00
Hope .....	286 23	572	2 00
Independence .....	306 54	671	4 00
Knowlton .....	230 82	503	2 00
Lopatcong .....	168 41	373	3 00
Mansfield .....	303 75	657	3 00
Oxford .....	364 71	853	3 00
Washington .....	442 74	956	3 00
Pahaquarry .....	68 81	168	2 00
Phillipsburg .....	503 22	1160	3 00
		9886	



---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---



## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

---

The State Prison Committee respectfully beg leave to report—

That they have examined the books of the Prison, compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct.

The whole expenditure of the Institution for the past year, exclusive of the salary of the officers, amounts to eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents (\$87,839.32), being an excess of five thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$5,235.97) over the previous year, and fifty-six thousand one hundred and five dollars and ninety cents (\$56,105.90) over the earnings of the Prison.

Your Committee examined the cells and various workshops, and find them well kept, clean and in good order, especially in consideration of the crowded condition of the Institution, which prevents the discipline of the Prison from being fully carried out.

There were confined within the walls of the Institution at the time of making this report, nearly six hundred prisoners, while the Prison can properly accommodate only three hundred and fifty. In many of the cells two, and sometimes three convicts are necessarily crowded, greatly to their own disadvantage and contrary to that proper isolation which underlies all true reformatory management and discipline.

The want of accommodation also forbids that separation of female convicts which is eminently desirable and proper; a close confinement within their own apartments is thereby enforced, preventing necessary and healthful exercise.

The labor of the convicts in the various workshops is also very much impeded by the want of proper accommodations; and your Committee are satisfied that an enlargement of the facilities for their proper employment would be true economy and of pecuniary advantage to the Institution and to the State.

The health of the prisoners has been good, their food abundant and properly served, and those requiring medical aid are promptly attended to.

Your Committee would respectfully recommend the passage of an act remitting part of the term of imprisonment for a faithful performance of duty and correct deportment, certified to by the Keeper and Moral Instructor. It forms a part of the prison discipline of several other States, and has worked satisfactorily. A copy of the proposed act

is herewith enclosed and commended to the careful attention of the legislators.

For a more detailed exhibit of the various expenditures connected with the Prison, reference is made to the Annual Report of the Keeper and Prison Inspectors embodied in their reports to the Governor, and contained in the Annual Message.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, }  
EDWARD BETTLE. } *Senate Committee.*

JOHN J. MAXWELL, }  
EDWIN HEDDEN, }  
JOHN DWYER, } *House Committee.*  
D. COGHLAN. }



## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

---

*To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The Inspectors of the State Prison respectfully report as follows, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1867 :

### STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

The detailed statistics are given in tabular form at the close. The number of prisoners has been greater than ever before. The highest number at any one time has been 596, the lowest 494, and the average for the year, 540½.

An apparent deficiency of 25 prisoners existed at the date of the last annual report. The records had not been entirely written up for several years, and the present Board took upon themselves the duty of having this done. During the process, by much careful investigation, the errors were discovered, and every prisoner positively accounted for but two. Of these, one is known, by a gentleman then and still connected with the contract work of the Prison, to have died, and one is confidently believed, by several persons, to have been pardoned, possibly under some other name. Under the plans in use by our present efficient clerk, who discovered these errors, similar mistakes could not occur.

There have been no losses by escapes during the year.

### CONTRACTS.

At the commencement of the year the labor of the prisoners was divided among several contractors. Under this plan the limited shop room could not be advantageously disposed of, and other inconveniences existed. Some of the contractors having failed to fulfill their obligations to the State and stopped work, the Inspectors co-operated with the Keeper in securing a contract with a single responsible party for the labor of all the prisoners now employed in shoemaking, excepting those making shoes for Prison use. Another party contracts for the labor of a portion of the prisoners in chain-making. The remainder of those able to work are employed in cane-seating, or in work for the Prison. No loss resulted to the State from the failure and change above referred to, but that arising from the loss of income from the labor of a part of the prisoners during the consequent inter-

val. There are evils connected with the contract system which it does not appear easy to remedy without the radical changes hereinafter adverted to. The officers of the Prison should have power to put the prisoners at work, either for the State or under new contractors, immediately on any contractor suspending work. If this power had existed, something would have been saved in the past year. The prisoners should not be idle; and contractors will not be likely to pay for idle time.

#### BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Prison stable was burned during the year, and has been replaced by a substantial brick structure.

A small building has been erected in the Prison yard, containing a few cells for prisoners suffering from contagious or offensive diseases. The hospital arrangements of the Prison are very imperfect.

The blacksmith work had been carried on in a cellar of one of the shops. This was very inconvenient and injurious to health. The Inspectors have therefore authorized the erection of a commodious blacksmith shop in the Prison yard. It was built of frame and as cheaply as possible, as, if the proper changes are made in our Prison arrangements, this structure would serve only a temporary purpose.

We concur with many of our predecessors in urging the importance of lighting the Prison with gas.

Suitable rooms are much needed for the cooking, washing, making up Prison clothing, and for other Prison work. The rooms should be so arranged as that the prisoners employed in them can be constantly under the eye of a keeper.

#### LIBRARY.

The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of books for the Prison Library has been expended and the books are in use, and with manifest good effect.

#### SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.

The law requires the Inspectors to give their views of "the system of separate confinement."

This system is not in use in our Prison, it having long since ceased to the possible. With the rooms for cooking and other prison work so arranged as that the prisoners there employed must necessarily be left much to themselves, and with the necessity of placing two or three prisoners in a cell, we can only speculate upon the advantage of separate confinement, and judge, from the evils of the present plan, what might be the good effects of something different.

We are prepared to assert that the almost indiscriminate mingling of our convicts is utterly subversive of discipline and the proper training of the mind and habits of the prisoner, as well as lessening to a great extent the severity of the punishment of prison life. Convicts

working together should always be under the direct supervision of a keeper, and each should have his own separate cell. The evils existing in this particular are not less than indicated in the Inspectors' report of last year, and the facts and reasoning then given have increased weight now.

#### EFFICIENCY.

The Inspectors are also required to "give such information as may be useful in making the institution more effectual in the punishment and reformation of offenders."

Such information must consist mainly in the suggestion of points of improvement, and here is opened a wide field, which we shall not attempt fully to explore. We shall only advert briefly to some of the most important points, without attempting to present all the arguments in their favor.

The law intimates that "reformation" is an object as well as punishment. We hold that the great object of penal service should be the "reformation" of the offender; and we hope for the day when this idea shall have taken firm hold of the mind of people and legislators.

We say then—

*First*—Let the punishment be sufficiently *severe*, while all measures indicate that a prominent object is *the good of the convict*.

*Second*—Allow no communication between prisoners, excepting as a mark of confidence in a properly graded system.

*Third*—Encourage reformation by rewards and by appeals to the better nature. Commutation of sentence, earned by good conduct, according to some definite rule, has been found of value elsewhere, and is here in operation with regard to United States prisoners with good effect. A system of fixed commutation would relieve the prison of the restlessness arising from the prevalent hope of early pardon for good conduct, and would relieve the Court of Pardons from the consideration of many cases now brought before it. A pardon, whether earned under a commutation system, or granted otherwise, should carry with it the condition, that on a subsequent conviction, the prisoner should serve the time remitted, in addition to the new term.

*Fourth*—Carefully instruct every prisoner, if possible, in the several branches of an ordinary English education, furnishing the necessary time, competent instructors, and appliances to make the instruction attractive. A division of the prisoners into classes, each in turn to be relieved from labor, to receive instruction for an hour or two each day, would result in advantage to the State. If ignorance is the parent of vice, this would lessen the progeny.

*Fifth*—Instruct the prisoners in the principles of revealed religion, of which many probably have no knowledge whatever. This would have a strong deterring power over them, even if they should not be wholly reformed.

*Sixth*—Provide a pleasant room for assembling the convicts for secular and religious instruction. Long experience elsewhere has

shown the humanizing effects of this arrangement, and failed to show any bad results. Our plan of attempting to address the prisoners *in their cells*, once a week, can be viewed as little more than an imitation of what the moral sense of the community deems the right thing to do; a sort of salve to the public conscience. Nothing can be said as to the effects of *General reformatory effort* in our prison, for it has *not been tried*. The "Moral Instructor" has but little opportunity, and the "genius" of our system is against it.

*Seventh*—Teach every prisoner, if possible, a useful trade.

*Eighth*—Aid discharged convicts in getting work, and by temporary support. The State of Massachusetts has a paid agent to attend to this.

*Ninth*—Classify the convicts, and have prisons of different grades. The Reform School, recently established, is a step in this direction. we need such a school for females, and an intermediate institution for offenders of minor grades, too old for the Reform School.

*Tenth*—Get good officers and keep them. Under the present system this is impossible, and without it there can be but little improvement. The prison is now used as a political machine, to the increase of our taxes, and our great disgrace. If "money making" is our object, we take the dearest way. If the Superintendent of our Insane Asylum, or the Principal of our State Normal School, or the President of the College of New Jersey, were subject to change with every popular election, how long would these institutions continue to be the pride of our State? Yet the prison is not less important than either of these, when viewed in the light of its influence for good or evil, upon the inmates and society.

#### PURCHASES.

Under the present mode of appointing officers, it would be better to purchase the principal article, of food, &c., by contract, and this matter should be under the care of a competent Steward, under the chief executive officer of the prison.

#### INSPECTORS' PAY.

The Inspectors should receive at least sufficient compensation to pay the expenses incurred in attending to their duties, or it should be arranged and understood that they serve gratuitously.

#### ALLEGED STEALING.

It having been alleged in the public prints, that some of the deputy keepers had been engaged in stealing shoes from the contractor, the Inspectors deemed it their duty to investigate the matter. On examining a large number of persons, under oath, no evidence could be found of guilt on the part of a single deputy, and the contractor and his agents distinctly stated, that they had no charge to prefer against any deputy. A criminal prosecution had been commenced against

a deputy, who had before borne a good character, but the testimony brought before us, satisfied us of his innocence. We regret the action in this case, which at best was hasty, the more because the person whose character was involved had lost an arm in the service of his country.

#### VISIT TO ALBANY.

For the purpose of acquainting ourselves with effective prison discipline, four of the Inspectors, with the Moral Instructor, during the summer, visited the Albany Penitentiary. We here wish to express our unqualified admiration of the arrangement and management of this institution, under its able and courteous Superintendent, General Amos Pillsbury. After every facility for examining the prison and its workings, we came away deeply impressed with the possibility of having a well arranged and well managed prison. Abundant testimony goes to prove that the results here are due to the selection of a gentleman having the necessary qualifications, and leaving him untrammelled by party politics.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we desire to advert to the uniform kindness and good feeling which has existed in our intercourse with the officers of the prison, and to bear testimony to the energy, and faithful attention to duty, of the Keeper, the Physician, the Moral Instructor, the Clerk and the subordinate officers. If there have been faults in the management, they cannot be charged to lack of desire or effort on the part of the officers. You are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the Physician and the Moral Instructor, and the facts and suggestions they contain.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. READ,  
SYMME S. H. READING,  
ELISHA S. NEVINS,  
J. A. ANDERSON.

## STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

Number in confinement November 30, 1866,	543
Received since that time,	342
	<hr/>
Total confined during the year,	885
There have been discharged as follows:	
By expiration of sentence,	132
Pardoned one day off to restore to citizenship,	7
Pardoned for other reasons,	188
Died in Prison,	8
	<hr/>
	338
	<hr/>
Actual number in confinement November 30, 1867,	550

## TERMS OF SENTENCE.

During natural life,	3
Thirty years,	3
Twenty-seven years,	1
Twenty years,	8
Fifteen years,	15
Twelve years,	4
Ten years,	25
Nine years,	1
Eight years,	8
Seven years and six months,	1
Seven years and four months,	1
Seven years,	6
Six years,	8
Five years and seven months,	1
Five years,	92
Four years and seven months,	1
Four years,	25
Three years,	104
Two years and six months,	4
Two years,	109
One year and six months,	20
One year and three months,	3
One year,	76
Nine months,	13
Seven months,	1
Six months,	17
	<hr/>
	550

## COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic,	9
Burlington,	26
Bergen,	16
Camden,	49
Cape May,	6
Cumberland,	8
Essex,	109
Gloucester,	6
Hudson,	97
Hunterdon,	11
Mercer,	18
Monmouth,	5
Middlesex,	19
Morris,	18
Passaic,	41
Salem,	7
Sussex,	11
Somerset,	9
Union,	44
Warren,	3
Essex and U. S. District Court,	2
U. S. District Court,	30
Morris and Essex,	2
Bergen and Passaic,	2
Bergen and Union,	2
	<hr/>
	550

## PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey,	165
New Hampshire,	2
Pennsylvania,	44
New York,	93
Maryland,	5
Massachusetts,	9
Alabama,	1
Virginia,	12
Maine,	1
Ohio,	1
Indiana,	3
Rhode Island,	2
Delaware,	5
South Carolina,	4
North Carolina,	1
Connecticut,	3
Vermont,	2
53	

Georgia,  
Louisiana,

2

2

---

357

## FOREIGNERS.

Canada,  
Ireland,  
Germany,  
England,  
Scotland,  
France, "  
Switzerland,  
West Indies,  
Italy,  
Denmark,

1

70

85

21

5

5

1

2

2

1

---

193

---

550

## COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,  
" Females,  
Colored Males,  
" Females,

449

26

67

8

---

550

## YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1853,  
1856,  
1859,  
1860,  
1861,  
1862,  
1863,  
1864,  
1865,  
1866,  
1867,

1

1

3

4

3

7

15

17

51

162

286

---

550

## NUMBER OF COMMITTANTS.

First offence,  
Second "  
Third "

489

49

6



# STATE PRISON REPORT.

835

Fourth "	2
Fifth "	2
Sixth "	2
	<hr/>
	550

## AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

From nine to eleven,	1
" twelve to fifteen,	2
" sixteen to twenty,	103
" twenty to twenty-five,	150
" twenty-five to thirty,	127
" thirty to forty,	79
" forty to fifty,	53
" fifty to sixty,	17
" sixty to seventy,	8
" seventy to eighty,	1
	<hr/>
	550



## KEEPER'S REPORT.

*To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

I herewith submit as required by law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the New Jersey State Prison, with the accounts indicating its financial condition, and the results of its operations, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1867:

### STATEMENT A.

#### *Inventory of Property on Hand.*

	November 30, 1866.	November 30, 1867.
Furniture.....	\$19,439 08	\$23,535 74
Fuel.....	2,173 00	2,600 00
Chair Making.....	3,569 40	1,557 56
Cordwaining.....	944 32	1,704 53
Hospital.....	788 60	1,030 00
Provisions.....	1,181 00	1,007 25
Weaving.....	541 05	60 00
	<u>\$28,535 95</u>	<u>\$31,545 08</u>

### STATEMENT B.

#### *Expenditures and Receipts for the year ending November 30, 1867.*

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.	
Provisions.....	\$56,488 49	Convict Labor.....	\$23,785 97
Furniture.....	17,107 23	Chair Making.....	5,343 90
Hospital.....	6,079 61	Cordwaining.....	1,748 59
Fuel.....	4,878 56	Weaving.....	637 40
Discharged Convicts.....	1,469 00	Sundries Account.....	318 47
Over-work Account.....	665 34	Balance being Loss.....	56,105 90
Incidentals.....	588 20		
Interest.....	530 88		
Convict Deposit.....	88 56		
	<u>\$87,899 33</u>		<u>\$87,899 33</u>

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

## STATEMENT C.

*Stock Account—November 30, 1866.*

Balance net Capital.....	\$187 71	Amount net Capital November 30, 1866.	\$21,120 54
Profit and Loss.....	50,983 83	Appropriation by Legislature.....	80,000 00
	<u>\$51,190 54</u>		<u>\$51,120 54</u>

*November 30, 1867.*

Balance net Capital.....	\$19,030 81	Amount net Capital November 30, 1866.	\$136 54
Profit and Loss.....	45,105 90	Appropriation by Legislature.....	75,000 00
	<u>\$51,190 54</u>		<u>\$75,136 71</u>

## STATEMENT D.

*Effects of the Prison—November 30, 1866.*

Liabilities.....	\$34,814 84	Stock as per Inventory.....	\$28,535 95
Balance net Capital.....	136 71	Debts due on Book Account.....	5,171 79
		Bills Receivable.....	273 16
		Cash on hand.....	471 15
	<u>\$34,451 71</u>		<u>\$34,451 05</u>

*November 30, 1867.*

Liabilities.....	\$24,775 80	Stock as per Inventory.....	\$31,545 09
Balance net Capital.....	19,090 81	Debts due on Book Account.....	11,586 26
		Bills receivable.....	675 27
	<u>\$43,806 61</u>		<u>\$43,806 61</u>

## STATEMENT E.

*Drafts on State Treasurer for Salaries, &c.*

Per diem of Inspectors for the year ending November 30, 1867. ....	\$1,105 50
Salaries of Officers during the year.....	85,890 50
Repairs and Improvements, including building Blacksmith shop, barn and hospital for contagious diseases.....	7,298 03
Total.....	<u>\$43,754 13</u>
Amount of Drafts for Transportation.....	<u>\$3,154 85</u>

At the date of my former report there were bills contracted and unpaid amounting to \$3,946.76, since paid. The amount of such outstanding bills now, is greater than the unsettled amounts due the Prison. Deducting the above amount from the amounts expended for the maintenance of the prisoners, it is found that the average cost of maintaining each prisoner has been forty-one and one-eighth cents per day. As the prices of some of the principal articles of provisions have been unusually high, the result is not unsatisfactory.

There remains \$10,000 of the appropriation by the last Legislature not yet drawn from the Treasurer. The gross indebtedness of the Prison is about \$25,000, which will be reduced to \$15,000 by the balance of the appropriation. It is estimated that \$50,000 additional, making in all \$65,000, will be sufficient to meet the wants of the Prison for the next fiscal year.

No prisoner has been lost by escape during the year.

The health of the Prison has been remarkably good, which is due very much to the untiring attention of our worthy physician, Dr. W. W. L. Phillips.

The discipline of the Prison has not been as perfect or as cheaply maintained as it would have been with a construction and arrangement of the Prison better suited to the large number of prisoners and the objects to be attained. I beg leave respectfully to refer you to the suggestions in my previous report upon the improvements required.

I cannot too highly commend the deputies under my charge for their general faithfulness and attention to duty, and their invaluable aid in the management of the Prison.

My intercourse with the Inspectors, the Physician, the Moral Instructor and the Clerk has been very pleasant, and I can only speak in terms of warm gratitude of the cordial manner in which they have upheld and aided me in my official duties.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER P. ROBINSON, *Keeper*.



## PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit my annual Report of the health and mortality of the New Jersey State Prison for the year just closed. My monthly Reports have kept you informed from time to time, of the amount of sickness, and of the prevailing diseases. The deaths during the year have been eight in number ; six from Tuberculosis ; one from constitutional Syphilis, and one from suicide, by cutting the throat. Lewis Rhinehart, died January 12, 1867 ; Hugh Dougherty, died February 14, 1867 ; John Duncan, died April 13, 1867 ; Anthony McGarl, died May 9, 1867 ; Robert McDonald, died May 11, 1867 ; John Lang, died June 7, 1867 ; John Hingal, died June 21, 1867 ; Jacob Petts, died May 10, 1867.

Every precaution was used to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic by the use of disinfectants, attention to cleanliness, &c., and with success.

I am under obligations to your honorable Board for the consideration with which all my recommendations in behalf of the sick, have been received, and to the Principal Keeper and his deputies, for the promptness with which all my directions have been acted upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WM. W. L. PHILLIPS,  
*Physician.*





## MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency Governor Marcus L. Ward, and the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my second annual report, I assume that the duty and propriety of speaking fully and frankly of the moral status of the Prison will not be called in question. From your last annual report I learn that the number of convicts in the Prison on November 30, 1866, was five hundred and forty-three. This same report gives the startling fact, that of this number two hundred and eighty-five, when convicted, were between the ages of nine and twenty-five.

The same report shows that considerably more than one-fifth, one hundred and fourteen, of the whole number, were minors.

Statistics given in my own report then made, show that four-fifths of the male prisoners then in this institution had been the victims of drinking usages of the day; and that to this vice, and the absence of mental and religious culture, they attributed their downfall.

What conclusions are we forced to deduce from the data given, is to us a question of deep interest. Are we sure, viewing the question from a Scriptural stand point, that our skirts are clear of their blood? Familiar as we are with the nature and tendency of vice, can we claim to have done our duty in the premises?

Is it not fearfully probable that guilt rests upon our shoulders, in having failed to provide those facilities required for the earlier culture of these unfortunate ones; and especially in keeping before them by statutory law, as well as by our social customs, the very temptations that finally ruined them? Surely this is a subject that demands the attention of the philanthropist, the political economist, and the Christian. Nor should we forget, in addressing ourselves to the question before us, that a majority of these men were launched upon life's dangerous ocean without rudder, compass or chart; and hence, it is not strange that their frail barques were dashed upon a lee-shore, wrecked on some unseen sand-bar, or swallowed by some terrible maelstrom.

But if those higher motives indicated fail to influence us, may I not appeal to those occupying a lower plane in ethics—to our selfish nature? Let no one entertain the idea for a moment that all the inmates of the Prison are taken from the lower and neglected strata of society; intemperance is the great demoralizer, and while it is true that the

youth who has had no early religious and mental culture, is specially open to the assaults of the rum demon, it is equally true that he spares no class—the high as well as the lowly—the rich as well as the poor—the educated as well as the ignorant—the refined as well as the vulgar—all are open to his assaults; and alas! thousands from all classes are swept down by this terrible destroyer; honor, talent, wealth, good families, etc., are each represented here. In view of these facts, may not the question be asked with great propriety—are we giving to this subject the attention which the importance of the case demands? Does the chief cause of these numerous and terrible wrecks receive at our hands serious thought and intelligent action? Is it not fearfully true, that hundreds of families only wake up to the importance of this subject, when the sad results contemplated in the premises, have been brought home to their own family circles? Listening to the voice of selfishness, we practically at least, ask, “am I my brother’s keeper?” and dream that we and ours are safe. Fatal mistake!

From the data given, the following conclusions must be pronounced logical: Guilt, to a greater or less extent, rests upon *us*. A majority of our convicts have reached their present destiny—*first*, because—by no fault of their own—of the absence of religious and mental training, during their childhood and youth; and *secondly*, because the usages, customs and statutory laws of the land are such as naturally to sweep them into the vortex of intemperance, and thus so thoroughly to demoralize them as to fit them for the commission of crime, for which they now suffer.

But what shall we say of the moral status of the Prison? We deeply regret that truth obliges us to give an unfavorable response. Its moral status presents but few features specially encouraging to the friends of “prison reform,” or of reformation among the convicts. But, without going into particulars at this point, I think you will concur with me in saying that *the system itself is greatly at fault; here we find the radical defect*; and until the whole subject is taken out of *party politics*, but little hope can be entertained of making any permanent improvement.

Is there not reason also to fear that public opinion in relation to this question has failed to keep step with the progress of the age? Our “penal code,” though defective and needing modification, is better than our practice. Its object (judged by its own language) is twofold—*first*, the punishment of convicts; *secondly*, their reformation. That it secures the first we do not doubt; but what effort is made to secure the second? Echo responds, what! The misfortune is, public opinion, legislators and State officers give undue prominence to the first; nay, more, they make it the Alpha and Omega of Prison discipline.

Is this wise? Is it philosophical? Is it Christian? Is it in harmony with the genius of this enlightened day? If to the change indicated above, we should add to our penal code what is known as the “commutation system,” great and permanent good would be the result. We would thus present motives to the convicts to incite to good

conduct so strong that none but the incorrigible among them would fail to be rightly influenced; and one of the marked improvements naturally growing out of such regulations, would be the establishment of good habits, which, next to the grace of God, would do more to save them from crime when again restored to society, than all other aids combined.

Entertaining these views, I deeply regret that the efforts made last winter failed to induce the Legislature to take action on the subject. I hope those efforts will be renewed, and that the ensuing Legislature may give to the subject that careful attention which its importance requires. No one feels more deeply the discouragements which environ the moral department of the State Prison than does the Moral Instructor; and that which gives intensity to these discouragements is the fact that so few sympathize with him in his work—expressing very freely their doubts as to the accomplishment of any real or permanent good. Hence, flippantly and ironically the questions are frequently asked, “Have you any penitents in your congregation? Any converts?” etc.

Would the retort be considered severe, should we ask any such, what have you done, as a christian and a citizen, towards providing the means, the use of which might reasonably be expected to bring about such ends?

Use adequate means, and the results will be commensurate with the means used. And why should we doubt this? The most of the convicts are yet young in years; and are in prison for their first offence. Bear in mind, also, that the absence of proper training, vile associates and intemperance caused their downfall. Now, suppose, during their incarceration, provision is made to give them daily, a few hours mental and religious instruction, carefully guard them from contact with old offenders, and in every possible way, both by precept and example show them that the real object of prison discipline is to restore them to society reformed and useful citizens. Who could doubt the result? Before bringing my report to a close, allow me to note particularly, one fact, which goes far to show the great inconsistency and culpable indifference of a christian community or State like ours. I refer to the absence of a Chapel, or any convenient place, in which to preach the gospel to these men. We claim to believe that the gospel was given to restore the fallen—to raise sinners out of the fearful moral pit, to which wrong doing has consigned them, that it is the glorious panacea, to heal their moral wounds—the Divine elixir, which can transmute moral dross into gold—and yet we refuse to administer this remedy. We essay to use the Gospel lever to raise up these fallen ones; and then complacently attribute our want of success to the obstinacy and incorrigible character of the objects of our kind consideration. We forget that we failed to furnish the fulcrum—hence the lever was powerless. We come to these men protesting by our own action, that we have no faith in the remedy we offer; and proclaim ourselves to the world, either as fanatics or sceptics. There is no christian church in the land, that would expect favorable results, even among a class of people considered much more hopeful than prisoners are, if the

facilities for reaching the class in question were similar to ours. The convicts are obliged to remain in their cells during religious service; they cannot see the minister; and what is worse, many of them cannot hear him. But it could hardly be expected that among those who are near enough to the speaker to understand what he might say, many would be attentive hearers, certainly no congregation could be collected outside of prison walls, that could be held long, similarly situated, as attentive hearers. But these are not the only difficulties; while some would gladly listen to the preacher, the noise in adjacent cells, may render this impracticable? even where the cells are not so remote to hear. Do you ask what kind of noise? or how made? I answer, sometimes by working, or cleaning their cells, or talking and laughing, etc. And if prisoners speak truly, playing cards is by no means a novelty, even during religious service, in some of the cells. As to the interruptions arising from noise made in some of the cells I speak from personal knowledge, having frequently been annoyed by it very greatly. I humbly submit—is not the whole matter as now necessarily conducted, a burlesque on christian worship? A trifling with sacred things! Now, these men either need the Gospel or they do not need it. If they do, who is responsible for their not having it? A fearful responsibility must rest somewhere. A large proportion of the convicts were strangers to this Gospel in their childhood and youthful days; no mother's or father's hand led them to the house of prayer and from the time their infant lips could lisp the names of father—mother—up to manhood they trained in the school of vice. Had our surroundings in childhood and youth been the same as theirs, who can tell what would have been our present condition. Humanity certainly requires us to make every possible effort to raise them to the true dignity of manhood—by imparting those correctives and instructions which they failed to receive in early life, and christianity tells us that the Gospel is the leading and essential instrumentality in the accomplishment of this work.

But it is claimed that it would be very difficult to reduce these suggestions to practice; and at the very threshold of the subject we are told that it would increase our expenses to an alarming extent. Now suppose we admit the correctness of the objection made, should that deter us from the performance of a plain duty? It was to save just such guilty ones that Christ died. The grand instrumentality adopted by Him to reach all such, is the preaching of the Gospel, for He has ordained that "By the foolishness of preaching the world shall be saved." A failure, as we have shown, to bring this Gospel to bear upon them in early life, is the cause, chiefly, of their being here. Knowing this, can we assume the responsibility of shutting them up in prison, thus depriving them of all voluntary action, and yet fail to give them this Gospel?

To the christian man, one would suppose that it is enough for him to know that this Gospel, by Divine command, is to be "preached to every creature," and that the objection, "it costs something," can have no weight. He knows that it costs something outside of prison walls to preach the Gospel, and to provide the facilities for doing this

he knows that millions are spent annually for this purpose, and yet he does not demur.

If, however, the question of economy is a consideration sufficiently potent to decide the matter, then, by all means, let us enter upon the work at once, for a very few years' trial will satisfy the most sceptical that it pays, richly pays, even in dollars and cents. But it is objected again—and this is the chief objection—"It would not be safe to convene the convicts in a chapel or any given place for the purpose of religious worship." To this objection we have a single reply to make. This question has been thoroughly tested, and the result is, the objection is found to be entirely baseless. All over the country prisoners are brought out of their cells and convened in chapels for religious services; and this is done in prisons where they have two convicts to our one, and yet with entire safety. I have carefully sought for information on this point, and the testimony of prison keepers and chaplains is uniform on the subject. They concur in saying there is no danger.

But I must close. The importance of the subject must serve as an apology for my lengthy report. Expressing my thanks to the officers of the Prison and to your Board for all favors received,

I am, gentleman, your most obedient servant,

LEVI HERR,

*Moral Instructor.*

## A SUPPLEMENT.

To the "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State Prison."

WHEREAS, it is desirable to promote the permanent reformation of the convicts in the State Prison by incitements to industry, good behavior and self improvement ;

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That from and after the first day of April next ensuing, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the State Prison to assign to one or more officers thereof the keeping of a correct daily record of the conduct of each prisoner and of his labor, whether satisfactory or otherwise, and it shall be the duty of the Keeper to see that the said record is regularly made and preserved under his care.

2. *And be it enacted*, That for every month of faithful performance of assigned labor by any convict as shown by the said record, there shall be remitted to him two days of the term for which he was sentenced, and for every month of continuous orderly deportment two days, and for manifest effort at intellectual improvement and self-control, to be certified by the moral instructor, one day.

3. *And be it enacted*, That on the recommendation of the Keeper and Moral Instructor it shall be lawful for the Inspectors aforesaid to remit an additional day per month to every convict who for twelve months preceding shall have merited the same by his continuous good conduct in the particulars above mentioned.

4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person who has partaken of the clemency of this act shall be again convicted and sentenced to the State Prison he shall, in addition to his said sentence, be required to serve out the number of days remitted to him or her on the previous term without any diminution.

5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

---

**R E P O R T**  
OF THE  
**SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---





# OFFICERS.

---

## PRESIDENT,

Mrs. W. L. DAYTON, Trenton.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Mrs. A. G. RICHEY, Trenton,  
Mrs. J. S. DAVENPORT, Jersey City,  
Mrs. F. A. COULT, Newton,  
Mrs. JOS. PARKER, Paterson,  
Mrs. C. E. VOORHIS, Hackensack,  
Mrs. Dr. BRAKELEY, Belvidere,  
Mrs. WM. N. WOOD, Morristown,  
Mrs. COURTLANDT PARKER, Newark,  
Mrs. A. VAN FLEET, Flemington,  
Mrs. Col. A. HOPE, Somerville,  
Mrs. J. ELMENDORF, New Brunswick,  
Mrs. Gov. PARKER, Freehold,  
Mrs. JOHN AUMACK, Tom's River,  
Mrs. J. L. N. STRATTON, Mount Holly,  
Mrs. EDWARD BETTLE, Camden,  
Mrs. W. WARRICK, Glassboro',  
Mrs. R. M. ACTON, Salem,  
Mrs. E. G. HALSEY, Elizabeth,  
Mrs. C. E. ELMER, Bridgeton,  
Mrs. D. S. BLACKMAN, Port Republic,  
Mrs. J. F. CAKE, Cape Island.

## SECRETARY,

Miss M. F. JOHNSTON, Trenton.

## TREASURER,

Miss M. A. HALL, Trenton,

## DIRECTORS,

Mrs. J. HOWELL,	Miss C. M. TATE,
Mrs. G. S. GREEN,	Miss E. P. CORSON,
Mrs. W. L. DAYTON,	Mrs. C. P. SMITH,
Mrs. G. RUSLING,	Mrs. Dr. HODGE,
Mrs. J. PITTINGER,	Miss M. A. HALL,
Mrs. A. G. RICHEY,	Miss M. F. JOHNSTON.



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

---

TRENTON, December, 1, 1867.

### *To the Governor :*

In presenting their third annual report, the Directors of the Soldiers' Children's Home are happy to state that the past year has been one of uninterrupted prosperity and success. When, in January last, with our little band of forty children, we took possession of the "New Home," the number looked small in the large school and dining-room—the long halls echoed their voices and footsteps. It was frequently asked: Is not the Home unnecessarily large? Will it ever be filled? With unwavering faith, however, that the Home would be soon occupied by those for whom it was designed, the Directors went on preparing accommodations for one hundred and fifty children, that being the capacity of the building; and we will have every place filled by the new year with children of our New Jersey soldiers, and numerous applicants waiting.

### THE HOME

Is delightfully situated about fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad station, and is one of the most healthy and airy locations in the vicinity of our city. It is a spacious brick edifice, erected specially for this purpose, two stories high, with attic and basement; centre building contains class rooms, committee and matron's room, two nurseries, sewing room, kitchen and laundry. In the basement of east wing is a play room exclusively for girls, and an ironing room. On the first floor is a school room fifty by forty feet, furnished at present with desks for one hundred and forty pupils; piano, black boards, maps, cards, &c. On the second floor there are dormitories for girls, and bath room, &c. In the basement of the west wing there is a store room and boys' play room. (These play rooms we find to be a desideratum for the children—here they have always a right, encroaching upon no forbidden ground.) Opening from each play room is the wash room, with basins, towels, glasses, combs, &c. On the first floor is the dining room, fifty by forty feet, with tables and seats for one hundred and fifty, each child having its own place. On the second floor are the boys' dormitories, bath room, &c. There is

a private stairway to each wing. In the attic are teachers' room, dormitories for children and employees. The house is heated by furnaces and lighted with gas. On the south side are verandahs on the first and second floors. There are extensive play grounds for each wing, furnishing abundant space for recreation and exercise, with several acres of beautiful young timber thereon.

THE INMATES ARE FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES :

Monmouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Mercer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Warren,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Hunterdon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Morris,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Essex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Hudson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Salem,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Camden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ocean,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burlington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Gloucester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

Boys, 82; girls, 57. Total number in the Home December 1, 1867, is 139.

Of this number twelve are entire orphans, twelve have both parents, and one hundred and seven only mothers living, eight fathers only, who are disabled.

We have had in the institution during the year, one hundred and fifty one children; twelve have been removed; part of this number because of the improved circumstances of their mothers. Five were boys who ran away from the Home, unaccustomed to restraint, and probably encouraged to insubordination by their parents. We regret their return to the evil influences which encompassed them, but felt it a great relief and benefit to us.

THE ADVANTAGES

These little orphans find in this Institution are all the comforts of a well-ordered, happy home. Some come to us from what was once a bright fireside—the circle broken, all changed by the death of the patriot father, and now the abode of poverty and toil, brightened only by the smiles of a delicate, but devoted mother. Can any home be entirely desolate with a *true-hearted* mother? Others have been rescued from the most fearful surroundings—worse than orphans. We received them with trembling; but relying on Him who said, “Suffer little children to come unto me, and *forbid them not*,” we have given them a hearty welcome. The genial influences of love and kindness which pervade the “Home,” have so softened and changed these little

ones that they are among our greatest encouragements. The discipline is kind, but firm. Mrs. Musgrove is peculiarly fitted for her position. With all the gushing sympathy of a mother, she possesses the tact and firmness to *gently* but *firmly* control the household. Without boasting, and feeling "It is the Lord who maketh our work to prosper," we do not fear comparison with any Institution. The order is complete; the most scrupulous neatness prevails; this, and the regular industrious habits of the house, we consider very conducive to the excellent health of the inmates, and the table being supplied with an abundance of good, healthy food, not extravagant, but all the fruits and vegetables of the proper seasons. We have not had one case of serious illness the past year.

We have a regular Sabbath School; frequent services on the Sabbath by the various clergymen of the city. If we can win the active, impressible minds of these children by religious exercises, music and innocent amusements, from mischief and evil, we consider it the most successful government. To aid us in this, we are extremely anxious to have a Library suitable for their attainments and age, and also to form a collection of minerals, specimens or curiosities that would tend to incite them to study and research; globes, pictures, or whatever will make the "Home" *attractive* will be acceptable to us. In summer, each one has a little garden. Though their verbena and daisy may not be as intently watched as was "Picciola," yet it affords very much pleasure to these children; and we trust in after years their most cherished reminiscences will cluster round the "New Jersey Home for Soldiers' Children."

#### THE SCHOOL.

We have three teachers; every child is in school, the "little ones" but for a short period each day; morning session from 9 to 12; afternoon from 2 to 4; study hour from 5½ to 6½ P. M. They are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, drawing, and vocal music. Our object is to give them as good an education as they could obtain in the common schools of New Jersey—giving them this *not as a charity*, but as a debt we owe the children of our brave soldiers. We are surprised, in this State, where all may attend public schools, at the ignorance of many who are brought to us; but generally they are bright, apt to learn, some of them manifesting superior talents. Is it visionary for us to hope, that among the beneficiaries of the "Home" may be some of the future statesmen, orators, ministers, or perchance a President of our united country? We have them in the plastic years of childhood, and while carefully and prayerfully cultivating the religious and moral elements of their nature, we dare not neglect the intellectual,—

"Oh, wo! to those who trample on the mind,  
That deathless thing! they know not what they do,  
Nor what they deal with; man, perchance, may bind  
The flower his step hath bruised, or light anew  
The torch he quenches, or to music wind  
Again the lyre-string from his touch that flew.  
But for the soul, oh, tremble and beware  
To lay rude hands upon God's mysteries there?"

Of our girls, we hope to make intelligent, thrifty housewives, they are all instructed in domestic labor, sewing is attended to specially, when capable, they are required to make and take care of their own clothes. The boys work as much as possible in the house and grounds. We wish them to feel that *labor is honorable*, that all have a work to do, and that whatever their sphere in life may be—

“He who does the best his circumstance allows,  
Does well, acts nobly—angels could do no more.”

#### THE FRIENDS OF THE HOME.

To the ladies of Jersey City, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Rouse and others, we are under renewed obligations, for a donation of over \$350, the proceeds of a fair held by them, for the benefit of our “Home,” and a sewing machine and fine toned piano, could these kind friends see how much these little folks enjoy singing with “our piano,” they would feel in a measure repaid; it helps to swell their morning and evening song of praise to “our Father.”

To our physicians, Drs. Hodge and Rogers, for their cheerful and gratuitous attendance; to Mr. W. R. Titus, for superintending the improvement of the grounds, and many kind services rendered, we owe a debt of gratitude.

To the vice presidents of several counties, and numerous ladies, we are indebted for assistance in sewing, most promptly and pleasantly given, and highly appreciated by us, and to all who have aided us in any way, we tender many thanks.

#### THE FIRST DEATH.

We had in the “Home,” a bright little brother and sister, whose father was killed in battle, the mother became insane, was taken to the Asylum, leaving a little girl *sick* and *homeless*; the case was brought to the notice of one of the ladies, and the little one carried to the “Home.” She lingered two weeks, and then was gathered to the fold of the “Good Shepherd above.” The services at the “Home” were most touching, about eighty of the children followed the remains to the cemetery, and after singing, “Peacefully lay her down to rest, &c.,” little Ida was left in her flower strewn grave, until the resurrection morn. “Our first transplanted flower.”

#### ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,

An abundant feast of ice cream and cakes was provided for the inmates, and a very handsome flag presented by the ladies of Jersey City, was, for the first time, thrown to the breeze from the lofty flag staff, in the presence of the ladies of the Board of Directors, and other interested friends, the children, with badges of “The Red White and Blue,” marching around the circle and singing, “Be true to the Flag,” and other patriotic songs. It brought tears to eyes unused to weep, to witness the enthusiasm of these little ones, whose

fathers had given their lives in defence of our beautiful flag. We trust no beneficiary of the "Home," will ever prove a traitor to the flag of our country.

## THANKSGIVING DAY

Was observed by a "very nice dinner;" addresses in the afternoon, music, &c. For Christmas, Kriss Kingle has given notice of a Christmas tree, with a little gift for each child.

In closing up the record of the year, though we can recall seasons of perplexity and anxious care, yet, cheered by the successes of the past, the improvement of the children, the joy and comfort brought to many a widowed heart, and above all, feeling that the blessing of the "Father of the fatherless," has rested on our labors, we go forward with renewed energy and hope. Commending these *little ones* to the fostering care of the Legislature, and most earnestly inviting them to frequently visit the Institution, we are assured they cannot fail being interested in these little *children of the State*.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors.

M. E. DAYTON, *President*,

M. F. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*,

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*M. A. Hull, Treasurer, in account with the Soldiers' Children's Home, of New Jersey, from last Annual Report, January 1, 1867, to December 1, 1867.*

DR.

Balance in cash,		\$2,358 29	
Amount invested in Treasury notes,		5,564 40	
Amount invested in State loan		2,000 00	
Amount invested in real estate,	\$3,997 75		
with improvements,	372 65	4,370 40	
			\$14,293 09
To cash received from State Treasurer for 47 children,			1,762 50
To cash received from State Treasurer for 88 children,			3,300 00
To cash received from State Treasurer for 110 children,			4,125 00
To cash received from C. A. R. R. in full,			2,000 00
To cash received from John A. Roebling,			500 00
To cash received from Christ Church, Elizabeth,			8 40
To cash received from fair, Jersey City,			351 00
To cash received from visitors at the Home,			3 50
To cash received from interest,			544 05
To cash received from profit on sale of Treasury notes,			258 12

---

\$27,145 66



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*M. A. Hall, Treasurer, in account with the Soldiers' Children's Home, of New Jersey, from last Annual Report, January 1, 1867, to December 1, 1867.*

		CR.
By cash paid for provisions,	\$6,536 79	
By cash paid for dry goods,	1,781 25	
By cash paid for salaries,	617 69	
By cash paid for wages,	1,336 09	
By cash paid for fuel,	805 58	
By cash paid for light,	103 45	
By cash paid for soap,	138 74	
By cash paid for shoes,	642 79	
By cash paid for drugs,	86 07	
By cash paid for brooms and brushes,	38 59	
By cash paid for books and stationery,	91 60	
By cash paid for crockery,	130 77	
By cash paid for water,	55 00	
By cash paid for repairs,	72 81	
By cash paid for funeral expenses,	22 00	
By cash paid for incidental expenses,	653 60	\$13,112 82
By cash paid for improvement of grounds, building, and fences,		2,050 90
Expended on furnishing house,		5,062 45
Amount invested in Treasury notes,	1,085 65	
Amount invested in State loan,	3,000 00	
Amount invested in bond and mortgage,	1,750 00	
Balance in cash,	164 94	6,000 59
Loss on sale of real estate valued \$4,370 40,		918 90
		<hr/> \$27,145 66

TRENTON, December 19, 1867.

Vouchers examined and found correct.

JOHN K. SMITH.



---

**R E P O R T**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---



## BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

---

Capt. HENRY W. MILLER, U. S. N., of Morris county.  
Capt. DAVID COX, of Hudson county.  
Commodore CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N., of Middlesex county.  
Capt. ANDREW J. DRAKE, U. S. N., of Essex county.  
Capt. PETER METSGAR, of Monmouth county.  
Capt. WILLIAM S. HORNER, of Monmouth county.  
Capt. THOMAS B. ENDICOTT, of Atlantic county.

---

PRESIDENT,

COMMODORE CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N.

SECRETARY,

CAPT. HENRY W. MILLER.



# REPORT.

---

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF  
NEW JERSEY PILOT COMMISSIONERS, }  
JERSEY CITY, January 15, 1868. }

*To His Excellency, Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

SIR—The Board of New Jersey Pilot Commissioners, in compliance with the statute, respectfully submit the following annual report:

The New Jersey pilot organization consists at this date of

Pilots—Full branch,	35
Pilots—Deputies,	4
Apprentices,	12
Pilot boats,	6

During the past year this force has piloted into the harbor of New York and Jersey City 785 vessels; out of the harbor of New York and Jersey City 674 vessels. Of these 592 were boarded off shore. And the Commissioners have much satisfaction in the fact that no serious accident has occurred to any vessel in charge of a New Jersey pilot.

One case of drunkenness and bad conduct has been brought to the notice of the Board, and, after a careful investigation of the facts, the license of the offender was revoked by the Commissioners.

The Board were also under the necessity of suspending the license of one pilot for the space of three (3) months, for jeopardizing a vessel under his charge, by attempting to take her into the harbor of New York, in thick weather, thereby running her ashore.

The Board take much pleasure in testifying to the high standing and worth of the New Jersey pilots and of the efficiency which characterises the organization.

The Commissioners of Pilotage of New York have recently addressed a note to this Board stating that an order has been issued by them to the effect that no more pilots shall be licensed until an increase of business shall demand the same, and ask that the Commissioners of New Jersey shall issue a similar order.

The expediency of such a course seems at the present reduced state of trade to be proper, and this Board have the matter still under consideration.

The Board regret to be obliged to record the death of Theophilus Bube, an old and experienced pilot. At the time of his death he was Captain of Pilot Boat No. 5.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

HENRY W. MILLER, *President pro tem.*



---

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE STATE DIRECTORS  
OF  
THE JOINT COMPANIES,  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
TRENTON, March 10, 1868. } .

*To the Honorable House of Assembly :*

MR. SPEAKER :—I herewith submit to the Legislature the Annual Report and Statement of the business of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies for the year ending December 31, 1867, made to me by the Directors (on behalf of the State) of the said Joint Companies.

Respectfully,

MARCUS L. WARD.



# REPORT.

---

*To the Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

The Directors (on behalf of the State) of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, submit herewith in accordance with the statute prescribing the duties of such Directors, approved April 16, 1846, the Annual Report and Statement of the business of the Joint Companies for the year ending December 31, 1867.

Statement "A" shows the receipts of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the number of passengers transported, and by what route, the number of tons of freight carried, and the transit duty accrued to the State, divided under the different heads.

Statement "B" shows the gross receipts of the Railroad. Statement "C" the disbursements of the same.

Statement "D" the revenue accrued to the State of New Jersey from the Joint Companies. This includes premium on sale of scrip and stock which were received by the State as dividends, and also on options to subscribe to the stock at par.

Statement "E" shows the increase of the Way Freight of the Railroad. Statements "F" and "G" the trade through the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Statement "H" shows the gross receipts and expenses of the Joint works for the year.

The Report of the Engineer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, is also attached.

Since the Annual Report of 1866, the Joint Companies have consolidated with the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company in accordance with the act allowing them so to do, passed February 27, 1867, by the Legislature. Under the consolidation, the lines have been run between New York and Philadelphia, under one management with much greater regularity and convenience to the travelling public, than has ever before been attained.

The total exemption from accidents caused by the negligence of employees or imperfection of works, attests the admirable management of the same, and the excellent condition in which the road has been maintained.

SAMUEL STOCKTON,  
B. G. CLARKE.

100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159  
160  
161  
162  
163  
164  
165  
166  
167  
168  
169  
170  
171  
172  
173  
174  
175  
176  
177  
178  
179  
180  
181  
182  
183  
184  
185  
186  
187  
188  
189  
190  
191  
192  
193  
194  
195  
196  
197  
198  
199  
200

---

---

# STATEMENTS.

---

---





# STATEMENT A.

*Receipts of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company for the year ending December 31, 1867, showing the Taxable Passengers and Transit Duty.*

1866.	DUTIABLE PASSENGERS.	TRANSIT DUTY.	RECEIPTS.
Through Passengers via Amboy.....	75,540	\$7,554 00	.....
Through Passengers via New Brunswick.....	588,849	58,884 90	.....
Way Passengers via Amboy, dutiable.....	10,260	1,026 00	.....
Way Passengers via New Brunswick, not dutiable.....	158,215	15,821 50	.....
Way Passengers via Amboy, not dutiable.....	688,739	.....	.....
Way Passengers via New Brunswick, dutiable.....	161,767	.....	.....
Season Tickets, dutiable.....	17	81 60	.....
Season Tickets, not dutiable.....	188	.....	.....
Total Passenger receipts.....	.....	.....	\$1,802,608 84
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad for use of cars.....	.....	.....	883,000 00
Steam towing.....	.....	.....	856,983 59
United States Mails.....	.....	.....	20,279 75
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	5,185 83
Rents.....	.....	.....	4,668 85
Use of Freight Cars.....	.....	.....	581 69
Lighterage, Ferrage and Storage.....	.....	.....	9,570 85
<b>TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS.</b>	.....	.....	<b>1,777,621 87</b>
Through freight dutiable..... Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Way freight dutiable.....	.....	42,482 86	.....
Way freight not dutiable.....	.....	13,145 55	.....
Coal.....	.....	818 84	.....
Gold carried.....	\$28,496,205 00	58 74	.....
Silver carried.....	2,464,779 00	15 40	.....
Amount received for packages.....	9,158 87	91 58	.....
.....	.....	\$188,427 97	\$8,865,499 82

## STATEMENT B.

*Gross Receipts of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company for the year ending December 31, 1867.*

	DOLLS. CTS.
Passengers between New York and Philadelphia: Through and Way.....	1,802,608 84
Transportation of Freight.....	1,777,621 87
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, for use of Cars and Locomotives.....	388,000 00
Steam Towing on Delaware and Raritan.....	356,988 59
United States Mails.....	20,279 75
Miscellaneous.....	5,153 88
Rents.....	4,663 85
Lighterage, Ferriages and Storage.....	9,570 85
Use of Freight Cars.....	581 69
	<b>8,865,499 82</b>

## STATEMENT C.

*Disbursements of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company for the year ending December 31, 1867.*

	DOLLS. CTS.
Maintenance of Way.....	321,371 46
Motive Power.....	608,961 18
Train Expenses.....	333,337 79
Telegraph.....	31,073 44
Station and Terminal Expenses.....	682,637 33
Steamboat Expenses.....	396,585 11
Barge Expenses.....	27,594 76
Steam Towing Expenses.....	456,843 21
Transit Duties.....	183,736 27
Taxes.....	66,094 67
General Expenses.....	284,639 20
	<b>3,185,538 63</b>

## STATEMENT D.

*Transit Duties, Dividends, Interest, &c., Accrued to the State of New Jersey for the year ending December 31, 1867.*

	DOLLS. CTS.
Transit Duty from Railroad.....	133,726 27
Transit Duty from Canal.....	49,333 58
Interest on Bonds of the Companies.....	2,640 00
Dividends on Stock of the Companies.....	28,570 00
Premium on sale of Scrip and Stock.....	19,542 05
	234,111 90

## STATEMENT E.

*Table Showing the Increase or Decrease of the Way Freight of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.*

In the year 1835, the way freight was.....	TONS.
" 1840, " ".....	1,451
" 1845, " ".....	2,356
" 1846, " ".....	7,489
" 1847, " ".....	13,188
" 1848, " ".....	16,892
" 1849, " ".....	15,095
" 1850, " ".....	11,815
" 1851, " ".....	20,515
" 1852, " ".....	21,474
" 1853, " ".....	21,305½
" 1854, " ".....	47,424½
" 1855, " ".....	43,134½
" 1856, " ".....	71,764
" 1857, " ".....	85,270½
" 1858, " ".....	84,968
" 1859, " ".....	74,053
" 1860, " ".....	83,755½
" 1861, " ".....	88,543½
" 1862, " ".....	77,508½
" 1863, " ".....	83,404½
" 1864, " ".....	114,353½
" 1865, " ".....	170,127½
" 1866, " ".....	182,511½
" 1867, " ".....	207,039½
	256,472½

## STATEMENT F.

*Statement of Trade through the Delaware and Raritan Canal for the year 1867.*

COAL.	TONS.	LIB.
Coal from Schnylkill, in boats.....	513,266	.....
Coal from Richmond, in boats.....	561,061	35
Coal from Richmond, in sloops and schooners.....	22,674	1269
Coal from Outlet (Feeder).....	450,732	336
Coal from Cumberland.....	143,091	1132
Coal from Greenwich.....	138,163	646
	1,632,966	1229
Quantity of timber carried through.....	2,636,728	cubic feet
Quantity of lumber carried through.....	20,346,288	feet b. m.
Quantity of grain and feed carried through.....	2,606,012	bushels
Quantity of flour and corn meal carried through.....	220,927 1/2	barrels
Quantity of iron carried through.....	65,629	1878-2240 tons
Through merchandize, not included above.....	366,761	69-2240 tons
Four through passengers.....		

## STATEMENT G.

*Recapitulation of the Statement of Trade through the Delaware and Raritan Canal for the year 1867.*

RECAPITULATION.	SUPERIOR.		INFERIOR.	
	TONS.	LIB.	TONS.	LIB.
March.....	20,001	2178	53,205	1259
April.....	41,984	1074	207,476	1946
May.....	37,418	1268	216,934	969
June.....	32,766	855	209,531	1133
July.....	34,941	58	173,014	1095
August.....	37,370	97	173,094	965
September.....	41,115	583	249,066	1095
October.....	48,817	1884	264,268	236
November.....	45,312	722	236,977	744
December.....	16,663	1988	63,611	1966
	366,411	1452	2,048,275	2226

GEO. M. WRIGHT, In s. Coll. at Bordentown.  
WM. T. ANDERSON, Cashier.  
T. G. NEILSON, Ins. Coll. at New Brunswick.

## STATEMENT H.

*Gross amount of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending  
December 31, 1867.*

RECEIPTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.....		8,508,511 23
Delaware and Raritan Canal.....		871,671 55
Steam Towing on Delaware and Raritan.....		354,988 59
Auxiliary Works.....		187,016 75
		4,924 189 12
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company—		
Operating Works.....	\$2,524,839 21	
Transit Duties and Taxes.....	200,820 91	
		2,725,710 15
Steam Towing.....		458,842 21
Delaware and Raritan Canal—		
Operating Works.....	\$273,862 98	
Transit Duties and Taxes.....	50,152 08	
		323,514 96
Interest, Tax on Dividends and Joint Account.....		812,967 66
		4,827,084 98



## REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD & TRANSPORTATION CO.

---

The Camden and Amboy Railroad has been maintained during the past year in good condition. Some new tracks and sidings have been added, 1300 tons of rails have been replaced. On this, as on other roads, many of the rails made during the war and for a short time afterwards, have proved very poor, though the best that could be got at the time. About 1500 tons will be relaid during the coming season.

Respectfully,

ASHBEL WELCH, *Engineer.*





---

---

**R E P O R T**

OF THE

**P A R K C O M M I S S I O N E R S**

APPOINTED BY

AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

---

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
TRENTON, January 28, 1868. }

*To the Honorable House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith the report of the Park Commissioners appointed by an act of the last Legislature entitled “An Act to authorize the selection and location of certain grounds for a public park for the city of Newark,” approved April 9, 1867.

Respectfully,

MARCOUS L. WARD.



## REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The Commissioners named in a certain act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act to authorize the selection and location of certain grounds for a public park for the city of Newark," approved April 9, 1867, beg leave hereby, in obedience to the first section of said act, to submit to you the following report :

At an early day after their appointment the Commissioners met, and after exchanging views upon the subject of the said act, and of their duties under the same, organized by making the following appointments, to wit :

President, John H. Stephens ; Vice-Presidents, Beach Vanderpool, John Rutherford, Joseph P. Bradley, Cornelius Walsh and Nehemiah Perry ; Secretary, Daniel F. Tompkins ; Executive Committee, Daniel Dodd, George H. Peters, Peter S. Duryea, Thomas T. Kinney, William A. Righter, D. F. Tompkins ; Treasurer, William A. Righter.

The Commissioners have, during the summer and fall, made various excursions through the suburbs of the city in various directions ; they have invited information and suggestions from all persons having any to offer upon the general subject of a park ; they have not confined their attention in searching for a location to the territory of the city of Newark ; they have visited parks already constructed, or in course of construction, in other States, and have received valuable suggestions from persons engaged in those works.

The Commissioners were particularly struck in their journeyings with the fact, so apparent to the most ordinary observer, that there are numerous suitable and eligible locations for a park in the immediate suburbs of the city, each presenting its own peculiar beauties and advantages in each of the following directions, viz.: South, south-west, west, northwest and north ; and in each case, within a range of two or two and a half miles from the centre of the city, the Commissioners thought they observed a location that, in the absence of the others, they would be willing to pronounce a proper and suitable one for their purpose. The difficulty with them then, has been not to find a proper location, but to select from several the one which shall be best adapted in all respects for the purposes desired.

The one finally fixed upon was thought to possess some peculiar advantages. Among them are—

*First*—Its proximity to the city.

*Second*—The ease and beauty of the approach to it from the various quarters of the city.

*Third*—The ownership by the city of a large number of acres of land—between fifty and one hundred—within its boundaries.

*Fourth*—The advantages of water scenery which it presents.

*Fifth*—The variety of its scenery, presenting not only a large level plot for *park* effects *par excellence*, but also from its highest points a distant view of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty, and overlooking, also, almost at the feet of the observer, our own workshops, dwellings, churches and public buildings.

The Commissioners have also been impressed with the *apparent* general concurrence among all classes of our population in the idea of a public park, that shall in its location, size and its *radical* features be now matured and perfected, leaving the city to grow up to and around it, and leaving as much of the expense of mere ornamentation and perfection of detail as can be postponed to the increased means and ability of future years. They have felt not only upon their own judgment, but also because it has been forced upon them from all quarters, that the time has now fully come to undertake the enterprise. It will be expensive, but it can never be done so cheaply as now, and its blessings and advantages to our successors will increase, we believe more rapidly than we can now estimate. We cannot forget nor ignore the fact, that Newark lies not only at the door of one of the great metropolitan centres of the world, but it also lies directly in the diverging lines from that centre to the boundless and almost illimitable resources of the great west, a very large portion, perhaps more than our natural share of the business seeking this great commercial centre will demand a passage through or near our borders, and it can hardly be questioned that the next fifty years will see the plain between the Salt Meadows (if not the Bergen Hills) and the top of the Orange Mountains, including Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville and Elizabeth, filled with a dense population. If this be so, how imperative the duty that we should now do, on a larger scale, what our fathers did on so small a one, in laying out the two diminutive parks, now of such incalculable value and importance to us?

But the Commissioners likewise urge the idea that the work should be entered upon in such a prudent and economical manner as to impose no heavy burden upon our already heavily taxed citizens.

Although we are near the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, it must be remembered that we are a manufacturing city—that our population are principally manufacturers and artisans; that our city is not sought so much as a residence by persons retired from business and of large wealth, as by those who wish to carve out their own fortunes by their own industry; and, therefore, while this work should be entered upon in no niggardly manner, the expenditure of every unnecessary penny should be avoided.

In the course of the investigations of the Commissioners it seemed proper for them to employ the services of some competent landscape architects, in whose prudence, good taste and sound judgment they might confide. Messrs. Olmsted & Co., of New York, were recom-

mended to them as such persons. They have had a large experience in matters of this nature—perhaps larger than any other persons of that profession in the country. The Commissioners pointed out to them the various localities which they had examined for the proposed park, and asked them to re-examine them, and to present us in writing such a report as they might be enabled to make. They have done so, and their report is submitted with this.

The Commissioners deem it proper to say that while they do not *all* perhaps concur in all the views and suggestions contained in the said report, they *do* approve the location and the general ideas thrown out by the architects. But the precise boundaries of the land to be taken, as well as all the details of form, shape and proportion, the connections of the streets of the city with the Park, and the accommodation of the business and travel in its vicinity should be left entirely to the judgment of those upon whom shall be finally cast the responsibility of initiating and perfecting the work.

The Commissioners confidently add that there is great force in the suggestion that by judicious management the Park may be located and much of the necessary work upon it done with but little permanent expense to the city. We have now the advantage of the experience of other cities who have undertaken such work, numerous sums have been expended by them which they now tell us might have been avoided. But it is as we have said, a work of great magnitude and expense, and the Commissioners so long as their functions are not fully performed, will continue to bestow their best judgment and exertions upon it, for they feel that we must not be behind the just demands of this progressive age.

JOHN H. STEPHENS, *President*.

DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, *Secretary*.

Dated January 1, 1868.





## ARCHITECTS' REPORT

---

110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, }  
October 5, 1867. }

*To the Board of Commissioners of the Newark Park :*

GENTLEMEN :—We were yesterday shown certain lands in the vicinity of Newark, and upon such superficial examination of them as we have since made, we have now, at the request of your Executive Committee, to express an estimate of their fitness to be taken up for a Park.

The tract to which our attention was more especially directed is indicated in a printed diagram published in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, but we were also desired to look at the land lying west of this, on which the "Boiling Spring" is situated. Both these tracts are included between the Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroads on one side, and the Bloomfield turnpike on the other.

As the term "Park" in its simplest usage means merely an enclosure, and as it is applied to enclosures of widely different character, it is necessary to exemplify the type of Park which is had in view in this case before the matter in hand can be debated with advantage. Our understanding of the character of Park which is wanted is one that, to the people of Newark, shall answer the more important purposes which are found to be met in the Central Park of New York ; Druid's Hill, in Baltimore ; Hyde, Regent's, Victoria and Battersea, in London ; Birkenhead Park, and the series known as Princess, Stanley, Sheil, Newsham, Wavertree and Sefton Parks, at Liverpool ; the Phoenix, in Dublin, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Bois de Vincennes, in Paris, and the Prater in Vienna. These and others of the same class all offer certain advantages for the recreation and the conservation of health of the people of the towns which respectively possess them that are not found in some other inclosures, also called Parks, that have been set apart for public use in several of the same cities.

Parks of the former class are all of considerable size, the largest containing over three thousand acres, and the smallest three hundred, while their average extent is probably about eight hundred acres. It is to be born in mind, however, that within the enclosure of each of the above named pleasure grounds, as it now exists, considerable space is occupied by accommodations of a special character not common to all of the designs, and obviously not necessary to the accom-

plishment of the main purposes which a public Park is intended to serve. In some, for instance, private residences are included, with extensive grounds attached, to which the general public are not admitted; in others there are museums and scientific collections, buildings and grounds for colleges, and other institutions, palaces, parade grounds, theatres, restaurants, barracks arsenals, water-works and various other things which, it is evident, are not essential features of this class of Parks, and which need not, therefore, enter into our consideration of the adaptability of the land now in question for the formation of the park required. Accommodations for some of the purposes referred to, or for others of similar character, may perhaps, be advantageously connected with the design for the Newark Park, but they must all be regarded as unimportant in a first study of the site.

When entirely freed from extraneous considerations the central idea of a large public park is manifestly that of a work of art, of a peculiar character undoubtedly, but nevertheless designed at the outset as all other works of art are designed, with the intention of producing, through the exercise of the natural perceptions, a certain effect upon the mind and the character of those who approach it.

The influences most desirable to be exerted on the mind are the reverse of those from which the much confined, stimulated, and over-worked inhabitants of large towns are habitually suffering, and from the wearing and disorganizing effects of which they most need to find conditions favorable to recreation. In our preliminary report upon the plan of the Brooklyn Park we indicated the character of scenery best fitted to this end as follows:

"It consists of combinations of trees standing singly or in groups, and casting their shadows over broad stretches of turf, or repeating their beauty by reflection upon the calm surface of pools, and the predominant associations are in the highest degree tranquillizing and grateful. As expressed by the Hebrew poet: 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.' We know of no other landscape effects that can be commanded within the limitations fixed by the conditions of the site which experience shows to be more desirable in a town Park than these."

The first thing we ask for, then, in considering the fitness of any tract of ground for the purposes of a Park, is opportunity for economically establishing upon it scenery of this character, and for so arranging this scenery that it may be brought under the eye of a large number of observers continuously, for a considerable period of time, during which they are able, by moderate and agreeable exercise, to enjoy in succession a series of views, and thus have their interest constantly stimulated by a pleasant variety.

It is desirable that this opportunity should occur in a part of the land proposed to be used for a Park, from connection with which, in the landscape to be produced, other objects inconsistent in character with it, may be readily disassociated.

Such an opportunity is found in a portion of the land which we yesterday examined, the centre of which is not far northwest of the Boiling Spring.

This ground is at present water-soaked and unproductive, and its appearance is unattractive ; but our cursory examination seems to indicate that with a less outlay per acre than was required for the improvement of any part of the site of the New York or Brooklyn Parks, a considerable portion of this territory may be transformed into pleasure ground of the character required.

The scope within which it would be desirable to operate in the formation of pastoral landscapes of a refined and complete character, the central parts of which would be near the point indicated, would extend nearly to the railroad on the south, the turnpike on the north, a little beyond Bathgate's lane on the east, and to the further slope of the rising ground west of the road which leads from the turnpike to the neighborhood of the German Catholic Cemetery, on the west.

The tract thus bounded is somewhat more nearly level than is desirable, but it has controlling advantages, especially regarding the probable cost of construction, over any other part of the region to which our attention was called, and over any other which we observed in a rapid drive of about ten miles through the southern, western, and northern suburbs of your city.

We have indicated to your committee the more important of these advantages, and they need not be recapitulated in the present report.

We should deem it practicable, after due preparation, within one year from undertaking the work, to form in this situation a larger stretch of that character of ground, which is the most valuable constituent of a great park, than is yet included within any park in this country, while in all probability the cost per acre of the necessary operations would be much less than has been required to secure the same character of ground in other localities that have come under our notice.

A proper site for the central and most important element of a park having been found, the question next in order is how and by what way shall the site be made accessible to those for whose benefit the park is to be designed ?

In this case it is practicable to open a way from the very centre of your city to what we have proposed should be the central feature of your park, which would be very convenient, while it would also be highly novel and interesting in character.

The route for this purpose would follow up the ravine which is now crossed by a bridge at the north end of the principal street of the city, the sides of which—together with the abandoned quarries which adjoin it—are susceptible of picturesque treatment ; after passing the quarries it would continue around the pond above the reservoirs, the west border of which is already agreeably overhung by trees, and then be extended by a graceful approach to the ground already designated.

A strip of land on this route, from two to five hundred feet wide, might be so treated as to furnish scenery of a rural and appropriate character, to be enjoyed throughout its whole extent ; and all that portion of the traffic of the town that must be expected hereafter to pass through this neighborhood, and which would be inharmonious

with the purpose of recreation, might be provided for so as not to cause inconvenience.

The character of the arrangements which might be used for this purpose have been indicated to your committee, and we need only say here that the advantages of the route proposed are of a character to add much to the feasibility and economy with which the general project of a park in this quarter of the city may be carried out. We believe there is no large town in the world in which an unobstructed route, itself rural in character, giving access to a great park, is brought so conveniently near the doors of all its inhabitants, as, with this arrangement you would enjoy. The advantage is all the greater from the fact that Broad street is so fine an avenue—so spacious, level and arterial in its relations to the other important parts of the city and its suburbs.

Neither in London, Paris, Vienna, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia or Brooklyn is it possible to reach the great parks from the central or opposite quarters of the town without long and difficult encounters with conflicting currents of commerce, crowded and sometimes packed immovably in streets of insufficient capacity for the service required of them.

The ravine and quarries are at present an obstacle to free communication between an important district within the city limits, and the central parts of the city itself from which this district is removed hardly a quarter of a mile. They constitute in themselves a nuisance, and they tend to establish and perpetuate other nuisances in a situation where their influence must be unfavorable upon the prosperity of the whole city. They thus cause a distortion of the plan of the city, which, in connection with the arrangement for a park, might, we should think, be remedied, with a clear profit at no distant day to the city treasury.

Next in order of importance to the principal approach from the city to the park, are other approaches and connections with the points of interest, which may with advantage be thus associated with the Park itself.

That which strikes us as most desirable is a series of ways suitable for pleasure driving, riding, or walking, with bordering plantations, which shall connect with those of the very beautiful grounds about to be improved for the public use by your State Agricultural Society.

Another similar series to connect with Llewellyn Park is suggested, and a third leading northwardly through the charming landscapes which lie in the direction of Woodside, Belleville, and the valleys of the Second river and the Passaic.

With reference to the latter route, we glanced at the land lying on the north side of the turnpike, opposite that which we have advised should be selected as the centre of your Park, and were struck by its beauty and the advantages which it would present as an adjunct of the Park. It would be necessary that you should control an outlet for your drainage in this direction, and this consideration, together with the beauty of the natural scenery in the vicinity of the mill pond which lies a short distance away, led us to consider whether a

sufficient area of land here might be connected by pleasure roads with the park without interfering with the turnpike, the route of which, we were advised by your committee, should not be considered as open to change.

We observed two points which would be suitable for this purpose, and we would suggest that after acquiring the land which we have already indicated, a further extension of the boundaries of the Park would be desirable, to include the grist mill on the old Bloomfield road, the mill pond, the ridge between the latter and the turnpike gate, the swampy land to the westward of the same, and a sufficient extent of firm land beyond the swamp and pond for a road.

The greater part of this land is worthless for agricultural or building purposes, but could at small cost, be made to add much to the attractiveness of your Park.

A sufficient portion of the high land between the old quarries and the line of Sixth avenue (as laid down upon Holbrook's map of the city) would be desirable to be associated with the Park from the opportunities it offers, in connection with the improvements already suggested, of retaining perpetually for the public enjoyment the very fine views which would be commanded from it.

There could be here placed to great advantage a pavilion, and other provisions for the salutation and entertainment of guests of the city. (The ground required for this purpose is included in the diagram, to which reference will presently be made, in plot B.)

Some of the flat ground between the old quarry and the Park proper, adjoining the route of approach beyond the canal, would be very suitable for a parade and ball ground, and if secured in season, it would enable you to save, for the more important general purposes of a Park, lands which otherwise would have to be thus appropriated, although naturally susceptible of a more refined and artistic treatment.

The ground lying between the turnpike and Sixth avenue is the least desirable of all that we examined to be included in the Park. If, however, the Park should be formed upon the land we have advised to be taken, and a general plan should be adopted for its construction, embodying the few large features which have been vaguely suggested in this report, it would be quite necessary that the plan of the city in this section should be thoroughly revised without reference to the existing structures upon it, which generally seem to be of small value.

We should advise, therefore, that this land be also included in the tract to be purchased for the Park, but that it be left with those to be charged with the duty of supervising its construction, after their plans shall have been matured, to recommend the disposal for other purposes of such portions of it as can be left out of the Park proper with advantage.

We recapitulate our conclusions, referring to the accompanying diagram :

*First*—Within the tract designated A, a small park could be formed which would include an unusual extent of scenery of a very desirable character.

*Second*—The addition of plot B would provide for an admirable

approach to plot A, from the central parts of the city; would allow the general plan of the city to be much improved, and would secure the advantages of a fine prospect over the city and the Park, and of a distant outlook over a considerable stretch of country.

*Third*—Plot C offers an addition to the Park of much value. Its improvement, in connection with plot A, would greatly add to the healthfulness and to the availability of a place of residence of the region of country lying back of it and between it and the city, as well as of that on its immediate border. It would also render the improvement of plot A cheaper, and its advantages greater.

*Fourth*—Plot D contains land, portions of which, in the elaboration of a plan, it would probably be found desirable to include within the Park, and all of which might be improved in connection with the Park, with very great advantage, even though parts of it might afterwards be appropriated to purposes not essential to be fulfilled by a Park.

*Fifth*—It would be desirable for your city, at the same time that it acquires a park, to secure possession of strips of land of from two to four hundred feet in width, reaching from the park site in different directions, and running through pleasant neighborhoods where land is cheap; these strips being secured with reference to the future construction thereon of pleasure drives and walks. By this arrangement the advantages of the park as a place of general recreation could be greatly extended while a large number of tax payers would be invited to the attractive places of residence which could be thus made directly accessible from, and associated with the park. We are the more impelled to make this suggestion from having observed that a demand for such approaches and connections has of late invariably followed the construction of a park, and that the necessary expense of meeting this demand has been many fold advanced by the neglect to procure the necessary land for the purpose at the same time with that taken for the park itself. This has been the case not only in New York and Brooklyn but in London, Liverpool and Paris. For the same reason we urge that the boundaries of the park should not at the outset be rigidly fixed, but that a reasonable latitude should be allowed in the regulation of the borders of the park, for this will probably result not only in a more satisfactory artistic arrangement, but in great benefit to the city treasury.

In conclusion we would observe that, as only a few hours were allowed us for our examination, it is quite probable that a more deliberate study of the site would lead to some modification of the lines of the diagram, and possibly would reveal important advantages which have been overlooked.

It will be observed that the sequence of the letters A, B, C, D, indicates the relative value with reference to the park, of the different pieces of land thus designated, and that this order of valuation is the reverse of that which would be adopted in estimating their value for most other purposes, or their actual market value at this time. Thus, if the purchase of the whole tract covered by the diagram should be deemed too great an undertaking, we should advise that the size of

the park be cut down, by throwing off so much of the more expensive class of lands as may be found necessary to bring the cost of the whole within the proper limit. It should be considered, however, that the larger the area of the park the longer will be its boundary, and the longer its boundary the greater will be the amount of land, which will be directly advanced in value by reason of its construction, and consequently the lighter will be the rate of taxation per acre of park, which will fall upon the citizens generally.

Newark is so situated with reference to the harbor of New York, and to the great mining and manufacturing region growing up west of it, that a park of ample dimensions, which shall compare favorably with other notable parks, cannot fail to establish in a few years a great number of tax-paying residents upon its border.

According to all precedent the mere increase in the value of land, to say nothing of the increased demand upon its merchants and mechanics which would thus occur, would much more than defray all the expenses of the undertaking.

It should not therefore escape consideration that the larger the area of the park the greater will be the number of lots which will face upon it; the greater the number of streets which will open upon it; the greater the amount of land, the salubrity of a residence upon which will be affected by it, and the more favorable will be the comparison which Newark will present with other cities and consequently the stronger its hold upon its own capitalists and its attraction upon others.

Respectfully,

OLMSTED, VAUX & CO.,  
*Landscape Architects.*





---

---

**ABSTRACT**  
**OF THE**  
**AMOUNT OF RATABLES**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1867.**

---

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, }  
TRENTON, February 11, 1868.

SIR:—I herewith transmit to the Legislature copies of the abstracts of Amounts of Ratables filed in my office for the year 1867, and signed by the Board of Assessors of every county in the State, respectively.

It will be seen from the "Summary" accompanying these copies that the Abstracts themselves in many instances are inaccurate, because of omission to fill all the blanks of the schedule. In some cases the number of acres and of polls are omitted; in others, the whole taxable property of the county is given without distinguishing between real and personal estate, and in other respects.

But it is gratifying to know that the total taxable valuation of property exceeds that of 1866 by more than twenty-seven millions of dollars (\$27,000,000).

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM K. McDONALD,  
*Comptroller &c.*

HON. AUGUSTUS O. EVANS, *Speaker.*



ATLANTIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Polls.	Acres.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Total Valuation— Debate Deducted.	Quota of State Tax.	Quota of County Tax.	School Tax.	Township Tax.	Bounty Tax.
Atlantic City.....	•	500	•	•	\$492,320	\$364 49	\$2,818 84	\$2,200	\$7,000	•
Buena Vista.....	169	30,102	\$289,964	\$27,320	260,825	193 10	1,493 14	•	2,000	•
Egg Harbor City.....	304	2,708	307,610	31,860	339,470	251 33	1,448 78	•	•	•
Galloway.....	677	28,608	480,556	206,747	704,051	521 28	4,030 44	•	800	16,815
Hamilton.....	310	86,949	313,218	180,408	459,233	340 10	2,628 94	•	•	•
Hammononton.....	395	21,781	595,004	131,007	681,260	504 39	2,907 30	•	1,000	•
Mullica.....	•	27,337	•	•	379,325	239 33	2,171 51	•	500	•
Weymouth.....	•	84,120	•	•	323,254	280 83	1,850 51	•	•	•
Egg Harbor.....	787	33,683	485,740	278,899	812,468	601 82	4,651 04	•	2,500	•
Total.....	2,642	235,688	\$2,472,092	\$854,741	\$4,452,206	\$3,296 65	\$24 000 00	\$2,200	\$13,800	\$16,815

\* No return.

## ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

## BERGEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Valuation of Real Estate.		Valuation of Personal Estate.	Debt.	Total Valuation—Taxable.	Polls.	Poll Tax.	State Tax.	Bounty Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	Poor Tax.	School Tax—Per Scholar.
		Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Estate.											
Hackensack.....	92,739	\$4,990,279	\$1,794,550	\$646,064	\$5,280,793	1,517	1,517	1,517	\$4,002 60	\$20,018 00	\$5,149 67	\$4,000	.....	83
New Barbadoes.....	11,437	9,401,770	9,404,618	644,590	4,161,808	1,031	1,031	1,031	8,184 67	15,923 40	4,097 84	8,500	868 75	83
Hoboken.....	24,355	1,149,908	584,897	163,990	1,570,490	488	488	488	1,901 74	6,008 72	1,616 11	8,000	827 52	83
Franklin.....	19,840	1,178,095	567,868	166,448	1,579,440	481	481	481	1,298 60	6,049 82	1,554 96	8,000	820 70	83
Washington.....	19,693	1,894,694	765,193	215,006	1,886,891	480	480	480	1,448 85	7,219 28	1,807 61	8,000	868 89	83
Harrington.....	14,425	1,398,850	648,760	188,060	1,788,150	410	410	410	1,345 55	6,726 80	1,730 87	9,000	867 00	83
Saddle River.....	8,223	756,745	282,690	98,385	916,280	262	262	262	724 11	3,620 55	931 00	800	197 88	83
Lodi.....	8,019	967,400	881,925	189,290	1,210,375	636	636	636	946 19	4,680 98	1,191 69	1,000	262 64	83
Union.....	7,063	1,147,377	392,678	241,710	1,283,345	197	197	197	962 59	4,814 45	1,238 26	500	263 67	83
Total.....	188,786	\$14,596,543	\$7,764,169	\$2,696,128	\$19,662,554	5,792	5,792	5,792	\$15,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$19,998 00	\$90,900	\$3,000 00	\$21

\* No return.

## BURLINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation Real and Personal Property.	State and County Tax.
Bordentown.....	\$1,909,413	\$12,893 50
Chesterfield.....	1,400,086	9,454 52
Mansfield.....	1,223,868	8,264 55
New Hanover.....	1,943,981	13,127 34
Burlington.....	2,780,613	18,777 33
Springfield.....	1,128,136	7,618 09
Willingboro'.....	317,784	2,145 19
West Hampton.....	713,194	4,816 06
Pemberton.....	809,250	5,464 71
Chester.....	1,596,307	10,779 56
Evesham.....	1,829,294	12,352 88
Medford.....	1,280,300	8,645 62
Southampton.....	1,084,250	7,322 95
Shamong.....	331,850	2,240 92
Washington.....	347,390	2,345 85
Egg Harbor.....	441,700	2,982 72
Beverly.....	799,688	5,400 17
Lumberton.....	1,007,006	6,800 12
Cinnaminson.....	1,452,955	9,811 55
Bass River.....	285,623	1,928 75
Woodland.....	240,063	1,621 10
Northampton.....	2,251,877	15,206 50
Total.....	\$25,174,688	\$170,000 00

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation of Real and Personal Estate.	State Tax.	County Tax.
<b>CAMDEN—</b>			
North Ward.....	\$4 300,000	\$3,322 61	\$26,875 00
Middle " .....	1,500,000	1,161 01	9,875 00
South " .....	1,100,000	851 21	6,875 00
Stockton .....	800,000	619 61	5,000 00
Delaware.....	1,200,000	929 41	7,500 00
Newton.....	800,000	619 61	5,000 00
Hadden .....	1,100,000	851 21	6,875 00
Union.....	1,200,000	929 41	7,500 00
Centre .....	500,000	387 01	3,125 00
Gloucester.....	1,000,000	774 01	6,250 00
Waterford.....	700,000	531 41	4,375 00
Winslow.....	500,000	387 01	3,125 00
Washington.....	675,000	522 11	4,218 75
Monroe.....	625,000	483 51	3,906 25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$16,000,000</b>	<b>\$12,369 14</b>	<b>\$100,000 00</b>



# ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

907

## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Acres.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State Tax.	County Tax.	War Tax.	Debt.
Upper.....	24,081	\$370,375	\$544,000	\$400 64	\$2,084 21	\$200 00	\$26,627 21
Dennis.....	26,535	408,740	522,000	884 48	1,951 92	200 00	
Middle.....	28,476	488,700	632,000	465 58	2,363 23	666 66	
Lower.....	13,516	* .....	511,000	376 22	1,910 79	522 28	
Total.....	92,558	\$1,278,815	\$2,209,000	\$1,626 87	\$8,260 14	\$1,688 89	

\* No return.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.
BRIDGETON—				
First Ward .....	\$1,000,000	\$739 80	\$4,635 94	\$6,000
Second " .....	537,000	392 40	2,491 05	
Third " .....	759,000	554 60	3,520 87	
Deerfield.....	773,000	565 00	3,585 81	1,000
Downe.....	710,000	518 90	3,296 58	1,000
Fairfield.....	1,095,000	802 00	5,079 50	1,000
Greenwich.....	628,000	460 70	2,913 18	500
Hopewell.....	1,200,000	877 00	5,566 55	500
Landis.....	750,000	548 00	3,479 12	1,200
Maurice River.....	750,000	548 00	3,479 12	2,100
MILLVILLE—				
First Ward.....	490,000	358 02	2,273 02	10,500
Second " .....	519,000	370 00	2,407 55	
Third " .....	601,000	439 20	2,787 93	
Pittsgrove.....	600,000	438 40	1,830 37	1,200
Stoe Creek.....	572,000	418 00	2,653 41	800
Total.....	\$10,984,000	\$8,030 02	\$50,000 00	\$28,000

## ESSEX COUNTY.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP.	Polls.	Polls.	Valuation Real and Personal Property.	State and County Tax.
<b>NEWARK—</b>				
First Ward.....	1,217	14,028	\$6,887,600	271,662 00
Second Ward.....	1,342		8,211,200	
Third Ward.....	1,112		4,496,600	
Fourth Ward.....	1,342		12,433,900	
Fifth Ward.....	798		2,592,900	
Sixth Ward.....	1,215		1,864,600	
Seventh Ward.....	1,890		2,655,500	
Eighth Ward.....	508		3,073,900	
Ninth Ward.....	985		5,032,400	
Tenth Ward.....	1,022		2,083,400	
Eleventh Ward.....	284		1,105,700	
Twelfth Ward.....	1,028		2,388,500	
Thirteenth Ward.....	1,387		1,091,000	
<b>ORANGE—</b>				
First Ward.....		200	550,000	2,958 75
Second Ward.....		380	956,000	5,272 30
Third Ward.....		675	1,700,000	9,372 50
Bloomfield.....		1,125	3,325,000	17,550 63
Belleville.....		748	2,600,000	13,197 00
Caldwell.....		513	1,417,700	7,624 48
Livingston.....		225	535,000	2,999 87
Clinton.....		652	2,407,800	12,058 62
Milburn.....		228	900,000	4,424 50
East Orange.....		589	2,369,600	11,735 18
West Orange.....		403	1,935,400	9,208 44
South Orange.....		369	1,286,800	6,524 72
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>20,132</b>	<b>\$74,920,000</b>	<b>\$374,589 00</b>

## ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	County Tax.	State Tax.
Deptford.....	\$5,376 58	\$2,477 00
Greenwich.....	2,058 42	948 25
Mantua.....	1,781 17	820 65
Woolwich.....	3,730 00	1,718 48
Harrison.....	3,325 18	1,531 94
Franklin.....	1,426 65	657 32
Clayton.....	2,302 00	1,060 60
Total.....	\$20,000 00	\$9,214 34

# ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

911

## HUDSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Deduction.	Total Net Value.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Jersey City.....	\$61,995,460	\$8,735,610	.....	\$30,731,070	\$20,920.58	\$113,817.57
Hoboken.....	10,469,800	2,944,775	\$4,806.50	13,153,325	9,044.36	48,721.52
Hudson City.....	6,906,974	909,466	996,251.00	6,819,389	4,642.96	25,257.50
Bergen.....	7,327,290	1,742,390	5,484.75	8,520,205	5,808.77	31,556.76
Greenville.....	2,670,730	564,523	165,350.00	2,059,922	1,402.46	7,629.51
Bayonne.....	2,156,550	513,875	.....	2,670,425	1,818.83	9,888.58
West Hoboken.....	1,453,425	360,477	74,482.00	1,739,420	1,185.08	6,438.85
North Bergen.....	1,012,776	196,724	.....	1,208,500	822.99	4,475.46
Union.....	729,350	55,950	54,700.00	785,300	532.57	2,909.61
Town of Union.....	831,800	77,300	.....	909,100	618.80	3,367.68
Weehawken.....	1,924,760	196,600	.....	2,120,360	1,443.78	7,853.33
Harrison.....	911,150	79,035	190,870.00	990,185	674.10	3,667.69
Kearney.....	520,695	194,725	62,945.00	651,875	413.57	2,415.94
Total.....	\$57,910,780	\$16,559,449	\$1,554,899.25	\$72,360,176	\$49,353.84	\$268,000.00

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

## TOWNSHIPS.

	Acres.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Polls.	Real and Personal Estate.	State and County Tax.
East Amwell.....	15,564	\$1,080,850	\$119,023	396	\$1,369,100	\$2,869 06
West Amwell.....	11,640	683,834	310,039	225	786,816	1,648 85
Alexandria.....	31,118	2,013,680	822,000	792	2,835,680	5,942 44
Bethlehem.....	12,700	1,050,687	648,918	524	1,437,741	3,013 03
Clinton.....	20,621	1,666,955	749,589	617	1,890,734	3,962 22
Delaware.....	26,273	1,778,475	925,705	741	2,327,100	4,876 65
Franklin.....	14,364	968,511	542,751	319	1,169,392	2,429 62
Kingwood.....	22,255	1,097,275	671,210	474	1,372,350	2,875 88
Lebanon.....	20,105	1,300,399	.....	610	1,742,816	3,652 18
Lambertville.....	612	997,524	1,091,686	646	1,646,564	3,450 45
Raritan.....	23,316	2,244,432	1,358,947	824	3,300,636	6,916 72
Readington.....	29,725	1,905,585	868,083	650	2,222,828	4,658 14
Tewksbury.....	21,743	1,268,530	684,703	504	1,572,630	3,295 60
Union.....	13,405	998,470	618,235	274	1,292,600	2,708 78
Clinton Borough.....	723	872,480	473,799	155	720,081	1,509 00
Frenchtown.....	94	279,603	461,335	161	532,466	1,115 84
Total.....	264,258	\$19,697,440	\$6,512,074	7,902	\$26,209,514	\$54,924 40

\* No Return.

## MERCER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State Tax.	County Tax.
City of Trenton.....	\$11,270,803	\$8,557 16	\$37,424 61
Ewing.....	1,276,859	969 89	3,840 19
Hopewell.....	3,401,600	2,582 81	9,677 89
Princeton.....	3,214,207	2,440 58	9,199 46
Lawrence.....	1,525,700	1,158 51	4,072 41
West Windsor.....	1,451,927	1,102 41	3,739 17
East Windsor.....	1,663,161	1,263 13	4,556 34
Washington.....	1,122,835	852 73	3,030 87
Hamilton.....	2,204,400	1,674 04	6,869 06
Total.....	\$27,130,992	\$20,601 26	\$82,410 00

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State Tax.	County Tax.
New Brunswick.....	\$7,274,000	\$5,332	\$47,281
North Brunswick.....	700,000	513	4,550
South Brunswick.....	2,140,000	1,562	13,910
East Brunswick.....	1,186,000	870	7,709
Monroe.....	1,665,000	1,221	10,822
Perth Amboy.....	1,000,000	783	6,500
South Amboy.....	1,940,100	1,333	12,610
Piscataway.....	2,903,000	2,129	18,870
Woodbridge.....	2,975,000	2,182	19,337
Total.....	\$21,783,000	\$15,895	\$141,589

## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	
	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State and County Tax.
Upper Freehold.....	\$2,848,276	\$11,710 22
Millstone.....	1,525,520	6,954 79
Marlboro'.....	1,445,025	7,205 46
Manalapan.....	1,318,099	6,916 07
Freehold.....	2,738,500	13,196 93
Middletown.....	2,824,942	11,657 27
Shrewsbury.....	2,103,500	11,312 98
Ocean.....	2,161,800	10,281 90
Atlantic.....	1,534,267	6,540 55
Raritan.....	1,432,880	8,044 65
Howell.....	1,412,396	7,999 23
Wall.....	950,450	6,511 03
Holmdel.....	1,737,112	6,829 34
Matawan.....	1,086,839	6,387 79
Lincoln.....	1,347,925	6,408 12
Total.....	\$26,467,531	\$127,956 36



# ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

915

## MORRIS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Polls.	Taxable Persons.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	County Tax.	State Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	To Lignite County Bonds.
Morris.....	1,552	*	\$4,641,700	\$10,549 54	\$3,555 61	\$3 per child.	\$3,000	\$7,643 75
Pequannock....	2,131	*	2,695,400	6,124 18	2,064 67	.....	.....	.....
Mendham .....	*	*	1,246,600	2,853 18	954 89	.....	.....	.....
Roxbury .....	*	*	1,332,100	3,027 50	1,020* 38	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	*	*	2,575,100	5,852 50	1,972 42	.....	.....	.....
Washington....	*	*	1,700,100	2,863 86	1,302 27	1,375 00	2,400	.....
Chester.....	*	435	1,139,400	3,559 54	872 78	\$2 per child.	1,800	.....
Randolph.....	*	1,196	1,452,384	3,301 13	1,102 61	\$3 per child.	3,500	5,254 31
Jefferson.....	*	*	520,100	1,182 04	398 39	.....	.....	.....
Rockaway.....	*	*	1,200,100	2,727 50	919 27	.....	.....	.....
Hanover.....	*	1,017	2,201,600	5,008 32	1,686 42	\$2 per child.	.....	114 22
Passaic.....	*	409	1,295,200	2,943 63	992 12	\$3 per child.	2,000	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	\$22,000,000	\$49,997 92	\$16,855 50	.....	.....	.....

\* No return.

## ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

## OCEAN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Value of Personal Estate.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Deduction for debts.	Total Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Polls.	Total Tax.
Plumsted.....	22,780	\$1,083,367	\$294,872	\$1,378,239	\$379,227	\$999,012	885	\$1,770 95
Jackson.....	47,547	430,495	104,729	534,224	103,012	431,212	323	942 81
Brick.....	20,808	358,705	208,744	567,449	97,854	469,595	321	995 98
Dover.....	68,416	1,013,931	402,762	1,416,693	235,108	1,181,585	465	2,163 39
Union.....	28,718	492,193	350,242	842,435	99,631	742,804	473	1,540 69
Stafford.....	29,879	304,538	116,629	421,167	39,630	381,537	332	880 41
Manchester.....	58,843	372,486	45,186	417,670	58,840	358,830	190	705 77
Total.....	276,391	\$4,085,714	\$1,522,163	\$5,557,877	\$813,302	\$4,564,575	2,439	\$9,000 00

## PASSAIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation Real and Personal Property.	County and State Tax.
Acquackanonck.....	\$2,753,375	\$7,664 20
Manchester.....	537,940	1,497 40
Wayne.....	753,692	2,007 98
Pompton.....	590,879	1,644 77
West Milford.....	571,800	1,590 27
PATERSON—		
East Ward.....	5,142,700	14,315 22
Fifth ".....	2,375,850	6,613 41
West ".....	2,989,440	8,321 40
South ".....	2,045,000	5,692 47
North ".....	1,158,500	3,224 79
Total .....	\$18,918,676	\$52,662 00

## ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

## SALEM COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Debts.	Total Valuation.	Polls.	Dogs.	Quota of Tax.
Salem.....	1,125	\$1,394,229	\$2,579,282	\$4,573,511	\$1,011,633	\$3,561,878	920	150	\$24,506 00
Pilesgrove.....	21,556	2,290,655	1,362,790	3,653,445	688,744	2,966,701	613	309	20,408 00
Mannington.....	22,802	2,107,538	759,891	2,867,429	514,664	2,352,775	308	257	16,181 00
Upper Alloways Creek.....	31,723	1,431,075	444,775	1,875,850	435,525	1,528,500	610	376	10,612 00
Lower Alloways Creek.....	23,927	894,637	359,327	1,253,964	244,433	1,009,531	316	123	6,942 00
Upper Penns Neck.....	22,687	1,329,578	473,824	1,843,402	436,680	1,622,227	738	234	11,155 00
Lower Penns Neck.....	13,820	1,070,018	284,684	1,354,636	304,062	1,113,000	265	187	7,663 00
Elsinboro'.....	7,790	629,570	216,835	846,405	118,325	728,418	112	94	4,976 00
Pittsgrove.....	21,084	1,442,615	423,364	1,865,979	396,835	1,546,011	482	252	10,631 00
Lower Pittsgrove.....									8,041 00
Total.....	166,524	\$13,189,915	\$6,905,772	\$20,135,621	\$4,150,681	\$16,424,041	4,364	1,883	\$116,000 00

Columns marked thus ..... no returns.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Bedminster.....	\$1,391,648	\$1,206 78	\$2,770 58
Bernards.....	1,470,000	1,274 67	2,926 57
Branchburg.....	1,381,768	1,198 16	2,750 91
Bridgewater.....	3,400,000	2,948 19	6,768 94
Franklin.....	2,462,230	2,135 05	4,901 97
Hillsborough.....	2,282,881	1,979 10	4,543 95
Montgomery.....	1,552,000	1,345 76	3,089 82
Warren.....	1,128,785	978 80	2,247 26
Total.....	\$15,068,812	\$13,066 46	\$30,000 00

SUSSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Polls.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State and County Tax.
Newton.....	1,206	430	\$1,915,500	\$4,572 87
Wantage.....	41,000	830	3,193,033	8,319 83
Vernon.....	39,950	474	1,180,600	3,395 45
Sparta.....	24,631	501	1,409,856	3,503 08
Byram.....	2,004	814	621,029	1,914 30
La Fayette.....	10,429	178	693,181	2,265 51
Hardyston.....	17,446	424	850,266	3,302 09
Montague.....	25,104	240	521,800	1,471 08
Stillwater.....	21,735	320	977,386	2,849 35
Greene.....	12,817	203	1,060,275	2,551 30
Frankford.....	19,191	390	1,190,025	3,231 22
Sandyston.....	25,040	308	695,225	2,085 91
Walpack.....	11,150	158	400,048	1,134 51
Hampton.....	12,943	241	1,006,170	2,760 45
Andover.....	18,512	228	955,500	2,895 97
Total.....	274,158	5,329	\$16,669,904	\$46,282 92

## UNION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Poll Tax.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Clark.....	\$253,000	\$68	\$169 87	\$2,339 62
ELIZABETH—				
First Ward.....	1,050,000	600	1,023 36	9,709 89
Second ".....	680,000	670	943 80	6,288 31
Third ".....	2,200,000	550	1,485 85	20,344 49
Fourth ".....	1,200,000	480	963 19	11,097 01
Fifth ".....	1,800,000	375	1,099 79	16,645 53
Sixth ".....	1,700,000	425	1,109 52	15,720 78
Linden.....	840,000	183	521 23	7,767 91
New Providence.....	850,000	320	662 26	7,860 38
Plainfield.....	2,000,000	702	1,507 33	18,495 63
RAHWAY—				
First Ward.....	466,000	103	317 64	4,309 34
Second ".....	494,000	261	459 91	4,568 22
Third ".....	1,188,000	343	819 35	10,939 80
Fourth ".....	871,000	164	514 74	8,054 58
Springfield.....	497,000	219	419 12	4,596 17
Union.....	1,465,000	482	1,021 94	13,547 61
Westfield.....	1,875,000	474	1,027 66	12,715 33
Total.....	\$18,924,000	\$6,396	\$14,016 58	\$175,000 00

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State and County Tax.
Belvidere.....	\$1,689,626	\$3,547 65
Blairstown.....	1,280,882	2,689 29
Franklin.....	1,594,817	3,348 55
Frelinghuysen.....	1,288,006	2,704 25
Greenwich.....	2,261,000	4,747 54
Hackettstown.....	900,000	1,889 44
Hardwick.....	569,556	1,195 51
Harmony.....	1,122,455	2,356 59
Hope.....	1,850,000	2,834 44
Independence.....	1,351,488	2,837 56
Knowlton.....	1,184,853	2,382 59
Lopatcong.....	850,000	1,784 44
Mansfield.....	1,088,090	2,284 42
Oxford.....	1,932,672	4,058 04
Phillipsburg.....	1,847,215	3,878 58
Pahaquarry.....	219,153	459 66
Washington.....	1,681,500	3,580 59
Total.....	\$22,161,313	\$46,529 14

## ABSTRACT OF RATABLES.

## SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	Debt.	Total Valuation Taxable.	Number of Polls.	Amount of Poll Tax.	State Tax.	Bounty Tax.	State and County Tax.	School Tax.	Township Tax.	Road Tax.	Poor Tax.
Atlantic.....	285,658	\$2,472,009	\$354,741	.....	\$4,452,906 00	*2,412	.....	\$3,296 65	*\$16,315 00	\$41,000 00	*\$2,200 00	*\$13,800 00	\$20,500 00	*\$3,000 00
Bergen.....	185,785	14,586,548	7,764,169	\$3,698,128	19,962,584 00	5,702	\$4,703	14,527 43	75,000 00	19,293 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,174,888 00	.....	.....	19,999 00	.....	170,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000,000 00	.....	.....	12,869 14	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209,000 00	.....	.....	2,068 00	.....	8,269 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	92,558	*1,376,816	.....	.....	10,984,000 00	.....	.....	8,080 02	1,688 89	50,000 00	25,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,920,000 00	30,182	.....	53,051 83	.....	874,539 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,500,000 00	.....	.....	9,214 84	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,860,176 00	.....	.....	49,851 19	.....	208,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon.....	.....	57,910,780	16,559,440	.....	93,369,514 00	7,902	.....	19,924 40	.....	54,924 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	264,258	19,697,440	*9,512,074	1,557,899 25	27,180,992 00	.....	.....	20,601 26	.....	82,410 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,788,000 00	.....	.....	15,254 92	.....	141,589 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,467 331	.....	.....	20,896 86	.....	127,956 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000,000 00	*3,683	.....	16,255 50	.....	49,997 92	.....	.....	*\$12,700 00	.....
Ocean.....	276,891	4,035,714	1,592,163	818,802	4,564,575 00	2,439	.....	8,296 76	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,918,673 00	.....	.....	2,692 10	.....	52,603 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,424,041 00	*4,864	.....	12,707 74	.....	116,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	*166,594	*13,189,915	*6,905,772	*4,150,681	15,088,812 00	.....	.....	18,066 46	.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,699,934 00	5,289	.....	11,281 44	.....	46,282 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	274,158	.....	.....	.....	18,924,000 00	.....	.....	14,016 57	.....	175,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,161,813 00	.....	6,896	16,299 14	.....	46,529 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475,225,013 00	.....	.....	850,000 00	.....	1,966,498 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returns for 1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,474,578 48	.....	.....	850,000 00	.....	1,898,217 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,050,883 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,281 88	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Returns incomplete.

Columns marked ..... no returns made.

†Estimated.



---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**New Jersey State Agricultural Society,**

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---



## REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Directors of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society:*

The last Report of the proceedings of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, was made by the Executive Committee, appointed under the old organization, and stated at large the change that the Society had undergone in becoming a Stock Association. Since that period, the administration of affairs has been in the hands of a much smaller number. Though nominally under the Board of Directors, yet from the difficulty attending the meeting of so large a Board, composed of gentlemen from many counties, the Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, under Article III, of the by-laws, has necessarily been the source from which all action of the Society during the past year has proceeded. What that action has been, and to the intent that the Board of Directors may be intelligently possessed of the requisite knowledge to give to the Stockholders, concerning the state and condition of the Society, we now propose to submit in our first Annual Report. This Committee was appointed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the first day of February, 1867, and immediately on the same day, met and organized for work. That their office has been no sinecure, may readily be understood, from the fact that they have held forty-two meetings, the minutes of which cover one hundred and seventy-five closely written pages.

The first attention and efforts of the Committee were directed to the obtaining by purchase of suitable grounds upon which to fix our permanent location. The decision had already been in favor of the vicinity of Newark. The pledge of certain citizens of Newark given at a public meeting, that forty thousand dollars at least would be subscribed in Essex county had fixed this point; other inducements held out to the Executive Committee by the parties interested in the Weequehick Lake Association, and in the adjacent lands, led the Committee to select the present location of the grounds of the Society.

To tell the tale of all the difficulties that your Committee have met with in acquiring by purchase the lands we hold, how after the fairest promises, the most flattering representations and inducements, your Committee found that in coming to terms, they were compelled to purchase at enhanced prices, created only by the knowledge of the

fact that the society had resolved to settle in the neighborhood, would only be to speak of human infirmities; and if only the half were told would exceed not only the limits of our report, but mayhap those of credibility also; and inasmuch as your Committee are not ambitious of putting forth a *romance*, they forbear to speak further on this head.

The society have acquired by purchase seventy-nine and one-half acres of land, and twelve acres additional by a lease of ten years.

The particulars of these purchases, the amount expended on the grounds in the shape of permanent improvements, will all appear in the Financial Report of the Treasurer.

As to the selection of the grounds, their adaptability to the uses of the Society, and their exceeding beauty, there seems to be but one opinion. All concur in the belief that they are the most beautiful fair grounds in the country, and in point of convenience and utility without a rival.

It has been pretty generally understood that the plans of the Committee were that the scope of the Society should be made to include the Weequahick Lake, that the two Associations should proceed *pari passu*, under the same government and policy, until the work should be completed in an extensive park and ornamental grounds, when by authority of the Legislature, the two Associations should be merged in one, and the State Agricultural Society be placed in condition to carry out the work of their high destiny. To this end, the members of your Committee became individually subscribers to the stock of that Association, and were on the twelfth day of July last, at the annual election of the Association, elected as members of the Board of Directors of the Weequahick Lake Association. This action puts the two associations virtually under the same government, and will insure harmony in carrying out the extensive plans for this great public improvement.

The only obstacles at present in the way of perfecting the design about the Lake, are those hinted at above, as proceeding from the selfishness of man.

When this project is carried out, there will be added to the grounds of the Agricultural Society, one hundred and twenty-five acres, which with their own grounds as at present, will form a park of over two hundred acres.

The mission of the Society is not ended in the accomplishment of such work; this is but a commencement, the means with which to work. Our mission is to instruct and to elevate. We have to operate on mind as well as matter, and in this connection, your Committee would state, that we have commenced the formation of an Agricultural Library, and Cabinet of natural history and kindred sciences. Cases have been procured for this purpose. We have already promised to us, several valuable contributions of books and specimens in the various departments of mineralogy, ornithology and entomology. The beginning is made, and it will not be long before our library and museum will form an attractive feature of the Society. This is one of the high aims of the Society, to collect and disseminate information. It is surprising how little one section of our small State knows of the

other. It is equally a matter of wonder, that the great and various resources of the State, the actual condition of our agricultural interests, and the adaptability of our soil to the various wants of the farmer and the fruit grower, are so little known, even among our own people. Your Committee would recommend that during the current year, a delegation of the Society should visit every county fair, and collate accurate details of information to be published in the proceedings of the Society.

The late fair of the State Society, so far as your Committee can learn, seems to have met not only with a general approbation, but to have given the highest satisfaction. Considering the hurried preparations and the impromptu manner in which it was necessarily ushered before the public, we have every reason to feel satisfied with the results. It has demonstrated this one thing, at least, that is to say, that the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, under its present organization, is a success, and that we have only to persevere in our efforts until we make it what it can be, and of right ought to be, the chief Agricultural Society in the country, the beneficent effects of which, shall be visible throughout the length and breath of our State.

The details of this fair, will be furnished to you in the report of the Recording Secretary, and will form a part of the published proceedings.

And now it may be asked, what are we to do? Are we to rest on what we have already achieved? Are we to wait in quiet expectation the coming around of another annual exhibition, and trust to the results that may then be developed, and catch our inspiration from the hour? If such were our course, we should prove false to our responsible duties, and to our high destiny. We must be up and doing. This is an age of progress, wonderful progress. We must either keep up with its march, or be left behind in useless obscurity.

The advance in agricultural science as compared with that of even the last generation, is truly wonderful. In nothing is this fact more strongly evidenced, than in the agricultural implements of the day. Twenty years ago, the inventive genius of the country was displayed in forty-three agricultural implements, patented in one year; while within ten months of the past year, we have the amazing result of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven patents issued for such implements.

Then again we see a sudden development of specific agricultural interest almost incredible in amount, as for instance the hop crop. One State alone (Wisconsin) produced 7,000,000 lbs. during the past year, nearly double the crop of the previous year. The entire crop of the United States in 1860, was less than 11,000,000 lbs. The increase alone of Wisconsin last year was nearly equal to the total crop of the United States in 1850.

So again among the fruits, as for instance the grape. The progress in the culture of the vine during the past year seems to have outstripped all previous ones. We had exhibited in the horticultural and pomological departments of our own fair fifty varieties of native

grapes by a single exhibitor. The estimates of the value of this one interest, in number of acres planted, and in the returns of vintage are almost too wild for belief. The Secretary of the American Pomological Society (whose means of knowing are better than those of most of us) places the value of the grape crop of this country at a higher figure than that of France, the wine country par excellence.

It is so too with various other interests. One county of our own State (Salem) furnishes the greater part of all the herd's grass seed, that is found in the market; and this, be it remembered, is chiefly the yield from lands which have been recovered by drains and dykes. They have sold in one season 90,000 bushels of this seed, at one dollar per bushel. What an item of encouragement to other portions of the State to proceed in the work of reclaiming their waste lands.

It was the good fortune of two of your Committee (the President and Corresponding Secretary,) to accompany the Farmer's Club of New York in a visit early in the season to Hammonton, in time of strawberries, and to witness the magical change, which in this region had taken place almost like the shifting scenes of the stage, and caused those barren sands to look ruddy with luscious fruit. Later in the season also to accompany a delegation from the same club in a visit to Salem county and Cape May. We would that the limits of our report permitted us to speak at large of the high condition of agriculture in old Salem, but for this we would respectfully refer you to the published report of the delegation made to the Club on their return. But your Committee would do violence to their own feelings if they omitted the opportunity to express their grateful recognition of the hospitality extended to the delegation at Salem by Senator Acton, Messrs. David Petit, George Ward, and Benjamin Acton, by whom they were taken over a ride of some thirty miles in circuit, seeing the boundless fertility of their farms, and at whose private houses they were entertained with an elegance of hospitality that knew no stint. Also to Senator Ware and his partner Mr. Cake, the generous proprietors of Congress Hall at Cape May Island, where the representatives of your Committee were delighted guests for three full days, every moment of which were made enjoyable by their hospitable host.

Before we close a report in which we can touch but casually on the various points to be brought to your notice, we have a word to say, on what has been the policy of your Committee in the government of the Society.

First and foremost, your Committee have endeavored to keep constantly in view one cardinal principle, and ceaselessly to impress the same on the minds of our stockholders, and all others with whom we have had dealings as a Society, that is, that the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, is no county association, nor a Society of local interests, but is what its name imports, and what if we are faithful to our trusts, we shall strenuously insist on keeping it, namely, a State Institution, whose object and sphere are in the language of our Constitution, "to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, the domestic and household arts." We are to know no one interest to the

exclusion of others, but to see that each of them has its due share of our patronage and fostering care. The strongest pressure our Association will be subject to, will be in behalf of the horse interest; this is perfectly natural. It is the most dangerous, because the most insinuating and seductive.

It is a sad history in all county agricultural societies, whenever they have allowed this interest to become paramount, that the Society has gone to an early decadence, dwindling down into a mere race course, languishing for a year or two, and then remembered only among the things that were. The horse is undoubtedly a noble animal, and as such, worthy our highest regard and utmost care. We can do everything in the way of encouraging improvement in breeding, and the bringing into our State the finest blood of the country. We can go further than that, we can look to him as one of the attractive features in our annual exhibitions, and make him return to us in our revenues, an equivalent for the care and pains bestowed upon him, but we must jealously guard against ever permitting this attractive and dangerous element to encompass us, as finally to be helplessly and despite our own will, lost within its embrace. To some we may give offence by these words, or seem too slack in what the strong interests of the Society demand of us; but your Committee would say, that nothing has exercised their mind more than this subject, and we commend our views to the right understanding of impartial minds, who are willing to give us credit at least for honest convictions and true intent.

Your Committee would state that as to the diseases which have in other parts of the country, been so disastrous among horses and other live stock, we have as a State, been singularly exempt, and that such cases as we have heard of, have been few and isolated; no aid having at any time been sought from the Society. We believe, that with the stringent acts passed by our Legislature, and proper attention from town and county officers, we shall still enjoy our immunity from these disastrous scourges.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.





---

---

## **R E P O R T**

**OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH  
LIKE COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF NEW  
YORK, IN REGARD TO THE ERECTION OF  
QUARANTINE WAREHOUSES, WHARVES  
AND DOCKS ON LANDS UNDER  
WATER WITHIN THE STATE  
OF NEW JERSEY.**

---

---



## REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Assembly, passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to confer with any authorized commissioners appointed under certain acts of New York in regard to the erection of quarantine warehouses, docks and wharves, on lands under water, within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey, as proposed by parties acting, as alleged, on behalf of the State of New York, respectfully report—

That in execution of their duty they addressed a letter to the Hon. John H. Martindale, Attorney General of New York, informing him of their appointment and readiness to hear from him on the subjects involved in their appointment; and that thereupon correspondence and interviews took place between the subscribers and Messrs. Martindale and Hull, Commissioners on the part of New York, eliciting the following information.

On the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation for the purpose of erecting warehouses and docks in the port of New York for quarantine purposes." It enacts that a company consisting of three or more persons may organize themselves into a corporation under the general act therefor, for the purpose of erecting warehouses with suitable docks and wharves connected therewith, upon the waters of the harbor of New York, to be located at such point or points in the bay as shall be designated by the Commissioners of the Land Office, with the approval of the Commissioners of Quarantine. On such designation being made, it is declared lawful for the corporation to take possession of the lands under water at the points so designated, and erect thereon suitable foundations with all necessary wharves and docks. But no such warehouse, dock or wharf shall be constructed within one and a half miles of the shores of Long Island, Staten Island, or the city of New York. Upon the completion of such warehouses it is made the duty of said corporation to receive into them all such goods and merchandises arriving in the port of New York in vessels subject to quarantine, as shall be sent to them by the

Health officer, with the approval of the quarantine officers, and such corporation is to be entitled to receive such rates for the storage of goods as the Commissioners shall fix and determine. But no goods subject to obligatory quarantine, or coming from vessels known to be infected with disease, shall be sent to such warehouses, under heavy penalty. From May 1st to November 1st, in each year, the use of these warehouses is to be subject to such sanitary regulations as the Quarantine Commissioners shall prescribe for the protection of the public health, and during that period no merchandise shall be stored there, except it be sent by the Health officer, unless by the special permission of the Quarantine Commissioners. During the rest of the year the corporation may appropriate and use the warehouses for the general storage of merchandise, and possess all rights and be subject to all liabilities of other warehouses. The corporation is bound to report on or before the first day of January in every year, the amount expended in the construction of docks, wharves, and warehouses, and keeping them in repair, together with a full account of all its receipts. And if it shall appear that the profits do not equal the interest of one hundred thousand dollars, which is expected to cover the cost, the Quarantine Commissioners are to pay out of the moneys of the quarantine establishment, enough to make up such interest, not in any case to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars. The State, however, may, at any time after completion, pay the corporation the cost of their wharves and warehouses, whereupon the corporation shall cease, and the property belong to the State, and form a part of the quarantine establishment. This law further enacts that the Commissioners of Emigration shall, by direction of the Health officer, receive and take charge of all passengers arriving at the port of New York, who shall have been exposed to the infection or contagion of small pox or ship fever, to be kept elsewhere than on Staten Island; and said Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of defraying the expenses therefor, shall be entitled to receive from vessels arriving at New York, twenty-five cents each. This by the eighth section. And by the seventh it is enacted, that the Governor is thereby authorized to appoint three commissioners (the Attorney General to be one), to confer with the State of New Jersey in regard to quarantine jurisdiction in the waters of the Lower Bay of New York, and relative to insufficient quarantine regulation within that State on waters and lands under water within her jurisdiction, and to make such negotiations and arrangements as may be deemed best for the public interest, and report to the next Legislature.

The alleged origin and necessity of this act are set forth in a letter appended hereto, addressed to the subscribers by the Honorable John H. Martindale, Attorney General of New York, and Harmon D. Hull Esquire, commissioners. They state that under the quarantine regulations enforced in the harbor of New York, vessels entering it known to be infected, and the goods in them, are subject to obligatory quarantine. Vessels which have sailed from infected ports, or in which disease has appeared during the voyage, but which on arrival are not infected, and have no disease aboard are nevertheless restrained from

going to the wharves of New York or New Jersey until their cargoes have been removed, and they have been fumigated so that any latent infection may be dissipated. These are precautionary measures, enjoined by considerations of public security, to prevent the introduction of pestilence. The manner of enforcing these regulations is, to order such vessels into that part of the open bay which is nearly equidistant from New York, Staten Island and the New Jersey shores, where the cargoes are removed by lighters, and the process of fumigation is completed. The vessels are then suffered to proceed to the wharves. They further state that this is a dilatory and expensive mode of unloading vessels, and a serious impediment to the commerce of the port. Hence the act already recited for the erection of wharves for the discharge of non-infected goods, and warehouses for storing them. And attention is called by the New York commissioners to the provision that no goods subject to obligatory quarantine, or coming from vessels known to be infected with disease, will be permitted to resort to these warehouses under severe penalty.

And then the New York Commissioners state that no site which is feasible, and within the limitations of the act; that is, which shall not be nearer than one mile and a half to the State or City of New York can be found, except on the reef north of the light house at the northern end of Staten Island; being in the same neighbourhood where vessels are now unloaded by lighters; a site covered by waters which are by treaty within the jurisdiction of New York, but the land itself belongs to the State of New Jersey.

Therefore, say the Commissioners, "important structures, designed to promote the commerce of the port of New York, and to guard the public health; equally important to the citizens of both States, cannot be built without the use of land belonging to your State."

And they therefore requested that the subscribers would recommend to the Legislature of New Jersey the grant of an area of land under water, adequate in extent, and to be selected at some suitable point along the reef between Staten Island and Oyster Island, for the construction of warehouses, as contemplated in the already recited act of the Legislature of New York, and subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by that act.

After due reflection, an examination of the site proposed, and careful consideration of the treaty subsisting between the two States, your Commissioners cannot accede to the request of the New York Commissioners, nor recommend the grant they propose.

In the first place, they do not find that the State of New York has ever directed this proposition to be made. The statute of New York already quoted, authorizes Commissioners to be appointed to confer with this State in regard to quarantine jurisdiction in the waters of the lower bay of New York, and relative to insufficient quarantine regulations within this State (New Jersey), on waters and lands under water within her jurisdiction. The Commissioners can see nothing in this even suggestive of a proposal that we should cede to a corporation chartered by New York the right to establish itself and carry on its business within New Jersey, which seems to be the exact thing

suggested by the New York Commissioners. New Jersey has no quarantine jurisdiction in the waters of the lower bay of New York, nor can have anything to do with quarantine regulations within our own boundaries till waters are entered where New York has none. And so your Commissioners think that any action by New Jersey on the subject proposed will be action not invited by any authority of the State of New York.

In the next place, your Commissioners regard the proposition as inadmissible, because by one of the conditions and limitations imposed by the New York act, subject to which it is proposed the grant shall be made, the land granted to the warehouse corporation may, whenever New York chooses, become her property, and thus an important part of New Jersey's territory be ceded to her sister State, without even the formality of a treaty. Such an act would scarcely be within the powers of the Legislature. States can make no treaties with each other save by the ratification of Congress. The cession then, would be simply void, or would authorize New York to hold property in New Jersey subject to our laws, as any minor corporation might. But New York is a sovereignty, and could not be subordinate to any other sovereignty, except the government of the United States.

Further: Your Commissioners regard it as advisable that the Legislature shall be thoroughly satisfied on several questions of fact before taking any action on the subject. There seems to be no reason to believe that infection is any more readily to be expected, whether the infected article be one mile or one mile and a half away. New York will, in their judgment, be just as safe if the proposed warehouses be erected within a short distance of her shores, as if they are placed on the Jersey side of the channel. Again, why is it not feasible to build these warehouses elsewhere than on the Jersey reef? It is simply a question of cost. And why should citizens of New York expect New Jersey to give them her land, instead of purchasing from their own State or its citizens?

Further still: New Jersey is gradually establishing a policy in regard to land under water. It is, or ought to be, that she is trustee of those in deep water for the commerce of her own people and of the Union; that she holds lands under shallow water as a domain to be managed for the benefit of her own people. If shore owners fill out, they acquire property as when accretions come from the sea; if they do not fill out, the land is the State's, to be granted for her own profit, to lessen her taxes, expend their proceeds, whether from leases or sale, in public works or education, in short, for any public and beneficial purpose. It is the conviction of many good citizens that such a policy should be established by general law—that the State should sell the lands under water not profitably navigable—giving pre-emption rights to shore owners, and divesting the title of all who did not, within specified time, fill in the lands purchased.

Such a policy forbids the giving to any New York corporation, much more to New York herself, any part of those valuable lands. It might be that it would not interfere with a sale of such lands to a

foreign corporation, even for such a purpose, but not in any such manner as that New York should acquire the jurisdiction; for New Jersey could not enforce her taxes or collect her rents there.

Nor do your Commissioners believe that the erection of these warehouses would be an improvement upon the present plan pursued with non-infected ships. The greater danger now induces strictness in regard to all vessels and the goods which they contain; and owners find it troublesome to lighter, and acquiesce in the detention of their vessels. Make it lawful to unload at these warehouses; make it the interest of parties to have ships come to the wharves and discharge their cargoes, and, it seems to us, much more danger of infection might ensue.

The Commissioners feel bound to call the attention of the Legislature to the views of the New York Commissioners as to the rights of New Jersey in her own soil. They refer to the compact of 1834, by which jurisdiction is vested in New York to low water mark on the Jersey shore, but subject to the right of New Jersey to construct wharves and docks on the shore, and when so constructed, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over them, and over vessels attached thereto, except in cases of quarantine, and they complain that the practical construction of this compact by New Jersey is to build docks and wharves far out into the bay beyond low water mark; that this encroaches on the sovereign rights of New York; that the extensive filling in of the bay is injurious to public health; that it threatens to interrupt the convenient use of the harbor; that structures already existing, extend far beyond low water mark on the shore of New Jersey, and are encroachments on the jurisdictional rights of New York, and liable to be removed, except they receive the sanction of her Legislature.

These suggestions are not entirely speculative. A suit is now pending in the courts of New York, brought by that State through her Attorney General, whereby this filling in of the bay on the New Jersey side of the middle of the river is complained of. It is asserted that the jurisdictional rights of the plaintiffs have been infringed by the erections on the Jersey shore of docks, piers and other structures, and by filling in so as to make solid ground; that the people of New York and the United States have a right to use the waters displaced by these docks to and including low water mark, and that, through narrowing the channel, they are a public nuisance. And the bill prays that the defendants to the suit (the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey) be decreed to abate the nuisance, remove the earth, and place the river and bay in its original condition; that they be enjoined from filling in, and that exclusive jurisdiction over the premises be decreed to the State of New York.

Without meaning at all to sanction the course of the Central Railroad Company in the matter referred to, and even taking it for granted that they have acted without lawful authority and injuriously, (of which, however, your Commissioners know nothing,) it is evident that it is a subject with which New York has nothing to do—at any rate, not in her own courts. The treaty between the two States expressly provides that “New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of

and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made on the shore of this State." The jurisdiction of New York by the same instrument is exclusive over the waters of the bay to low water mark on the Jersey side, subject to this right of jurisdiction over docks, &c., to be *made* as well as then made, and to our right of property in the land under water to the middle of the river.

As fast as New Jersey makes land, (and there is no limit to her doing so, except her boundary, viz.: the middle of the river,) it becomes hers, and she has exclusive jurisdiction over it. And it is singular that the State of New York should ask us to consent to grant land for the erection of warehouses, and at the same time go by suit into her courts to assert that she has herself jurisdiction over the making of docks and wharves up to low water mark and that we have none.

But our object here is not to argue the question raised. It is simply to show that it is raised now, and to apprise the legislature that it may be necessary to assert our rights in court, unless we are willing to risk possible collision. For if the decree asked for in this suit is awarded, it can only be executed by the officers of New York entering on the improvements made, now part of our soil, and forcibly destroying them. If it be said that the New York courts will not listen to this claim it must be answered that though, on argument, a demurrer to the complaint was sustained, and it was declared to be beyond the jurisdiction of New York, yet on appeal, that jurisdiction was affirmed, at least so far as to require the defendants to justify themselves by the express authority of New Jersey; until when, the rights of New Jersey to build piers and make improvements on her shore, said the Appellate court, will not be discussed or settled. The right of New York to object in her own courts to our citizens filling up lands within our own boundary was thus an appeal adjudicated.

The suit referred to is still pending, and the authorities of New Jersey should neither be ignorant of it, nor unconcerned in its progress. For if New York persists in asserting the right she claims, appeal should be immediately made to the Supreme Court of the United States, where alone can our rights under the treaty be impartially and finally settled. The contiguity of our shores has in times past occasioned a war of legislation, which it was the design and the happy office of the treaty of 1834 to close. Our safety as the smaller state, lies in a watchful regard for our own rights, and an immediate appeal to superintending power against the earliest attempt to infringe them.

It is proper to observe, however, that the existence of this suit, and the sweeping claim it makes to a jurisdiction over our territory, a claim which if allowed, would prevent our building any wharves, (for what are wharves worth which extend only to low water mark ?) is an additional argument for speedy action upon a subject daily growing in importance, and in which, indeed, the whole country, and commerce generally, are interested; to wit, how far invasion of the waters of New York Bay shall be allowed to extend. That harbor is now essential to the world. It is daily growing more so. Our own State forming one side of it will, ere long, be much more interested in the



commerce which swarms upon it than it is now. Manhattan Island is not long enough to accommodate the shipping which seeks it. The east river is too narrow, too rapid, and commerce must seek the Hudson, Jersey City and Hoboken, already the termini of four great western lines must soon share the duty of exporting directly abroad the vast quantities of merchandise which these great roads are destined to bring. It will not do, either for New York or New Jersey, (and both are already subject to criticism upon this point) to push out their wharves too far into the stream. This topic has already attracted the attention of the scientific and those interested in commerce; and no subject is worthier of it. Narrowing a stream produces a rapid current, works out new channels, throws up sandbars and shoals in new places, and the work is done so gradually, so imperceptibly that injury is frequently all but irremediable. And in the judgment of your commissioners, no time should be lost in settling both an eastern and western line for New York harbor, beyond which neither State may authorize any wharf, and in determining upon various other preventive measures by which these precious waters may be protected.

But two ways exist in which this protection can be given. One is by the intervention of Congress, who, under the power it possesses to regulate commerce, can define and prevent nuisance to navigation. The other is by treaty with the State of New York. But inasmuch as such a treaty would itself require the assent of Congress, the shorter and better way would seem to be at once to seek the intervention of Congress. And we may be permitted to suggest that the best mode of action would be the appointment by Congress of a board of commissioners resident in neither State, of which some leading members of the corps for the coast survey should form part, whose duty it should be to survey and report what should be the east and west lines of the harbor, so far as regards the Hudson river, so that the interests of both New York and New Jersey should be protected. Your Commissioners cannot close this report without expressing their grief at the loss the State has sustained and the detriment they themselves have met with in the energetic prosecution of their own labors, through the sudden death of their associate, Walter Rutherford, Esq., who, at their first meeting, was made their secretary, and who entered upon the duty assigned us by the Legislature with a zeal which, with his greater leisure, would have been doubtless of great benefit. No purer and better man ever lived in New Jersey. None was ever more attached to the State, or more jealous of her fame or her interests. He died in the zenith of his powers, and in his death the State lost more than can readily be estimated.

CORTLANDT PARKER,  
J. R. WORTENDYKE,

*Commissioners.*

April 7, 1868.



## APPENDIX I.

---

NEW YORK, December 10, 1867.

*Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and Others, Commissioners on the Part of the State of New Jersey:*

GENTLEMEN :—With a view of placing in definite form the subjects which are matter for our consideration, we call your attention to the following facts :

Under the quarantine regulations enforced in the harbor of New York, vessels entering it and known to be infected, and the goods in them, are subject to obligatory quarantine. Vessels which have sailed from infected ports, or in which disease has appeared during the voyage, but which on arrival at the port are not infected, and have no disease aboard, are nevertheless restrained from going to the wharves of New York or New Jersey until their cargoes have been removed, and they have been fumigated, so that any latent infection may be dissipated.

These are precautionary measures enjoined by considerations of public security, to prevent the introduction of pestilence into the most populous cities of the country.

The manner of enforcing these regulations is, to order such vessels into that part of the open bay, which is nearly equi-distant from New York, Staten Island, and the New Jersey shores, where the cargoes are removed by lighters, and the process of fumigation is completed. The vessels are then suffered to proceed to the wharves. It can be easily understood that this is a dilatory and expensive mode of unloading vessels, and a serious impediment to the commerce of the port.

This fact led to the passage of the act, chapter 613, of the laws of 1865, by the legislature of New York, to authorize the erection of "warehouses and docks in the port of New York for quarantine purposes," where non-infected goods of the character above indicated may be discharged. By reference to the terms of the act, it will be seen that "no goods or merchandize subject to obligatory quarantine or coming from vessels known to be infected with disease," will be permitted to be sent to the projected warehouses, and that any person or officer violating that provision will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In seeking for a site in the Bay where such warehouses may be built, none can be found which is feasible and within the limitation of

the act as to distance from the shores, except on the reef, north of the light house, at the northern end of Staten Island, being in the same neighborhood where vessels are now unloaded by lighters.— This location is within the jurisdiction of New York, by the terms of the compact of 1834, between New York and New Jersey, but the property in the land under the water, by the same compact, belongs to New Jersey.

It follows that important structures, designed to promote the commerce of the port of New York, and to guard the public health, cannot be built without the use of land belonging to your State.

The terms of the act (chapter 613) above cited, disclose that while New York has incorporated a company to build and operate the projected warehouses, they are placed under the supervision of the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Health Officer of the port : and the State, while receiving no revenue from their use, has nevertheless guaranteed the corporators against loss in constructing and carrying them on to the amount of \$3,500 per annum, should the experiment prove to be a losing one.

We request you to recommend to the Legislature of New Jersey, the grant of an area of land under water, adequate in extent, and to be selected at some suitable point along the reef between Staten Island and Oyster Island, for the construction of warehouses as contemplated in the act of the Legislature of New York above referred to, and subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by that act.

It will be recalled that by the compact of 1834 between the two States, the jurisdiction and control of quarantine regulations are confided to New York in the Upper Bay. The important and growing interest and commerce of Jersey City, no less than the city of New York, are to be cared for and protected in this regard, in the Upper bay by our State. The like supervision and authority in the Raritan bay are vested in New Jersey. It is difficult to conceive of any objections which can be properly interposed against the projected warehouses. They affect both states alike. They will not approach the shore of New Jersey any nearer than the shore of New York. They cannot be used as pest houses. They will not interrupt or interfere with any of the jurisdictional rights of New Jersey. They are not intended to furnish any revenue to the treasury of New York, but on the contrary may impose an annual burthen. Should that contingency happen, the commerce of New Jersey will receive incidental benefit from the treasury of New York. It would seem that the refusal of the request now presented could secure no possible advantage to New Jersey, but would inflict positive injury on the commerce of that State.

So far as the matter of strict power is concerned, it is not improper to invite your attention to the rights of New York, incident to her sovereignty over the property in question, and particularly her exclusive jurisdiction in respect to quarantine regulations: extending even to vessels fastened to any wharf or dock built on the shore of New Jersey. This suggestion is made as affording some reason why New York having been entrusted by the compact between the States,

with this important and exclusive sovereign duty for the protection of the citizens of both states, is entitled to such aid and co-operation of New Jersey, in furtherance of the projected means, as will enable New York to fulfil that duty wisely and effectually, especially when no disadvantage can result to either State, from the use of the land indicated in this letter for such purpose.

In this connection, it seems proper to consider the subject of the wharf lines on the shores of the Upper Bay of New York.

By the compact of 1834, jurisdiction is vested in New York to low water mark on the New Jersey shore, but subject to the right of New Jersey to construct wharves and docks on the shore, and when so constructed to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over them, and vessels attached thereto, except in matters of quarantine.

The practical construction put on this part of the compact by New Jersey has been to build docks and Wharves far out into the bay beyond low water mark. The authorities of New York have looked with uneasiness on these structures as encroaching on the sovereign rights of the State. It is alleged that the extensive filling in of the bay is injurious to the public health, and threatens to interrupt the convenient use of the harbor. We respectfully insist that the present structures, extended far beyond low water mark, on the shore of New Jersey, especially where they embrace a large area of the navigable waters of the bay, are encroachments on the jurisdictional rights of New York and are liable to be removed, except they receive the sanction of her Legislature.

However this may be, it seems desirable that wharf lines should be established beyond which piers and wharves cannot be projected into the bay. This is material, to the end that the contemplated warehouses may be isolated and sufficiently removed from the opposite shores. It is also important, to the end that jurisdictional collisions may be avoided, which are likely to occur in case no arrangement shall be made by the joint action of the two States.

We therefore invite you to concur in recommending some joint action which will foreclose this subject of difference. We submit, that the present occasion is a suitable one to consider it, as pertaining to the quarantine regulations referred to in the act from which we derive our authority, without transcending the powers delegated to you by the joint resolutions under which you have been appointed to confer with us.

With high respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN H. MARTINDALE,  
*Attorney General of New York.*

HARMON D. HULL,  
*Commissioner, &c., on the part of New York.*

## APPENDIX II.

---

An act to authorize the formation of a corporation for the purpose of erecting warehouses and docks in the port of New York, for quarantine purposes, passed April 29, 1865, three-fifths being present.

*The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. A company consisting of three or more persons may organize themselves into a corporation in the manner specified and required in and by the act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed February seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and the acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose of erecting warehouses, with suitable docks and wharves connected therewith, upon the waters of the harbor of New York, to be used for the purposes and in the manner in this act provided. The corporation so formed shall be subject to all the provisions, duties and obligations contained in the aforesaid acts, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges thereby conferred, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, and except that such corporation shall not be confined in its operations to the county in which its certificate shall be filed ; but one company shall be formed under the provisions of this act (and if more than one shall file its articles of incorporation) the company shall be designated by the commissioners of the land office.

2. The warehouses, docks, and wharves to be constructed by said corporation shall be located at such point or points in the harbor or bay of New York, as shall be designated by the commissioners of the land office, with the approval of the commissioners of quarantine, and upon such designation being made, it shall be lawful for said corporation to take possession of the lands under water at the point or points so designated, and erect thereon suitable foundations, with all necessary wharves and docks, for the use of the warehouses to be constructed thereon ; provided, however, that no such warehouse, dock or wharf shall be constructed within one and a half miles of the shores of Long Island, Staten Island or the City of New York.

3. Said warehouses, docks and wharves shall be constructed upon such plans and of such size as shall be approved by the Commissioners of Quarantine, and upon the completion thereof it shall be the duty of said corporation to receive into said warehouses all such

goods and merchandise arriving in the port of New York in vessels subject to quarantine as shall be sent to them by the Health Officer, with the approval of said Quarantine Commissioners; and said corporation shall be entitled to charge and receive such rates for the storage of said goods and merchandise, and for the use of said docks and wharves as shall be fixed and determined upon by said Commissioner; but no goods or merchandise subject to obligatory quarantine, or coming from vessels known to be infected with disease, shall be sent to such warehouses; and any person or public officer violating this provision, or sending or permitting to be sent or received goods or merchandise to or in any such warehouses in violation thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by imprisonment not less than two years, or a fine of one thousand dollars, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

4. From the first day of May to the first day of November in each year, the use of the said warehouses, docks and wharves shall be subject to such sanitary regulations as the Quarantine Commissioners shall prescribe for the protection of the public health, and during that period no merchandise shall be stored in said warehouses, except such as shall be sent to them by the Health Officer, as hereinbefore provided, unless by the special permission of the Quarantine Commissioners; and it shall be the duty of all the officers and employees of said corporation faithfully to observe and keep said regulations, and any violation thereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor; during the remainder of the year the said corporation may appropriate and use said warehouses for the general storage of merchandise, and it shall possess all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of other warehouse keepers.

5. The said corporation shall make a report in writing, duly verified by the president or secretary, on or before the first day of January in each year, and file the same with the Quarantine Commissioners, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Comptroller, setting forth in detail the amount expended by said corporation in the construction of said docks, wharves and warehouses, or in keeping the same in repair for the year ending with the date of said report, and a detailed account of all the expenses of said corporation in conducting its business, together with a full account of its receipts from all sources during the same period. If, from the reports so filed, it shall at any time appear that the receipts of said corporation for storage and the use of its docks and wharves shall be insufficient during any year to pay a sum equal to the annual interest on the total cost of the construction thereof, such cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, the said Quarantine Commissioners shall then pay to said corporation out of such moneys as shall come into their hands or be appropriated for constructing or carrying on the quarantine establishment, a sufficient sum to meet the deficiency in the expenses and interest aforesaid, but not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars in any one year.

6. The rights and powers herein conferred upon said corporation are subject to the condition that the State may at any time after the

completion of said docks, wharves and warehouses, become the purchaser thereof by paying to the said corporation a sum not exceeding the aggregate cost of the construction thereof, with interest thereon from the time said corporation shall not have realized said interest as hereinbefore provided, and upon the payment of said sum the same shall become the property of the people of the State, and shall be a part of the quarantine establishment, and thereupon all the rights of the said corporation therein shall cease and determine, and said corporation shall be dissolved.

7. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, of which the Attorney General shall be one, to confer with the State of New Jersey in regard to quarantine jurisdiction in the waters of the Lower bay of New York, and relative to insufficient quarantine regulation with that State on waters and lands under water within her jurisdiction, and to make such negotiations and arrangements as may be deemed best for the public interest, and report to the next Legislature.

8. The Commissioners of Emigration shall, by the order and direction of the Health officer, receive and take charge of all passengers arriving at the port of New York who shall have been exposed to the infection or contagion of small pox or ship fever, to be kept elsewhere than on Staten Island; and the said Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of defraying the expense therefor, shall be entitled to receive from the owners, masters, consignees or agents of the vessels arriving at the port of New York the sum of twenty-five cents from each passenger so arriving, to be collected in the same manner that commutation moneys are collected by said Commissioners of Emigration.

9. This act shall take effect immediately.



### APPENDIX III.

---

Extract from the Treaty between New York and New Jersey, dated September 16, 1833. (Nixons Digest, p. 823.)

ARTICLE 3. The State of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the Bay of New York, and of and over all the waters of Hudson River lying west of Manhattan Island, and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenduyvel creek, and of and over the lands covered by the said waters, to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof, subject to the following rights of property, and of jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, that is to say :

1. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property, in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the Bay of New York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan Island and New Jersey.

2. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements made and to be made on the shore of the said State, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New York, which now exist, or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of the said waters, provided that the navigation be not obstructed, or hindered.



---

---

**JOINT RESOLUTIONS**  
**WITHDRAWING THE**  
**CONSENT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**TO THE PROPOSED**  
**AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S.,**  
**ENTITLED ARTICLE FOURTEEN,**  
**AND**  
**RESCINDING THE JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED SEPTEMBER 11th, 1866.**

---

---



## JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

---

JOINT RESOLUTIONS withdrawing the consent of this State to the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, entitled article fourteen, and rescinding the Joint Resolution, approved September eleventh, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, whereby it was resolved that said proposed Amendment was ratified by the Legislature of this State.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey having seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, *do declare and make known* :

That the basis of all government is the consent of the governed ; and all constitutions are contracts between the parties bound thereby ; that until any proposition to alter the fundamental law, to which all the States have consented, has been ratified by such number of the States as, by the Federal Constitution, makes it binding upon all, any one that has assented is at liberty to withdraw that assent, and it becomes its duty to do so, when, upon mature consideration, such withdrawal seems to be necessary to the safety and happiness of all ; prudence dictates that a consent once given, should not be recalled for light and transient causes ; but the right is a natural right, the exercise of which is accompanied with no injustice to any of the parties ; it has, therefore, been universally recognized as inhering in every party, and has ever been left unimpaired by any positive regulation.

The said proposed amendment not having yet received the assent of the three-fourths of the States, which is necessary to make it valid, the natural and constitutional right of this State to withdraw its assent is undeniable.

With these impressions, and with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of all Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions, and under the conviction that the origin and objects of said proposed amendment were unseemly and unjust, and that the necessary result of its adoption must be the disturbance of the harmony, if not the destruction, of our system of self-government, and that it is our duty to ourselves and our sister States to expose the same, *do further declare* :

That it being necessary by the Constitution, that every amendment

to the same should be proposed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, the authors of the said proposition, for the purpose of securing the assent of the requisite majority, determined to, and did, exclude from the said two Houses eighty representatives from eleven States of the Union, upon the pretence that there were no such States in the Union; but, finding that two thirds of the remainder of said Houses could not be brought to assent to the said proposition, they deliberately formed and carried out the design of mutilating the integrity of the United States Senate, and without any pretext, or justification, other than the possession of the power, without the right, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, ejected a member of their own body, representing this State, and thus practically denied to New Jersey its equal suffrage in the Senate, and thereby nominally secured the vote of two-thirds of the said Houses.

The object of dismembering the highest representative assembly in the nation, and humiliating a State of the Union, faithful at all times, to all its obligations, and the object of said amendment were one—to place new and unheard of powers, in the hands of a faction, that it might absorb to itself, all executive, judicial and legislative power, necessary to secure to itself immunity for the unconstitutional acts it had already committed, and those it has since inflicted on a too patient people.

The subsequent usurpations of these once national assemblies, in passing pretended laws for the establishment, in ten States, of martial law, which is nothing but the will of the military commander, and therefore inconsistent with the very nature of all law, for the purpose of reducing to slavery, men of their own race in those States, or, compelling them, contrary to their own convictions, to exercise the elective franchise in obedience to the dictation of a faction in those assemblies; the attempt to commit to one man, arbitrary and uncontrollable power, which they have found necessary to exercise, to force the people of those States into compliance with their will; the authority given to the Secretary of War to use the name of the President, to countermand the President's orders, and to certify military orders to be "by the direction of the President," when they are notoriously known to be contrary to the President's direction, thus keeping up the *forms* of the Constitution to which the people are accustomed, but practically deposing the President from his office of Commander-in-Chief, and suppressing one of the great departments of the government, that of the executive; the attempt to withdraw from the supreme judicial tribunal of the nation, the jurisdiction to examine and decide upon the conformity of their pretended laws to the constitution, which was the chief function of that august tribunal, as organized by the fathers of the republic; all are but amplified explanations of the power they hoped to acquire by the adoption of the said amendment.

To conceal from the people the immense alterations of the fundamental law they intended to accomplish by the said amendment, they gilded the same with propositions of justice, drawn from the State Constitutions; but like all the essays of unlawful power to commend

its designs to popular favor, it is marked by the most absurd and incoherent provisions.

It proposes to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States, that naturalized citizens of the United States shall be citizens of the United States ; as if they were not so without such absurd declaration.

It lodges with the legislative branch of the government the power of pardon, which properly belongs, by our system, to the executive.

It denounces, and inflicts punishment for past offences, by constitutional provision, and thus would make the whole people of this great nation, in their most solemn and sovereign act, guilty of violating a cardinal principle of American liberty ; that no punishment can be inflicted for any offence, unless it is provided by law before the commission of the offence.

It usurps the power of punishment, which, in any coherent system of government, belongs to the judiciary, and commits it to the people in their sovereign capacity.

It degrades the nation, by proclaiming to the world that no confidence can be placed in its honesty or morality.

It appeals to the fears of the public creditors by publishing a libel on the American people, and fixing it forever in the national Constitution as a stigma upon the present generation, that there must be constitutional guards against a repudiation of the public debt, as if it were possible that a people who were so corrupt as to disregard such an obligation would be bound by any contract, constitutional or otherwise.

It imposes new prohibitions upon the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the common law, as the national judiciary may esteem inconsistent with the vague provisions of the said amendment, made vague for the purpose of facilitating encroachments upon the lives, liberties and property of the people.

It enlarges the judicial power of the United States so as to bring every law passed by the State, and every principle of the common law, relating to life, liberty or property within the jurisdiction of the federal tribunals, and charges those tribunals with duties, to the due performance of which, they, from their nature and organization, and their distance from the people, are unequal.

It makes a new apportionment of representation in the national councils, for no other reason than thereby to secure to a faction a sufficient number of the votes of a servile and ignorant race to outweigh the intelligent voices of their own.

It sets up a standard of suffrage dependent entirely upon citizenship, majority, inhabitancy and manhood, and any interference whatever by the State, imposing any other reasonable qualifications as to time of inhabitancy, causes a reduction of the State's representation.

But the demand of the supporters of this amendment in this State, that Congress should *compel* the people of New Jersey to adopt what is called "impartial suffrage," makes it apparent that this section was intended to transfer to Congress the whole control of the right of

suffrage in the State, and to deprive the State of a free representation by destroying the power of regulating suffrage within its own limits, a power which they have never been willing to surrender to the general government, and which was reserved to the States as the fundamental principle on which the Constitution itself was constructed—the principle of self-government.

This section, as well as all others of the amendment, is couched in ambiguous, vague and obscure language, the uniform resort of those who seek to encroach upon public liberty; strictly construed, it dispenses entirely with a House of Representatives, unless the States shall abrogate every qualification, and especially that of time of inhabitaney, without which the right of suffrage is worthless.

This Legislature, feeling conscious of the support of the largest majority of the people that has ever given expression to the public will, *declare* that the said proposed amendment being designed to confer, or to compel the States to confer the sovereign right of the elective franchise upon a race which has never given the slightest evidence at any time, or in any quarter of the globe, of its capacity for self-government, and erect an impracticable standard of suffrage, which will render the right valueless to any portion of the people, was intended to overthrow the system of self-government under which the people of the United States have for eighty years enjoyed their liberties, and is unfit from its origin, its object and its matter to be incorporated with the fundamental law of a free people; therefore,

1. BE IT RESOLVED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the joint resolution approved September eleventh, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States, which is in the following words, to wit:

“JOINT RESOLUTION ratifying the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

“1. BE IT RESOLVED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures, be and the same is hereby ratified upon the part of this Legislature, and made a part of the Constitution of the United States of America, said amendment being in following words, to wit:

#### “ARTICLE XIV.

“SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person



of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

“SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

“SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

“SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

“SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

Be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the consent, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, to ratify the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is hereby withdrawn.

2. *And be it resolved*, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution, certified to by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the General Assembly, be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the respective States.

3. *And be it resolved*, That these resolutions shall take effect immediately.



---

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**REGISTRY AND RETURNS**  
**OF**  
**MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS**  
**IN THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
**FOR THE YEAR, 1867.**

---



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
TRENTON, February 11, 1868. }

Hon. AUGUSTUS O. EVANS, *Speaker* :

SIR :—I herewith report the statement of Marriages, Births and Deaths in the State for the year 1867, as required by act of March 3d, 1848.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. CONGAR, *Secretary of State*.



# MARRIAGES.

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number.	Total in County.	REMARKS.
Atlantic.....	Atlantic City.....	2	89	No returns.
	Buena Vista.....	...		
	Egg Harbor City.....	28		
	Galloway.....	9		
	Great Egg Harbor.....	6		No returns.
	Hamilton.....	14		
	Hammonton.....	6		
	Mullica.....	...		
Bergen.....	Weymouth.....	24	184	No returns.
	Franklin.....	43		
	Hackensack.....	19		
	Harrington.....	12		
	Hohokus.....	12		
	Lodi.....	9		
	New Barbadoes.....	78		
	Saddle River.....	4		
	Union.....	...		
	Washington.....	7		
Burlington.....	Bass.....	...	184	No returns.
	Beverly.....	...		No returns.
	Bordentown.....	72		No returns.
	Burlington.....	...		No returns.
	Cinnaminson.....	10		
	Chester.....	23		
	Chesterfield.....	7		
	Evesham.....	5		
	Lumberton.....	5		
	Little Egg Harbor.....	3		
	Mansfield.....	4		
	Medford.....	8		
	New Hanover.....	14		
	Northampton.....	59		
	Pemberton.....	21		
	Shamong.....	.....		No returns.
	Southampton.....	.....		No returns.
	Springfield.....	9		

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number.	Total in County.	REMARKS.
Burlington.....	Washington.....	11	255	No returns. No returns.
	Westhampton.....			
	Willingborough.....			
	Woodland.....	4		
Camden.....	Camden.....	277	420	No returns.
	Centre.....	7		
	Delaware.....	4		
	Gloucester.....	22		
	Hadden.....	18		
	Monroe.....	17		
	Newton.....			
	Stockton.....	13		
	Union.....	35		
	Washington.....	2		
	Waterford.....	28		
Cape May.....	Winslow.....	2	48	
	Cape Island City.....	7		
	Dennis.....	8		
	Lower.....	8		
	Middle.....	9		
	Upper.....	16		
Cumberland.....	Bridgeton.....	81	196	
	Deerfield.....	3		
	Downe.....	16		
	Fairfield.....	4		
	Greenwich.....	5		
	Hopewell.....	17		
	Landis.....	18		
	Maurice River.....	3		
	Millville.....	47		
	Pittsgrove.....	1		
Essex.....	Stoe Creek.....	6	1029	No returns. No returns.
	Belleville.....	22		
	Bloomfield.....	34		
	Caldwell.....	41		
	Clinton.....	15		
	East Orange.....			
	Livingston.....			
	Millburn.....	3		
	Newark.....	848		
	Orange.....	64		
Gloucester.....	South Orange.....		105	No returns.
	West Orange.....	2		
	Clayton.....	19		
	Deptford.....	25		
	Franklin.....	3		
	Greenwich.....	18		
	Harrison.....	18		
	Mantua.....	18		
	Woolwich.....	4		



COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number.	Total in County.	REMARKS.
Hudson.....	Bergen.....	33	1108	No returns.
	Harrison.....	8		
	Greenville.....	....		
	Hoboken.....	309		
	Hudson City.....	126		No returns.
	Bayonne.....	12		
	Jersey City.....	536		
	North Bergen.....	13		
	Town of Union.....	35		No returns.
	Union.....	....		
	Weehawken.....	2		No returns.
	West Hoboken.....	34		
	Kearney.....	....		No returns.
Hunterdon.....	Alexandria.....	2	259	
	Borough of Frenchtown.....	22		
	Bethlehem.....	12		
	Clinton.....	16		
	Delaware.....	12		
	East Amwell.....	5		
	Franklin.....	16		
	Kingwood.....	12		
	Lambertville.....	45		
	Lebanon.....	13		
	Raritan.....	12		
	Readington.....	15		
	Tewksbury.....	42		
	Town of Clinton.....	10		
	Union.....	10		
	West Amwell.....	15		
Mercer.....	East Windsor.....	17	401	
	Ewing.....	4		
	Hamilton.....	17		
	Hopewell.....	13		
	Lawrence.....	6		
	Princeton.....	43		
	Trenton.....	269		
	Washington.....	22		
	West Windsor.....	10		
Middlesex.....	East Brunswick.....	8	283	No returns.
	Monroe.....	8		
	New Brunswick.....	188		
	North Brunswick.....	10		
	Perth Amboy.....	....		
	Piscataway.....	22		
	South Amboy.....	27		
Monmouth.....	South Brunswick.....	7	283	
	Woodbridge.....	13		
	Atlantic.....	18		
	Freehold.....	45		
	Folm del.....	16		
	Howell.....	5		
	Manalapan.....	3		

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number.	Total in County.	REMARKS.
Monmouth.....	Marlboro'.....	13	290	No returns.
	Matawan.....	25		
	Middletown.....	18		
	Millstone.....	8		
	Lincoln.....	29		
	Ocean.....	..		
	Raritan.....	24		
	Shrewsbury.....	74		
	Upper Freehold.....	..		
Morris.....	Wall.....	12	201	No returns.
	Chatham.....	..		
	Chester.....	13		
	Hanover.....	12		
	Jefferson.....	4		
	Mendham.....	11		
	Morris.....	..		
	Passaic.....	..		
	Pequannock.....	52		
	Randolph.....	35		
	Rockaway.....	36		
	Roxbury.....	19		
Ocean.....	Washington.....	19	62	No returns.
	Brick.....	12		
	Dover.....	19		
	Jackson.....	..		
	Manchester.....	8		
	Plumstead.....	14		
	Stafford.....	9		
Passaic.....	Union.....	..	807	No returns.
	Acquackanonk.....	20		
	Manchester.....	9		
	Paterson.....	235		
	Pompton.....	18		
	Wayne.....	6		
Salem.....	West Milford.....	19	167	No returns.
	Elsinboro'.....	2		
	Lower Alloways Creek.....	11		
	Lower Penns Neck.....	..		
	Mannington.....	6		
	Pilesgrove.....	..		
	Salem.....	95		
	Upper Alloways Creek.....	16		
Somerset.....	Upper Penns Neck.....	23	No returns.	No returns.
	Upper Pittsgrove.....	14		
	Bedminster.....	29		
	Bernards.....	..		
	Branchburg.....	2		
	Bridgewater.....	29		
	Franklin.....	25		
	Hillsborough.....	23		
	Montgomery.....	25		

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number.	Total in County.	REMARKS.
Somerset.....	Warren.....	9	142	
Sussex.....	Andover.....	7		
	Byram.....	6	No returns.	
	Frankford.....	21		
	Greene.....	9		
	Hardiston.....	5		
	Hampton.....	.....		
	Lafayette.....	12		
	Montague.....	5		
	Newton.....	.....		
	Sandyston.....	15		
	Sparta.....	16		
	Stillwater.....	9	145	No returns.
	Vernon.....	13		
	Walpack.....	7		
	Wantage.....	20		
Union.....	Elizabeth City.....	207		
	Clarke.....	.....		
	Linden.....	2		
	New Providence.....	.....		
	Plainfield.....	29		
	Rahway.....	17		
	Springfield.....	6	275	No returns.
	Union.....	5		
	Westfield.....	9		
Warren.....	Belvidere.....	6		
	Blairstown.....	10		
	Franklin.....	.....		
	Frelinghuysen.....	12		
	Greenwich.....	4		
	Hackettstown.....	13		
	Hardwick.....	1		
	Harmony.....	13	161	No returns.
	Hope.....	10		
	Independence.....	14		
	Knowlton.....	19		
	Lopatcong.....	8		
	Mansfield.....	6		
	Oxford.....	26		
	Pahaquarry.....	1		
	Phillipsburgh Town.....	.....		
	Washington.....	18		

# RECAPITULATION.

## MARRIAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number.	Total in State.	REMARKS.
			TOWNSHIPS IN WHICH NO RETURNS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.
Atlantic.....	89		Buena Vista, Mullica.
Bergen.....	184		Union.
Burlington.....	255		Bass, Beverly, Shamong, Southampton, Westhampton, Willingborough.
Camden.....	420		Newton.
Cape May.....	48		
Cumberland.....	196		
Essex.....	1,029		East Orange, Livingstone, South Orange.
Gloucester.....	105		
Hudson.....	1,108		Greenville, Union, Kearney.
Hunterdon.....	259		
Mercer.....	401		
Middlesex.....	288		Perth Amboy.
Monmouth.....	290		Ocean, Upper Freehold.
Morris.....	201		Chatham, Morris, Passaic.
Ocean.....	62		Jackson, Union.
Passaic.....	307		
Salem.....	167		Lower Penn's Neck, Pilesgrove.
Somerset.....	142		Bernards.
Sussex.....	145		Hampton, Newton.
Union.....	275		Clarke, New Providence.
Warren.....	161		Franklin, Town of Phillipsburgh.
		6,127	

## BIRTHS.

### BIRTHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Atlantic.....	6	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	6
Buena Vista*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galloway.....	51	45	26	...	17	...	49	4	...	96
Great Egg Harbor.....	33	43	13	...	7	4	58	...	5 11	87
Hamilton.....	10	7	...	...	6	2	8	1	...	17
Hammonton.....	15	6	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	21
Mullica.....	6	9	1	...	4	...	9	1	...	15
Weymuoth.....	22	16	2	...	7	...	29	...	...	38
Egg Harbor City.....	23	29	...	...	21	10	17	4	...	52
*No returns.	166	155	57	...	71	17	172	10	5 11	332

### BIRTHS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Franklin.....	40	48	33	...	12	...	5	1	37	88
Hackensack.....	79	59	20	4	43	8	53	10	...	138
Harrington.....	27	34	17	...	13	2	28	1	...	61
Hohokus.....	13	13	18	...	4	1	3	...	...	26
Lodi.....	47	43	7	...	16	4	29	3	31	90
New Barbadoes.....	44	40	8	2	30	6	27	11	...	84
Saddle River.....	11	12	14	1	5	1	...	...	2	23
Union*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	17	8	14	...	8	2	1	...	...	25
*No returns.	278	257	131	7	131	24	146	26	70	535

## BIRTHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.			
Bass . . . . .									40	40	40
Beverly . . . . .	34	21	5		14	10	20	6			55
Bordentown . . . . .	73	79			73	5	67	7	2	2	154
Burlington* . . . . .											
Cinnaminson . . . . .	9	9	12		3	2			1		18
Chester . . . . .	26	15	8		14	1	16	2			41
Chesterfield . . . . .	14	14	5		6	2	9	4	3	1	39
Evesham . . . . .	20	17	9		7	1	18	2			37
Little Egg Harbor . . . . .	28	35	6		9	1	46	1			63
Lumberton . . . . .		8	3		3	1	6	1		6	14
Mansfield . . . . .	10	9	2		5	1	10	1			19
Medford . . . . .	17	15	4		9		19				32
New Hanover . . . . .	30	27	17		11	3	26				57
Northampton . . . . .	37	28	2		20	8	33	1	1		65
Pemberton . . . . .	57	23	11		2	8	14	1	44		80
Shamong . . . . .	20	14	12		1	1	20				34
Springfield . . . . .	19	24	28		2	2	11				43
Washington . . . . .	7	7	2		1		11				14
Westhampton . . . . .	8	11	6				9		4		19
Willingborough . . . . .	4	2	3		2		1				6
Woodland . . . . .	3	5	3		1	3	1				8
Southampton* . . . . .											
*No returns.	416	363	138		183	49	337	26	95	49	828

## BIRTHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.		Sex not reported.
Camden.....	184	231	9	12	220	70	88	39	..	..	41
Centre.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9
Delaware.....	18	12	20	..	4	2	5	..	..	1	31
Gloucester.....	31	30	39	..	13	..	7	..	2	..	61
Haddon.....	21	15	7	1	5	2	17	4	..	..	36
Monroe.....	23	24	20	..	5	2	18	2	..	..	47
Newton*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockton.....	6	12	10	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	18
Union.....	49	40	1	3	25	6	52	3	..	1	90
Washington.....	18	19	3	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	37
Waterford.....	18	17	1	..	3	..	23	10	2	..	87
Winslow.....	18	21	4	..	10	..	25	..	..	..	39
*No returns.	386	421	114	16	285	82	235	49	65	39	846

## BIRTHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.			
Cape Island City.....	12	5	...	..	5	1	1	..	11	1	18
Dennis.....	7	10	2	..	2	...	13	..	..	..	17
Lower.....	22	20	32	..	6	1	1	2	..	..	42
Middle....	21	20	19	..	1	1	19	1	..	..	41
Upper .....	20	19	8	..	7	1	27	..	..	4	43
	82	74	61	..	21	4	61	3	11	5	161

## BIRTHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY. •

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.								Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	Sex not reported.	
Bridgeton. ....	112	79	29	5	69	20	56	9	3	..	191
Deerfield. ....	17	18	20	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	55
Downe. ....	59	48	21	..	7	9	65	2	10	7	134
Fairfield. ....	20	37	21	..	5	..	31	..	..	..	57
Greenwich. ....	2	1	10	..	2	..	7	..	..	16	18
Hopewell. ....	16	12	25	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	28
Landis. ....	24	32	31	..	11	3	8	2	2	1	57
Maurice River. ....	42	39	26	..	19	3	31	2	..	..	82
Millville. ....	46	51	5	1	41	6	37	7	..	..	94
Pittsgrove. ....	16	20	29	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	36
Stoe Creek. ....	18	7	15	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	29
	367	339	232	6	163	47	241	23	18	24	737

## BIRTHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.								Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	Sex not reported.	
Belleville. ....	54	43	10	2	45	8	22	3	10	3	138
Bloomfield. ....	70	66	15	1	66	7	30	16	1	..	155
Caldwell. ....	23	22	15	1	11	..	17	..	1	..	43
Clinton. ....	40	56	17	2	47	13	2	5	10	..	94
East Orange*. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston*. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millburn. ....	27	20	..	..	30	1	8	2	2	..	44
Newark. ....	1365	1224	28	27	925	119	557	37	997	97	2852
Orange. ....	58	76	2	1	52	9	37	1	32	..	134
South Orange. ....	16	11	9	..	9	2	4	3	..	..	27
West Orange. ....	10	12	6	..	6	2	5	1	2	..	22
* No Returns.	1663	1530	102	34	1191	161	682	68	1055	100	3223



## BIRTHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not Reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not Reported.		
Clayton.....	87	40	12	1	39	9	16	3	3	6	83
Deptford.....	72	61	51	..	15	10	41	8	8	..	133
Franklin.....	35	33	26	..	8	..	30	1	3	..	68
Greenwich.....	81	20	37	..	8	2	4	..	..	..	51
Harrison.....	19	22	29	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	41
Mantua.....	5	7	20	..	3	1	7	1	1	21	33
Woolwich.....	1	3	29	..	2	3	23	2	..	55	59
	200	186	204	1	84	25	123	15	16	82	468

## BIRTHS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.		
Bayonne.....	58	48	12	..	16	15	46	9	8	..	106
Bergen.....	93	92	12	2	55	25	81	10	..	..	185
Greenville*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrison.....	31	50	5	1	29	3	40	3	..	..	81
Hoboken.....	86	36	1	4	20	35	41	17	44	40	162
Hudson City.....	161	139	5	5	149	50	51	25	15	..	300
Jersey City.....	670	569	18	12	425	189	740	89	60	294	1538
Kearney.....	7	4	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	11
North Bergen.....	42	30	12	..	23	6	15	4	12	..	72
Town of Union.....	26	37	5	..	24	6	6	3	17	8	61
Union.....	24	31	..	..	37	5	13	..	..	..	55
Weehawken.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
West Hoboken.....	80	58	10	2	63	18	26	19	..	..	138
* No returns.	1278	1084	80	26	845	352	1066	179	163	349	2711

## BIRTHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.		
Alexandria.....	8	9							17		17
Bethlehem.....	28	27	11		19	3	20	2			88
Clinton.....	25	14	16		11	2	7	3			58
Delaware.....	36	40	48		15	3	6	4			78
East Amwell.....	28	17	16	1	7	3	17	1			45
Franklin.....	18	15	19		3	6	5				51
Kingwood.....	28	33	35		7		7	4	4	1	87
Lambertville.....	55	33	5		39	10	26	8			165
Lebanon.....	25	24	16		4	2	16	1	10		49
Raritan.....	16	10	6		2	1	4	2	11		26
Readington.....	23	25	23		10	2	9		3		48
Tewksbury.....	33	28	34		11	2	10	3	2		61
Union.....	9	9	11		3	1	3				15
West Amwell.....	24	17	24		4	1	12				41
Town of Clinton.....	10	7	2		6	1	5	3			17
Frenchtown.....	5	5	1		5	1		3			10
	366	313	267	1	146	38	147	34	47	1	680

## BIRTHS IN MERCER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.		
East Windsor.....	25	30	13	1	11	7	16	3	4		55
Ewing.....	15	16	3		4		25				38
Princeton.....	36	38	10		16	5	32	7	7		71
Hopewell.....	28	28	36		5	1	14				54
Lawrence.....	19	17	4		15	1	14	2			38
Hamilton.....	69	35	21		25	2	55	2	2		107
Trenton.....	270	213	10	9	220	55	104	48	40		459
Washington.....	12	18	19		3		8				29
West Windsor.....	11	11	12		1	2	7				22
	485	406	128	10	300	73	275	62	53	10	901

## BIRTHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Sex.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
East Brunswick.....	23	12	5	..	4	5	18	1	2	35
Monroe .....	14	17	26	..	4	..	..	..	1	31
New Brunswick .....	122	145	20	..	187	29	21	10	..	267
North Brunswick.....	16	13	17	..	10	..	..	..	2	29
Perth Amboy*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piscataway.....	12	15	7	..	2	1	12	3	2	27
South Amboy.....	97	71	24	..	28	6	105	5	..	168
South Brunswick.....	28	12	20	..	6	..	8	1	..	35
Woodbridge.....	57	40	26	..	9	4	52	3	3	97
*No returns.	364	325	145	..	250	45	216	23	10	689

## BIRTHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Atlantic .....	13	29	20	..	2	1	17	2	..	42
Freehold.....	56	40	33	..	16	4	38	4	3	98
Holmdel .....	4	6	3	..	3	2	2	..	..	10
Howell.....	30	17	22	..	16	2	9	2	..	51
Lincoln .....	44	32	16	..	20	3	30	3	4	76
Manalapan.....	12	15	4	..	9	2	12	..	..	27
Marlboro .....	10	6	6	..	3	..	6	..	1	16
Matawan .....	36	36	5	2	24	6	30	5	..	72
Middletown.....	53	39	32	..	14	7	30	3	6	92
Millstone.....	58	50	58	..	14	3	..	..	33	108
Ocean.....	21	17	6	1	8	6	14	3	..	38
Raritan .....	38	48	8	2	19	5	49	4	2	89
Shrewsbury.....	35	28	9	1	14	5	27	4	3	63
Upper Freehold*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wall.....	13	20	12	..	5	2	..	3	11	33
*No returns	423	383	234	6	167	48	264	33	63	815

## BIRTHS IN MORRIS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Chatham*										
Chester.....	11	16	14	..	6	1	5	1	..	27
Hanover.....	14	14	7	..	10	3	7	1	..	28
Jefferson.....	18	21	10	..	..	2	27	..	..	39
Mendham.....	17	19	10	1	6	1	16	1	1	36
Morris*										
Pequannock.....	58	36	2	..	33	2	56	1	..	94
Passaic*										
Randolph.....	68	78	11	2	20	10	99	3	1	146
Rockaway.....	61	62	9	..	6	3	102	3	..	123
Roxbury.....	27	31	24	..	9	5	20	..	..	68
Washington.....	36	33	32	..	10	4	23	1	1	70
*No returns.	310	310	119	3	100	31	355	11	2	621

## BIRTHS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Brick.....	35	39	18	..	10	2	42	2	..	74
Dover.....	25	42	16	..	13	8	30	1	..	65
Jackson*										
Plumsted.....	27	23	14	..	14	1	16	2	3	51
Stafford.....	20	25	8	1	5	2	24	3	2	43
Union*										
Manchester.....	18	15	1	..	2	3	17	4	6	33
*No returns.	125	144	57	1	44	16	129	13	11	271

## BIRTHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Acquackanonk.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	32	84
Manchester.....	5	10	6	...	4	1	8	1	...	15
Paterson.....	396	371	913	475	49	190	28	7	4	771
Pompton.....	22	18	9	1	8	3	18	1	...	40
Wayne.....	14	14	14	...	5	2	8	...	2	30
West Milford.....	46	28	33	...	4	3	35	2	3	77
	484	442	71	14	496	59	254	31	42	967

## BIRTHS IN SALEM COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Elsinboro'.....	7	12	6	...	2	...	11	...	...	19
Lower Alloways Creek.....	15	15	15	...	2	3	10	...	...	30
Lower Penns Neck *.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannington.....	...	...	19	...	3	...	29	...	5	56
Pilesgrove*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem.....	46	73	3	3	68	13	44	11	...	142
Upper Pittsgrove.....	21	11	24	...	2	...	7	...	1	33
Upper Alloways Creek.....	23	15	22	...	5	3	3	...	6	39
Upper Penns Neck.....	29	44	46	...	11	2	12	5	2	78
* No returns.	141	170	135	3	98	21	116	16	13	397

## BIRTHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Bedminster.....	24	27	25	..	9	5	14	2	1	55
Bernards.....	23	25	30	..	7	2	9	..	..	43
Branchburg.....	12	12	14	..	3	...	7	..	..	24
Bridgewater.....	37	32	8	..	24	4	29	2	2	62
Franklin.....	47	53	30	..	16	5	42	3	4	160
Hillsborough.....	20	17	20	..	7	...	8	1	2	35
Montgomery.....	20	22	21	..	7	2	11	1	..	43
Warren.....	23	33	21	..	14	3	18	2	..	53
	206	221	169	..	87	21	138	11	9	433

## BIRTHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	
Andover.....	7	6	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	13
Byram.....	6	9	9	..	2	1	13	3	2	23
Frankford.....	20	18	13	..	8	3	8	2	7	41
Greene.....	6	4	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	14
Hampton.....	5	5	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	14
Hardiston.....	25	33	22	..	4	3	27	1	1	57
Lafayette.....	5	5	4	..	3	..	3	..	..	14
Wantage.....	31	26	8	..	1	..	1	..	49	56
Newton*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandyston.....	31	11	27	..	3	..	10	..	2	43
Sparta.....	11	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	32
Stillwater.....	13	25	18	..	10	..	6	4	..	32
Vernon.....	17	16	22	..	2	..	9	..	..	34
Walpack.....	10	6	12	..	4	..	1	..	1	17
Montague.....	4	11	5	..	1	..	7	..	2	13
	191	182	159	..	42	7	96	10	94	403

\* No returns.

## BIRTHS IN UNION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.		
Clarke *.....											
Elizabeth City.....	250	250	7	11	219	55	160	49	10	11	511
Linden.....	20	4	11		1	5	7	3		3	27
New Providence*.....											
Plainfield.....	58	58							108	2	108
Rahway.....	44	64			58	18	20	12			108
Springfield.....	14	11	2	1	12	1	1	1	7		25
Union.....	18	17	11	3	2	5	8		1		30
Westfield.....	10	18	8		8	3	7	2			28
*No returns.	404	417	39	15	300	87	203	67	126	16	837

## BIRTHS IN WARREN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.							Sex not reported.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.		
Belvidere.....	5	9			3	5	4	2			14
Blairstown.....	14	14	7		8	4	6	3			28
Franklin*.....											
Frelinghuysen.....	7	3	2		5			1	2		10
Greenwich.....	7	5	3			2	6		1		12
Hackettstown.....	27	21	5	16	10	10	5		2		48
Hardwick.....		6	17	2					1	14	20
Harmony.....	11	9	8	6			4		2		20
Hope.....	19	17	15	3			12		6		36
Independence.....	22	14	11	1	6	2	12	2	2		36
Knowlton.....	24	22	16	10	2	15	1		2		46
Lopatcong.....	8	4	2	3			6	1			12
Mansfield.....	10	18	22	5	1						28
Oxford.....	38	32	21	21	5	21	2				70
Pahaquarry.....	5	5	5	1			4				10
Phillipsburg Town.....									41	41	41
Washington.....	18	13	3	7	1	19	1				31
*No returns	215	192	137	1	96	32	119	18	59	55	462

# RECAPITULATION.

## BIRTHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	SEX.		OCCUPATION OF FATHER.								
	Male.	Female.	Farmer.	Manufacturer.	Mechanic.	Merchant.	Laborer.	Professional.	Not reported.	Sex not reported.	Total.
Atlantic.....	166	155	57	...	71	17	172	10	5	11	332
Bergen.....	278	257	131	7	131	24	146	26	70	....	535
Burlington.....	416	363	138	....	183	49	337	26	95	49	828
Camden.....	386	421	114	16	285	82	235	49	65	39	846
Cape May.....	82	74	61	...	21	4	61	3	11	5	161
Cumberland.....	367	339	232	6	168	47	241	23	18	24	730
Essex.....	1663	1530	102	34	1191	161	682	68	1055	100	3293
Gloucester.....	200	186	204	1	84	25	123	15	16	82	468
Hudson.....	1278	1084	80	26	845	352	1066	179	163	349	2711
Hunterdon.....	366	313	267	1	146	38	147	34	47	1	680
Mercer.....	485	406	128	10	300	73	275	62	53	10	901
Middlesex.....	364	325	145	....	250	45	216	23	10	....	689
Monmouth.....	423	383	234	6	167	48	264	33	63	9	815
Morris.....	310	310	119	3	100	31	355	11	2	1	621
Ocean.....	125	144	57	1	44	16	129	13	11	2	271
Passaic.....	484	442	71	14	496	59	254	31	42	41	967
Salem.....	141	170	135	3	93	21	116	16	13	86	397
Somerset.....	206	221	169	....	87	21	138	11	9	8	435
Sussex.....	191	182	159	...	42	7	96	10	94	35	408
Union.....	404	417	39	15	300	87	203	67	126	16	837
Warren.....	251	192	137	1	96	32	119	18	59	55	462
	8550	7914	2769	144	5095	1239	5375	728	2007	923	17,387



## DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.		Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Atlantic City.....	1																											1	
Buena Vista.....																													
Egg Harbor City.....	26	19				6	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	1		6								2	22	4		49	
Galloway.....	7	9				8			1	1	1	1	2			1				2				1	8	1	3	17	
Great Egg Harbor.....	8	12			2								3			1					1			1	8		4	20	
Hamilton.....																										29	29		
Hammononton.....	9	7				3			1	2						1				1	1				7			16	
Mullica.....	4	4			2	2			2				1								2				8			8	
Weymouth.....	7	4			2	2																		1	3	6	14		
*No returns.	62	55			4	13	5	1	7	3	3	2	7			7	2			3	2	2		4		47	87	42	154

## DEATHS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.		SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE,																		Total.							
		Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Billious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.		Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Franklin.....	17	7			4							3								1							9	7	24
Hackensack.....	24	19	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4		1							8	1	6						12	48
Harrington.....	16	10			1	6		1		1	1	6																	26
Hoboken.....	16	10			3	4					2	1	2							2	2		4						26
Lodi.....	18	9				8		2	1	1		1	2							1	3				1				27
New Barbadoes.....	20	19	2		6	6		1	1	1	1	8	1	2							1				3			5	59
Saddle River.....	4	2			1	2		1																					6
Union*.....																													
Washington.....	1	3			1	1														1								1	4
*No returns.	116	79	8	1	12	27	1	7	8	5	15	5	5	2	1	4	2	1	18	4	9				8	1	41	25	195

# DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

981

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																Not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Chol. Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Infl'n of Bowels.	Infl'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paratyphoid.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.				
Bass*	10	8																					6	1	8	19	
Beverly	70	70		2	5	18		2	6	1	2	2	2	12	9	5	4	2	10	9	5	42	11	17	151		
Bordentown																											
Burlington*	8	8																									
Cinnaminson	11	9	1		1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	20		
Chester																											
Chesterfield	11	8			2				2								8						2		1	9	
Evesham	12	14			1	6		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1					1	14		26		
Lumberton	3	6		1	1												1						10		9		
Little Egg Harbor	13	17			9		2			1	2	2			1		1	1	1						1	30	
Mansfield	6	4			2		1				1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1			1	20	5	10		
Medford	23	24			8					3	1	1	1		1		1					4	5	3	21		
New Hanover	11	10			5			1						1	1		3	2	2	2	2	18	18	26	94		
Northampton	26	40	1	2	21		3	4	8	3	3	1		1	2	3	5	5	5	21				6	93		
Pemberton	61	32		3	17		3		8	15	4			1	1										7		
Shamong	2	4																									
Southampton*																											
Springfield	8	8	1		6						8	1							1	1		3			16		
Washington	6	5			2												2							7	11		
Westampton	6	13		2	1			1	1		2	1			1			1					3	1	6	20	
Willingborough																											
Woodland	1	3		1	1						1						1						2			2	
																										4	
* No returns.	288	286	3	3	13	99	2	10	11	21	8	33	21	3	13	7	12	7	17	11	23	36	14	147	37	96	610

## DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.		Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	
Camden.....	102	82	3	2	10	24	1	5	3	4	6	8	9	3	4	6	2	3	4	3	6	3	6	4	59	5	9	189
Centre.....	2	2																									4	4
Delaware.....	13	12			1	6			6								1			2	3		2		9		1	25
Gloucester.....	4	7			1	2									1		1		1				2	1	2			11
Haddon.....	13	19	1			9	2					1			1	2		1	2	1					11			32
Monroe.....	8	5				2									1								2				9	13
Newton.....	7	2																									9	9
Stockton.....	3	8				1												1		1		2			5		1	11
Union.....	84	36			3	8	8			1							1	1			22		1		24		6	70
Washington.....	7	2																									9	9
Waterford.....	12	6				1															11		1		1		3	17
Winslow.....	6	6			1									3		2			8						2			12
	211	186	4	2	16	58	8	8	4	5	6	9	12	3	6	10	5	6	12	7	45	3	14	5	118	5	51	402

# DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																							Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsey.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.					
Cape Island City.....	10	4			1								2								1	6				1		2	6	16
Dennis:.....	10	13				3			1											1						1		4	12	23
Lower.....	20	17			2	2						1				2			1	5					2				6	37
Middle.....	10	13		1	1	5				2	8	2								2	1						2	4	23	
Upper.....	1	1			2	3	1					1	1	1	1			1									6	19	21	
	51	48		1	6	13	1		1	2	8	4	3	1	2		1	1	1	8	4	6				4	28	21	31	120

## DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'tn of Bowels.	Inflam'tn of Brain.	Inflam'tn of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.		Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Bridgeton	41	48	2	8	7	2	7	2	4	8	1	2	11	3	2	8	3	8	4	3	4	1	1	2	28	1	..	90
Deerfield	11	7	..	2	8	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	18	
Bowne	29	19	..	2	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	2	18	13	..	48	
Fairfield	11	6	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	16	
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	13	1	18	
Hopewell	11	7	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	18	
Landis	20	27	1	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	6	25	47		
Maurice River	11	17	2	4	..	1	8	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	28	
Millville	39	39	1	4	10	1	2	3	4	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	26	1	79	
Pittsgrove	12	18	2	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	10	..	80	
Stoe Creek	8	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	18	
	193	192	—	6	17	53	10	8	23	7	4	7	22	..	6	5	7	..	19	6	8	4	11	4	112	15	62	400

# DEATHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

985

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																Total.									
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflamm'n of Bowels.	Inflamm'n of Brain.	Inflamm'n of Lungs.	Measles.		Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Belleville.....	18	14	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	8	..	3	2	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	4	33
Bloomfield.....	27	18	..	1	1	7	1	6	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	13	..	2	45
Caldwell.....	4	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	16
Clinton.....	32	37	..	..	3	11	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	2	3	..	6	..	26	1	..	70
East Orange*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millburn.....	3	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	11
Newark.....	1064	1197	28	4	54	245	8	63	180	142	60	40	93	8	22	111	97	12	13	33	30	6	52	10	966	20	4	2281
Orange.....	23	19	..	..	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	23	..	42
South Orange.....	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	14
West Orange.....	11	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	14
No returns.	1189	1314	28	5	61	283	12	72	182	150	66	49	105	9	25	116	107	15	17	40	37	7	66	14	1025	23	35	2526

DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.		Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Clayton.....	12	10	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	22	
Deptford.....	28	27	5	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	10	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	6	12	55	
Franklin.....	9	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	14		
Greenwich.....	17	21	2	2	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	41	
Harrison.....	6	10	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	16		
Mantua.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	15		
Woolwich.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	19			
	72	78	4	4	10	23	8	4	3	1	11	7	7	1	10	5	3	3	8	6	4	4	8	1	35	37	182	



# DEATHS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

867

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.								
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Droopy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.				Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.		
Bergen.....	27	28	..	8	11	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	...	...	
Bayonne.....	96	18	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	5	32	...	...	
Greenville.....	26	20	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	8	29	...	...	
Harrison.....	12	16	1	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	100	...	...	
Hoboken.....	112	102	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	7	3	4	4	2	1	12	7	..	..	3	2	..	3	2	..	28	214	...	...	
Hudson City.....	52	29	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	28	81	...	...	
Kearney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jersey City.....	285	266	9	5	17	115	11	11	21	57	39	12	18	17	22	12	31	7	15	7	29	1	118	5	125	184	52	735	...	...
North Bergen.....	55	24	3	2	11	..	..	..	2	5	2	8	2	2	4	2	4	3	8	3	8	..	2	..	..	30	79	...	...	
Town of Union.....	44	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	77	...	...	
Weehawken.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Hoboken.....	18	20	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	15	2	33	...	...
Union.....	18	12	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	25	...	...
* No returns.	658	562	21	536	171	329	98	60	25	28	34	7	28	81	48	11	29	17	45	8	29	10	265	188	274	1408	1	1	25	...

## DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Billious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child-Brd.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsey.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.				Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.
Alexandria.....	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bethlehem.....	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Clinton.....	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Delaware.....	27	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
East Amwell.....	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Franklin.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kingwood.....	10	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Lambertville.....	30	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Lebanon.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Raritan.....	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Readington.....	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tewksbury.....	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Town of Clinton.....	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Union.....	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
West Amwell.....	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Frenchtown.....	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	152	122	8	11	42	1	4	18	9	1	11	8	1	8	8	8	21	6	8	21	6	6	4	59	8	52	277	

## DEATHS IN MERCER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.		Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
East Windsor.....	10	17	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	10	1	2	28
Ewing.....	2	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	
Hamilton.....	19	27	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	46	
Hopewell.....	16	11	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	2	..	11	8	27	
Lawrence.....	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	
Princeton.....	26	30	1	..	2	9	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	22	4	7	69
Trenton.....	95	64	2	..	7	28	8	5	4	2	7	12	1	2	7	4	..	..	2	8	3	8	5	2	40	12	84	171
West Windsor.....	5	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	11
Washington.....	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	8	..	15	
	183	174	4	..	12	56	1	5	10	5	9	12	17	1	5	7	7	2	18	5	6	..	9	4	91	18	89	575

## DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																	Cause not reported.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.			Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.
East Brunswick.....	18	19	..	..	1	8	..	..	4	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	9	4	41
New Brunswick.....	60	70	8	2	5	86	4	8	6	4	8	4	5	..	4	5	8	..	6	8	5	..	2	8	27	2	132
Monroe.....	10	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	16	
North Brunswick.....	9	8	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	7	..	17	
Perth Amboy*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Piscataway.....	14	12	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Amboy.....	28	29	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	7	..	8	2	..	..	1	2	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	15	..	
South I runswick.....	9	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	14	
Woodbridge.....	34	21	1	1	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	4	..	8	4	8	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	20	..	
*No returns.	177	170	4	3	16	61	6	32	15	4	11	14	2	9	12	9	..	88	8	8	..	6	8	98	6	12	

## DEATHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																			Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Chol. Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Erysipelas.	Infl'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.		Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Not reported.	Cause not reported.	
Atlantic.....	16	12	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	1	11	..	4	27	
Freehold.....	31	21	..	..	3	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	8	..	20	52	
Holmdel.....	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	
Howell.....	7	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	14	
Lincoln*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manalapan.....	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	
Marlboro'.....	4	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	
Matawan.....	22	10	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	4	11	32	
Middletown.....	7	6	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7	19	14	32	
Millstone.....	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	16	
Ocean.....	32	40	1	2	9	..	7	5	2	4	2	1	..	1	2	1	6	..	1	9	2	2	2	16	..	9	72	
Raritan.....	24	18	..	4	4	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	11	..	2	37	
Shrewsbury.....	13	14	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	27	..	
Upper Freehold*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wall.....	14	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	16	21	
* No returns.	188	147	1	1	12	51	2	14	11	4	9	8	8	..	2	1	11	1	130	1	2	1	13	9	169	20	101	366

## DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																			Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflamm'n of Bowels.	Inflamm'n of Brain.	Inflamm'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.		Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Chatham*	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	7	
Chester	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	7	
Hanover	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	40	40	
Jefferson	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	8	
Mendham.	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	14	
Morris*																												
Passaic*																												
Pequannock.	8	10																										
Randolph.	80	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	18	
Rockaway	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Roxbury	14	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
Washington.	6	4				2							1			4									6	10	25	
	78	68	8	11	33	2	8	4	1	3	11	9				8	5								4	44	12	180
* No returns.																												

# DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.				Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	
Brick.....	13	9			2	8				2	3	1		1							1					5	4	22	
Dover.....	40	26				1																					8	68	69
Jackson.....																													
Plumsted.....	21	19			1	9	2	3			2	2									1			2		17		40	
Stafford.....	19	15				9							1							1					1	10		12	34
Union.....																													
Manchester.....	7	4									2											1		2		1		6	11
* No returns.	100	73			3	22	2	3	2	7	3	1	1							2	2	1			4	1	8	89	176

DEATHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Menses.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All other causes.	
Acquackanonk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson.....	131	120	8	2	7	46	2	10	7	4	8	6	8	2	8	18	19	2	1	5	2	2	18	1	76	15
Pompton.....	4	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Milford.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	9	16	1	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	160	154	4	2	9	61	2	12	7	5	8	11	13	2	8	18	22	3	6	7	5	2	14	3	84	343



## DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Menses.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.		Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Elisiboro'	1	4				1																	1			8	5
Lower Alloways Creek.	9	4			1															1			1		6	7	16
Lower Penns Neck*.																											
Mannington.																											
Pilesgrove*.					2	10		2				8							2	2					9	11	51
Salem.	46	40	1	1	6	17		1	10	1	1	8	4	1	8				4	1		2		81			86
Upper Alloways Creek.	12	8			8																				2		20
Upper Penns Neck.	10	13	2	1	1				1													2		12			23
Upper Pittsgrove	15	13			4	1					1	1			1				6					10	7	12	35
* No Returns.	93	85	8	2	8	36	1	3	11	4	2	8	13	1	8	1		11	4			6	2	70	58	51	236

## DEATHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.				Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.
Bedminster.....	6	9	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	17
Bernards.....	26	28	—	—	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	48
Branchburg.....	6	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Bridgewater.....	30	23	3	—	5	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	53
Franklin.....	26	20	—	—	11	11	9	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	11	4	—	—	46
Hillborough.....	11	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	4	—	10	22
Montgomery.....	9	9	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	18
Warren.....	10	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	20
	123	107	4	—	104	46	12	3	4	1	1	5	18	—	5	3	14	1	11	5	1	2	6	5	57	3	18	233

## DEATHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

## TOWNSHIPS.

	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																									Total.
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child-Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Meninge.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.		
Andover.....	83	64	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	1	1	8	4	8	—	12	4	—	—	4	8	16	37	184	
Byram.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	6	
Frankford.....	11	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	21	
Greene.....	9	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	
Hardiston.....	14	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	6	2	1	23	
Hampton*.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Lafayette.....	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	
Nantague.....	3	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	
Newton*.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	
Sandyston.....	8	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	20	
Sparta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	
Stillwater.....	9	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	7	15	
Vernon.....	9	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	9	9	
Walpack.....	13	9	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	11	
Wantage.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	22	
* No returns.	83	64	2	—	9	26	—	1	—	—	2	7	1	1	3	4	8	—	12	4	—	—	4	8	16	37	184	

## DEATHS IN UNION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																				Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflam'n of Bowels.	Inflam'n of Brain.	Inflam'n of Lungs.	Menses.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.		Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.
Clarke*.....	184	186	8	1	15	46	1	6	21	8	2	6	10	3	6	24	12	5	5	8	5	9	116	1	15	321		
Elizabeth City.....	8	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	1	8	..		
Linden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
New Providence*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Plainfield.....	40	38	..	..	6	17	..	8	..	..	..	6	2	..	8	2	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	14	15	78		
Rahway.....	16	20	1	..	2	7	1	1	..	..	3	3	2	1	8	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	14	5	86		
Springfield.....	18	16	..	..	1	7	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	5	29		
Union.....	12	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	4	7	24		
Westfield.....	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	1	13		
*No returns.	275	232	4	1	124	85	1	6	28	8	2	19	16	6	12	30	18	10	10	4	9	11	161	1	144	608		

**DEATHS IN WARREN COUNTY.**

TOWNSHIPS.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																										
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child Bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Measles.	Old Age.	Paratyph.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.	
Belvidere.....	7	6						1			2	1	3															2	13
Blairtown .....	8	8														1													6
Franklin * .....																													
Fellinghuysen .....	2	4																											
Greenwich.....	4	2																											
Hackettstown..	10	21						2			1	2																	
Hardwick .....	9	2						1			2																		
Harmony.....	7	11									1	2																	
Hope.....	4	6																											
Independence .....	8	7						1			2	2																	
Knowlton .....	10	18																											
Mansfield.....	4	4																											
Oxford.....	16	14						1			2	2																	
Pahsquaary.....	2	3																											
Phillipsburgh Town.....																													
Washington.....	3	2																											
Lopatcong.....	7	8																											
	93	105	1	62	3	6	2	2	3	8	16				8	9	10	1	8	3	8								

\* No returns.

# RECAPITULATION—DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

1000

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	SEX.		CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.																											
	Male.	Female.	Apoplexy.	Bilious Fever.	Casualty.	Consumption.	Child-bed.	Croup.	Cholera Infantum.	Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Inflammation of Brain.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Meninges.	Old Age.	Paralysis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Typhus Fever.	Whooping Cough.	All Others.	Sex not reported.	Cause not reported.	Total.		
Atlantic	9	58																												
Bergen	116	79	3	1	4	13	9	1	7	8	15	2	7	2	1	4	3	1	18	3	3	9	8	4	1	47	57	42	154	
Burlington	288	288	3	8	12	27	2	10	11	21	15	5	5	2	1	4	3	1	13	4	11	9	8	8	1	41	37	96	610	
Camden	211	186	4	3	16	53	3	8	4	5	6	9	12	3	6	10	5	6	12	7	17	11	3	3	5	113	51	402	91	
Ches. May.	51	48			6	13	1	...	1	2	4	3	4	1	2	5	1	1	6	1	18	4	4	4	4	11	25	21	130	
Cumberland	183	197	28	17	47	53	10	...	28	7	6	22	7	2	2	6	7	19	6	19	40	37	7	6	14	112	23	62	400	
Essex	118	131	...	9	16	33	12	72	132	160	66	49	105	9	25	116	107	15	17	17	40	37	10	6	14	1025	25	86	254	
Groesbet.	72	73	...	9	16	33	12	72	132	160	66	49	105	9	25	116	107	15	17	17	40	37	10	6	14	1025	25	86	254	
Hudson	65	562	21	9	86	171	8	99	93	60	25	28	84	7	10	8	5	48	11	29	17	45	8	29	10	265	183	274	1408	
Hun. erdon.	132	122	3	...	11	42	1	4	13	9	11	11	11	1	8	8	8	3	21	6	17	4	6	4	4	59	3	62	277	
Mercer	183	171	4	...	12	56	1	5	10	5	9	13	17	1	5	7	7	2	18	5	8	6	6	4	4	91	18	89	375	
Middlesex	177	170	4	...	8	16	61	6	8	15	4	14	11	3	9	12	9	33	8	2	17	2	2	13	6	8	93	6	12	833
Momouth	141	141	...	1	12	51	2	14	11	4	9	8	8	...	2	1	11	1	80	1	80	1	2	13	9	69	20	101	355	
Morris	73	68	8	...	11	83	2	3	4	1	8	11	9	1	3	8	6	5	11	11	2	6	4	4	4	45	44	12	180	
Ocean	100	73	...	3	9	61	2	12	7	2	7	1	2	1	3	18	32	3	6	2	2	5	5	14	3	34	29	35	343	
Princ.	160	151	4	...	8	36	1	13	11	4	9	13	13	1	8	18	9	3	11	4	6	7	9	6	6	70	58	61	236	
Salem	98	85	8	...	2	48	1	12	4	1	5	18	1	...	3	8	6	14	11	5	4	2	2	6	6	57	8	18	233	
Somerset	123	107	4	...	10	48	1	12	4	1	7	1	1	...	3	4	6	12	4	12	4	4	4	4	4	6	16	57	76	184
Sussex	28	64	2	...	9	26	1	...	1	2	7	1	1	...	3	9	8	18	10	10	10	4	9	9	11	161	13	44	606	
Union	278	232	4	...	24	86	3	6	28	8	3	8	16	...	8	13	10	18	10	10	10	3	4	4	4	53	83	57	931	
Warren	97	105	...	1	0	37	8	6	2	2	2	8	19	16	3	9	10	10	10	10	8	3	3	9	6	161	13	44	606	
Worcester	450	1790	90	84	206	126	59	910	446	519	197	244	848	84	188	268	208	110	209	198	213	27	207	105	264	618	1835	9468		

## DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	A G E S.											Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	
Atlantic City									1			1
Buena Vista*												
Egg Harbor City	84	2	1	3	3		3	1				2
Great Egg Harbor	5		3	2	1	3	1	2				3
Galloway	4		1	3	3	2			3	1		20
Hamilton	15	2		1	2	1				2		6
Hammononton	5	2	4	2			1		2			16
Mullica	3		2	2	1							8
Weymouth	5	1	1		1	1		1		1		8
* No returns.	71	7	12	13	11	7	5	4	6	4		14
												154

## DEATHS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	A G E S.											Total.		
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		Ages not reported.	
Franklin .....	2	1	2	5	2	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	3	24
Hackensack .....	15	3	1	4	2	1	..	4	6	6	..	..	1	43
Harrington.....	8	5	4	1	1	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	26
Hohokus.....	3	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	3	2	..	..	3	26
Lodi.....	11	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	27
New Barbadoes .....	11	4	3	2	5	6	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	39
Saddle River.....	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Union*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
* No returns.	54	18	12	18	16	18	10	15	15	11	1	..	7	195

## DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	A G E S.												Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.	
Bass*													
Beverly.	7	1		1	2	1		1	3				2
Bordentown.	48	3	9	18	9	9	11	10	9	4			21
Burlington*													
Chester	5		1	2		1	5	3	1				2
Chesterfield	2			1			1		3				2
Cinnaminson	3		2			3	2	1	1	2			
Evesham.	7	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	2			5
Little Egg Harbor.	16			3	1		2	2	2	2			2
Lumberton	2		1	1				3		1			
Mansfield	3	1		1				2					3
Medford.	13	3	3	2	3	2	2	6	2	3	1		13
New Hanover	11	1		4	2	1		2					
Northampton	29	4	4	10	3	10	4	5	11	2	2		10
Pemberton	10	3	1	10	5	8	15	18	12	2			9
Shamong	4		1		1				1				
Southampton*													
Springfield	2			3		3	3	3	1	1			
Washington	5						1		2			1	2
Westhampton	3	2	4	1		2		2	4	1			1
Willingborough	1				1								
Woodland.	1				1			2					
* No returns.	172	20	27	62	30	40	47	62	53	21	3	1	71



## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

1003

## DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.												Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.	
Camden.....	75	20	7	17	19	11	9	8	9	6	..	8	189
Centre.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Delaware.....	6	1	3	4	2	2	..	3	2	..	..	2	25
Gloucester.....	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	11
Monroe.....	5	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	18
Newton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Stockton.....	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	11
Union.....	25	12	2	9	7	3	5	2	2	1	..	2	70
Washington.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Waterford.....	5	2	3	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	17
Winslow.....	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	12
Haddon.....	9	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	..	32
	141	41	21	36	31	22	20	16	24	12	1	37	402

## DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.												Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.		Ages not reported.
Cape Island City.....	6	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	16
Dennis.....	8	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	..	..	..	3	23
Lower.....	4	2	3	1	..	..	2	3	3	4	1	..	14	37
Middle.....	5	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	6	23
Upper.....	4	1	..	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	21
	27	6	6	9	4	3	9	9	10	8	3	..	26	120

## DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		
Bridgton.....	26	4	5	6	6	6	8	8	5	1	1	14	90
Deerfield.....	8	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	15
Downe.....	14	3	3	6	2	1	3	6	4	...	...	6	45
Fairfield.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	16
Greenwich.....	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	13
Hopewell.....	5	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	18
Landis.....	4	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	17	47
Maurice River.....	17	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	25
Millville.....	40	1	5	6	4	3	4	5	5	1	...	5	79
Pittsgrove.....	10	...	5	4	1	2	1	1	5	1	...	...	30
Stoe Creek.....	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	13
	181	14	31	33	23	19	22	29	34	12	2	49	400

## DEATHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		
Belleville.....	13	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	4	33
Bloomfield.....	23	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	45
Caldwell.....	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	18
Clinton.....	24	5	11	6	3	4	9	1	5	2	...	...	70
East Orange*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livingston*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millburn.....	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	11
Newark.....	1024	74	98	193	165	135	119	129	89	30	5	220	2281
Orange.....	10	1	3	3	5	5	2	6	2	...	...	7	42
South Orange.....	3	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	14
West Orange.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	14
* No returns.	1105	82	122	208	184	149	139	143	107	87	5	245	2536

# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

1005

## DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Clayton.....	18	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	22
Deptford.....	16	2	3	8	5	4	3	5	3	1	1	..	4	55
Franklin.....	8	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	14
Greenwich.....	16	1	1	4	2	6	4	1	2	1	2	..	1	41
Harrison.....	8	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
Mantua.....	1	1	2	2	3	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	15
Woolwich.....	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	..	1	..	1	19
	68	5	10	17	15	15	12	12	13	4	4	..	7	182

## DEATHS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.												Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.		
Bayonne.....	15	1	2	6	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	32
Bergen.....	22	4	2	3	4	7	2	3	2	1	..	..	5	55
Greenville.....	17	3	3	8	2	4	2	4	4	..	..	..	3	50
Harrison.....	8	5	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	5	27
Hoboken.....	63	1	4	3	5	7	3	3	1	1	..	..	123	214
Hudson City.....	43	8	5	3	5	5	1	1	6	..	..	..	4	81
Jersey City.....	430	20	31	57	59	49	29	21	27	2	7	2	1	735
Kearney*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Bergen..	37	4	3	3	4	7	9	5	4	2	..	..	1	79
Town of Union.....	45	5	6	2	4	8	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	77
Union.....	11	3	..	1	3	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	25
Weehawken*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Hoboken.....	18	3	1	..	1	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	33
* No returns.	709	57	58	87	91	96	55	45	48	11	7	2	142	1408

## DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		
Bridgton.....	26	4	5	6	6	6	8	8	5	1	..	1	90
Deerfield.....	8	1	2	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	15
Downe.....	14	3	3	6	2	1	3	6	4	..	..	..	43
Fairfield.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	16
Greenwich.....	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	13
Hopewell.....	5	..	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	13
Landis.....	4	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	..	47
Maurice River.....	17	1	..	3	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	28
Millville.....	40	1	5	6	4	3	4	5	5	1	..	..	79
Pittsgrove.....	10	..	5	4	1	2	1	1	5	1	..	..	30
Stor Creek.....	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
	131	14	31	33	23	19	22	29	34	12	2	1	400

## DEATHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		
Belleville.....	13	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	4	33
Bloomfield.....	28	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	45
Caldwell.....	2	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	2	..	..	16
Clinton.....	24	5	11	6	3	4	9	1	5	2	..	..	70
East Orange*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millburn.....	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	11
Newark.....	1024	74	98	193	165	135	119	129	89	30	5	..	2281
Orange.....	10	1	3	3	5	5	2	6	..	..	..	..	43
South Orange.....	3	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	14
West Orange.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
	1105	82	122	208	184	149	139	143	107	37	5	..	2536

\* No returns.

## DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Clayton.....	18	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	22
Deptford.....	16	2	3	8	5	4	3	5	3	1	1	..	4	55
Franklin.....	8	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
Greenwich.....	16	1	1	4	2	6	4	1	2	1	2	..	1	41
Harrison.....	8	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
Mantua.....	1	1	2	2	3	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	15
Woolwich.....	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	..	1	..	1	19
	68	5	10	17	15	15	12	12	13	4	4	..	7	189

## DEATHS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Bayonne.....	15	1	2	6	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	32
Bergen.....	22	4	2	3	4	7	2	3	2	1	..	..	5	55
Greenville.....	17	3	3	8	2	4	2	4	4	..	..	..	3	50
Harrison.....	8	5	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	5	27
Hoboken.....	63	1	4	3	5	7	3	3	1	1	..	..	123	214
Hudson City.....	43	8	5	3	5	5	1	1	6	..	..	..	4	81
Jersey City.....	430	20	31	57	59	49	29	21	27	2	7	2	1	735
Kearney*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Bergen.....	37	4	3	3	4	7	9	5	4	2	..	..	1	79
Town of Union.....	45	5	6	2	4	8	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	77
Union.....	11	3	..	1	3	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	25
Weehawken*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Hoboken.....	18	3	1	..	1	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	33
* No returns.	709	57	68	87	91	96	55	45	48	11	7	2	142	1408

## DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Alexandria .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	2	9
Bethlehem .....	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	15
Clinton .....	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	1	15
Delaware .....	16	..	1	8	1	5	1	6	5	3	..	..	..	46
East Amwell .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	3	2	..	..	3	15
Franklin .....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kingwood .....	7	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	20
Lambertville .....	10	4	5	3	7	4	6	5	2	1	..	..	11	58
Lebanon .....	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	10
Raritan .....	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	9
Readington .....	3	1	..	4	2	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	18
Tewksbury .....	4	2	..	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	16
Town of Clinton .....	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	12
Union .....	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	10
West Amwell .....	4	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
Frenchtown .....	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	66	18	13	25	20	22	18	27	22	18	4	..	24	277

## DEATHS IN MERCER COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.													Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.	Ages not reported.	
East Windsor.....	6	2	3	5	..	..	2	3	1	1	1	..	5	28
Ewing.....	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	8
Hamilton.....	11	2	2	4	5	5	2	3	5	5	..	..	2	46
Hopewel.....	9	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	..	..	1	27
Lawrence.....	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	10
Princeton.....	19	2	5	3	2	4	6	2	3	3	1	..	9	59
Trenton.....	55	10	18	16	10	9	10	15	14	5	2	..	7	171
Washington..	7	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	15
West Windsor.....	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	11
	113	16	38	31	21	21	23	26	34	21	5	..	26	375

## DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.												Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and over 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100	Over 100.		
East Brunswick.....	10	..	..	5	5	2	5	..	8	2	..	..	4	41
Monroe.....	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	16
New Brunswick.....	53	5	7	13	12	6	6	12	9	4	..	1	4	132
North Brunswick.....	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	5	1	2	..	..	1	17
Perth Amboy*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piscataway.....	5	..	1	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	..	..	3	26
South Amboy.....	24	4	1	4	5	1	4	1	4	4	..	..	..	52
South Brunswick.....	3	1	2	..	3	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	14
Woodbridge.....	16	3	2	5	5	3	8	6	4	3	..	..	..	55
*No returns.	116	15	16	31	32	18	29	28	35	18	..	1	14	353

\*No returns.

## DEATHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.												Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.		Ages not reported.
Atlantic.....	14	1	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	3	25
Freehold.....	25	..	1	6	5	2	1	5	1	2	1	..	3	33
Holmdel.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	5
Howell.....	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	14
Lincoln*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manalapan.....	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Mar'boro.....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	10
Matawan.....	11	..	..	1	2	2	4	4	4	1	..	..	2	22
Middletown.....	9	..	2	3	4	4	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	22
Millstone.....	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6	16
Ocean.....	37	3	5	2	4	4	3	3	6	3	..	..	2	72
Raritan.....	10	3	4	4	2	6	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	27
Shrewsbury.....	6	4	1	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	..	..	27
Upper Freehold*.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wall.....	3	..	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	5	21
* No returns.	130	13	20	21	25	26	18	32	25	17	2	..	26	355



## DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		
Chatham*													
Chester	1				2		2	1	1				7
Canover.	10		1	2	4	2	6	2	7	4	1		40
Jefferson	3			1	2	1				1			8
Mendham.	3		4	3			1	2	1				14
Morris*													
Passaic*													
Poquannock.	8	1	4	2				1	1	1			18
Randolph.	17	1	4	3	5	3	6	2	3		1	1	46
Rockaway.	7	2	2	1						1			13
Rockbury	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	1			1	4	25
Washington.	4	1				1	1	1	1				9
* No returns.	69	7	16	13	14	8	17	15	15	7	3	6	180

## DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Brick.....	10	2	1	1		1	2	1	3				1	22
Dover.....	21	6	11	6	2	5	6	6	3	2			1	69
Jackson*.....														
Linnsted.....	14	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	5	2			1	40
Stafford.....	12	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	2				34
Union*.....														
Winchester.....	9					1	1							11
* No returns.	66	12	17	17	4	11	14	13	17	6			3	176

## DEATHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Acquackanonk.....	5	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	3	16
Manchester.....	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
Paterson.....	152	18	18	18	8	9	5	9	12	2	1	..	12	268
Pompton.....	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wayne.....	10	1	..	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	31
West Milford.....	6	..	..	4	2	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	23
	181	21	18	27	13	11	13	14	20	8	2	..	15	343

## DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.											Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.		
Elsinboro'.....	3	1			1								5
Lower Alloways Creek.....	5	3			2		2	1	1				15
Lower Penns Neck*.....													
Mannington.....	23	2	8	8	3	3	1	1		4			38
Pilesgrove*.....													
Salem.....	24	9	5	6	12	9	6	5	6	2	1		74
Upper Alloways Creek.....	12	2		1	3			1	1				19
Upper Penns Neck.....	16		1	1		1		3	1				23
Upper Pittsgrove.....	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	2			26
* No returns.	92	15	16	12	22	14	10	13	14	8	1	19	204

## DEATHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	A G E S.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Bedminster.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	17
Bernards.....	11	8	5	5	1	..	5	9	4	..	..	..	..	48
Branchburg.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	9
Bridgewater.....	9	4	6	3	2	2	9	7	2	4	1	1	3	53
Franklin.....	13	1	2	2	6	2	3	7	4	2	..	..	..	46
Hillsborough.....	9	..	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	22
Montgomery.....	6	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	18
Warren.....	6	..	2	3	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	2	20
	61	15	21	19	11	11	24	27	22	10	1	1	10	233

## DEATHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	A G E S.												Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.		Ages not reported.
Andover .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5
Byram .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Frankford .....	6	1	2	3	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	2	21
Greene .....	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	15
Hardiston .....	9	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	2	1	..	..	2	23
Hampton* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lafayette .....	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	10
Montague .....	5	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
Newton* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandyston .....	7	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	20
Sparta .....	8	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16
Stillwater .....	7	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	15
Vernon .....	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	9
Walpack .....	4	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	11
Wantage .....	5	1	2	1	3	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	3	22
* No returns.	61	7	12	23	9	10	4	19	20	5	1	..	18	184

## DEATHS IN UNION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	A G E S.											Ages not reported.	Total.	
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.			Over 100.
Clarke*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elizabeth City	146	15	14	24	25	21	12	11	7	4	1	...	41	321
Linden	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
New Providence*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plainfield	20	5	4	9	7	7	11	7	7	...	2	...	2	78
Rahway	10	3	2	2	4	1	4	5	5	...	...	...	2	38
Springfield	9	1	...	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	3	29
Union	2	2	...	2	...	2	1	7	5	3	...	...	...	24
Westfield	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	12
* No returns.	192	26	22	39	38	33	35	30	26	9	3	...	55	508

## DEATHS IN WARREN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	AGES.												Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.		
Belvidere.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
Blairstown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Franklin*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Frelinghuysen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Greenwich.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Hackettstown.....	16	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	
Hardwick.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
Harmony.....	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	58	
Hope.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
Independence.....	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	
Knowlton.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	23	
Lopatcong.....	6	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Mansfield.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	
Oxford.....	10	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	30	
Pahaquarry.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Phillipsburgh Town.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	33	
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
* No returns.	62	12	12	14	17	8	11	15	10	16	1	53	231	

# RECAPITULATION.

## DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGES.												Ages not reported.	Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and under 100.	Over 100.		
Atlantic.....	71	7	12	13	11	7	5	4	6	4	...	...	14	154
Bergen.....	54	18	12	18	16	18	10	15	15	11	1	...	7	195
Burlington.....	172	20	27	62	30	40	47	62	53	21	3	1	71	610
Camden.....	141	41	21	36	31	22	20	16	24	12	1	...	37	402
Cape May.....	27	6	6	9	4	3	9	9	10	8	3	...	26	120
Cumberland.....	131	14	31	33	23	19	22	29	34	12	2	1	49	400
Essex.....	1105	82	122	208	184	149	139	143	107	37	5	...	245	2526
Gloucester.....	68	5	10	17	15	15	12	12	13	4	4	...	7	182
Hudson.....	709	57	58	87	91	96	55	45	48	11	7	2	142	1408
Hunterdon.....	66	18	13	25	20	22	18	27	22	18	4	...	24	277
Mercer.....	113	16	38	31	21	21	23	26	34	21	5	...	26	378
Middlesex.....	116	15	16	31	32	18	29	28	35	18	...	1	14	353
Monmouth.....	130	13	20	21	25	26	18	32	25	17	2	...	26	355
Morris.....	59	7	16	13	14	8	17	15	15	7	3	...	6	180
Ocean.....	66	12	17	13	4	11	14	13	17	6	...	...	3	176
Passaic.....	181	21	18	27	13	11	13	14	20	8	2	...	15	343
Salem.....	92	15	16	12	22	14	10	13	14	8	1	...	19	236
Somerset.....	61	15	21	19	11	11	24	27	22	10	1	1	10	233
Sussex.....	61	7	12	23	9	10	4	19	20	5	1	...	13	184
Union.....	192	26	22	39	38	33	35	30	26	9	3	...	55	508
Warren.....	62	12	12	14	17	8	11	15	10	16	1	...	53	231
	3687	427	520	751	631	562	535	594	570	263	49	61	862	9458

---

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**QUARTERMASTER GENERAL**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

---





# REPORT.

---

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
TRENTON, November 30, 1867. }

*His Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Jersey:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this department for the year 1867.

At the close of the last year there had been recruited, armed and equipped, under authority of the act of the Legislature of March 30, 1864, entitled "An act for the more effectual organization of the New Jersey Rifle Corps," and the act of April 6, 1865, entitled "An act for the more effectual organization of the militia," thirty-two (32) companies of the rifle corps, organized into three (3) regiments and two (2) battalions, and one (1) cavalry company, and three (3) batteries of artillery of the active militia.

The entire force of riflemen and militiamen clothed and equipped by the State, prior to November 30, 1866, was about one thousand eight hundred and fifty (1850) men. There have been armed and equipped during the present year, twelve (12) companies of the rifle corps, and six (6) of the active militia mustered, as follows:

One (1) in the Second regiment, numbering forty men.

Four (4) into the Third regiment, numbering two hundred and eighty men.

Six (6) into the Fourth regiment, numbering four hundred and twenty men.

One (1) into the First battallion, numbering sixty men.

Three (3) into the First Veteran regiment, Newark, numbering one hundred and seventy men.

Three (3) into the Hudson brigade, numbering one hundred and thirty men.

The active military force of this State consists at this time of thirty-nine (39) companies of riflemen, one (1) company of cavalry, three (3) of artillery, seven (7) of veterans, and five (5) of the Hudson brigade, organized as militiamen, and numbering about three thousand (3000) men. This force is well armed and equipped, and is as thoroughly drilled and disciplined as any other militia troops in the United States. Tabular statement A contains in detail the issues of

clothing to the different companies equipped, during the present year. Tabular statement B contains the issue of arms and accoutrements during the same period.

There have been issued during the year, the following uniforms :

732 caps.  
534 caps, Zouave.  
720 jackets.  
474 jackets, Zouave.  
720 trowsers.  
474 trowsers, Zouave.  
474 vests, Zouave.  
474 sashes, Zouave.  
474 leggins, Zouave.  
694 great coats.

The following companies have been recruited and armed during the year, and requisitions for clothing are on file, but owing to the want of funds for this purpose, clothing has not been furnished :

Company G, Third regiment, New Jersey rifle corps.

Company H, Third regiment, New Jersey rifle corps.

Company F, First regiment, Hudson brigade.

Company E, Second regiment, Hudson brigade.

Company G, Second regiment, Hudson brigade.

Companies A and B, First veteran battalion, Passaic brigade, have been organized, but neither armed nor clothed.

The following arms have been issued during the year :

1,222 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre 58.

80 rifles, United States, brass mounted, calibre 54.

1 Griffin gun, 3 inch rifle.

Under the act of the Legislature of March 31, 1864, for a more effectual organization of the militia, section 4 provides that there shall be paid annually to the Treasurer of each company of active militia of this State, consisting of forty members, the sum of sixty dollars ; of sixty members, the sum of eighty dollars ; and of eighty members, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be expended for the purposes of drill room, armory and other expenses. Companies have received the amounts to which they were entitled by law, and have applied it to the payment of other expenses incident to their organization, and no part of it for purposes of drill room. The law is ambiguous on this point. It was manifestly the intention of the Legislature that the amounts so received should be, in the first instance, applied for the purpose of armory rent for the care and preservation of public property in their use, and the surplus to defray other expenses. I would recommend that the act be so modified as to leave no doubt as to the object and intention of the Legislature.

There were organized and armed during the war, two hundred and nineteen (219) militia companies, under the calls of the Commander-in-chief in 1861 and 1863, for the organization of the militia for the defence of the State, to which nine thousand eight hundred and thirty (9,830) arms have been issued. In the course of the war these companies had become so depleted in numbers by enlistments in the vol-

unteer and regular service that they found it impossible to keep up their organizations. It is believed that nearly all of these companies have disbanded. In Appendix A, will be found a copy of a circular which has been sent out from this office to the officers and surities of these disbanded organizations, requiring the immediate return of the property.

In some localities, agents have been appointed for the collection and return of the arms. There was received during the year 1866 from these companies, nine hundred and eleven (911) arms. During the present year there was received one thousand four hundred and ninety (1,490) arms, leaving a balance of seven thousand four hundred and twenty-nine (7,429) still in the hands of disbanded companies. For particular sources from which they were received, see statement I, of my last annual Report, and statement E, herewith appended. The arms thus received are in a most irreparable condition from rust, for want of proper care and usage. As fast as received, they have been cleaned and put in as good condition as the nature of the injury would allow. From this source there has accumulated in the Arsenal a large amount of property entirely useless to the State, requiring an annual expenditure of a considerable amount in its care and preservation. Several favorable offers for this property were received during the year, which I should have been glad to have accepted, had I been satisfied that I had the authority of law to dispose of it. I would respectfully recommend that authority be given by the Legislature for the sale of this property whenever there should be a demand for it, and fair prices can be obtained, and that the proceeds thereof, be applied towards the alteration of muskets into breech loaders after the model adapted by the United States Ordnance Department, as recommended in my Report of last year, for the details of which you are respectfully referred thereto.

There remains in the Arsenal at this time, seven thousand five hundred and thirty-six (7,536) new Springfield rifled muskets, and nine thousand one hundred and eighty-two (9,182) muskets and rifles of all kinds and calibre; one thousand and eighty-nine (1,089) pistols, new, and sixty-three (63) that have been in service. There are also one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six (1,976) sabres and swords, new and serviceable, and one hundred and four (104) unfit for service. The State has three (3) four gun batteries of light Napoleon guns, bronze, including caissons, battery wagons and forges, one (1) complete four gun battery of James' guns, bronze, four (4) complete gun batteries of Griffin guns, and one (1) battery of two guns, Griffin.

The employees at the Arsenal have been engaged during the year in cleaning and repairing arms and equipments. There have been cleaned and repaired three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four (3,924) arms.

About the close of the last year, a communication (Appendix B) was received from Gen. G. H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster-General and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, enclosing a circular in relation to the erection of iron head blocks, at every grave of a deceased United States soldier.

This circular was referred by your Excellency to this office, with instructions to obtain the information required. Eight hundred (800) printed circulars, (Appendix C) were forwarded to every clergyman and person in charge of cemeteries or burying grounds in this State. The response to this circular has not been as prompt and general as could be desired. Over one hundred (100) replies have been received giving the names and burial places of over three hundred and fifty (350) deceased federal soldiers, buried in this State.

The war of the rebellion having terminated, all the volunteer troops of this State, engaged in the service of the United States, mustered out, and the property which had been received from them, turned over to the United States, I was enabled to devote my whole time for the past two years, with the assistance of two clerks, to the adjustment and settlement of the claim of this State for expenses incurred on war account, by accountability of property purchased and issued to volunteers, and explanation of expenditures incident to the enrolling, subsisting, &c., troops employed in aiding to suppress the late rebellion against the United States, as provided by the act of Congress, approved July 27, 1861.

The claim of this State against the United States, for expenses incurred under general authority of the War Department, on file in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury for adjustment on the 30th of November, 1866, amounted to the sum of \$1,181,487 12. Of this claim the amount embraced the first, second and third instalments, amounting to the sum of \$501,407 80 had been officially settled in 1863, and \$356,667 49 had been allowed, and \$144,740 31 had been suspended and disallowed for explanation of the object and necessity of the different items of expenditures, to which I had prepared and filed explanations of this difference. In the examination of the balance of the claim, embraced in the fourth to sixth instalments inclusive, the accounting officer re-opened the settlement, including the amounts allowed, suspended, and disallowed, and in February last furnished this office with a statement of difference of the fourth, fifth and sixth instalments filed, in which he suspended and disallowed for explanation \$513,644 47, and allowed \$154,194 17. In addition to this, the State was charged with \$382,613 90, her proportion of tax due the United States for 1861, and \$74,000, advanced to the State in 1861, and also charged back \$576,200.17, received on the 27th day of December, 1861, for clothing furnished volunteer troops under a special contract with the Quartermaster-General's Department, and also \$160,440, received from the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, on the 7th of April, 1864, for horses furnished the Third Cavalry, for accountability of property, thus bringing the State largely in debt to the United States. This office has furnished and filed with the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, the property vouchers for the horses previous to the receipt of the money. The property vouchers for the amount received on the 27th of December, 1861, had been filed in the Quartermaster's Department for an amount largely in excess of the amount received. At the commencement of the present year, the State, as appeared by the books of the Treasury, under a system of red-tapeism,

was made debtor of the United States, in the sum of \$1,089,864.64. I took up the sheets of differences furnished by the Third Auditor in February, and continued my examination and explanation until about the 20th of August, when they were completed and filed with the Third Auditor. The differences consist of accounts suspended and disallowed in whole or in part, for the slightest informality in the vouchers, for want of conformity to general regulations and orders governing the issues to the army of the United States, and for want of uniformity in the rates paid for services or for articles furnished at different times and places, and for rates considered excessive or exorbitant. In fact these examinations are critical, made with a view to take every possible exception as to the form and substance of the vouchers, and the items comprised in them, to elicit an explanation of the object and necessity of the expenditures, the reasons for discrepancies in form, or the prices paid, and generally, for accountability of property. This particularity may be very proper in the examination of private claims for settlement, but it appears to us unnecessary and needless labor, to require the same strictness of examination of claims of States which had been previously examined by accounting and disbursing officers of the State, before payment. Upon a re-examination of claims amounting to \$1,167,311 89, with the explanations furnished, the State has been allowed the sum of \$1,108,231 28, which has been placed to her credit. I have been furnished by the Third Auditor with the difference sheets of the settlement of the seventh instalment, amounting to the sum of \$14,175 23, of which there is allowed \$162 80, suspended and disallowed, \$14,012 43. This difference can be as readily and satisfactorily explained, as in the previous settlements, and I believe that 95 per cent. of this claim will be allowed on re-examination of the account, with the explanation which I am now engaged in making. The claims of this State are comprised in seven different accounts, filed with the Third Auditor at different times, as the expenditures were incurred, and only such accounts were presented, as in our opinion, would be allowed under the rules and regulations adopted by the United States Treasury for the settlement and payment of State war claims. These rules were in substance the same, as those in force prior to the war, for the settlement of private claims, and the expenditures of the army and navy. They require great particularity in form, and restrict the expenditures to certain rates for services and army supplies, for issue of such only as were allowed by army regulations. Since the filing of our claim, these rules have been greatly modified, and made more liberal in their terms, to meet the wants and requirements of expenditures necessary in clothing and equipping volunteer troops under different circumstances, from any that had occurred in this country.

I am now engaged in arranging the eighth instalment of accounts which were omitted in our previous claims for the reasons above stated. This will embrace the final claim of the State against the United States for expenditures incurred on war account. The vouchers were not originally made out in the form required by the rules of the Treasury Department, nor in duplicate. This defect we are en-

deavoring to remedy, by the production of an additional voucher in proper form from parties now living who can be reached by mail, and in default, the original voucher from the Treasurer's office, with other evidence of the payment of the money by the State, and the impossibility of obtaining of other vouchers by reason of death or absence. This claim will amount to about the sum of \$97,000, which will comprise the entire amount expended through this office on account of troops engaged in the service of the United States.

Before closing my Report of the transactions of this office for the year 1867, I wish to state that the difference sheets arising on the special settlement of the State claims, embracing the suspended and disallowed accounts of the first to the seventh instalment inclusive, have been received. The amount claimed by the State as per accounts current filed with the Treasury Department is, \$1,181,487 12, of which amount there has been allowed \$1,108,231 38, leaving a difference of \$73,255 74. On account of this there has been received as follows :

August 31, 1861,	\$74,000 00
United States tax for 1861,	382,613 90
August 13, 1867,	100,000 00
December 17, 1867,	551,617 48

---

\$1,108,231 38

Suspended and disallowed,

\$73,255 74

This difference can be explained to the Treasury Department, and it is confidently believed that every dollar expended through this office on account of enrolling and equipping troops for the United States service, will ultimately be reimbursed to the State.

Statement A, contains an account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster stores, baggage train, hospital supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, remaining on hand at the State Arsenal on the 30th of November, 1867.

Statement B, the number of arms cleaned and repaired during the year ending November 30, 1867.

Statement C, the names of contractors and others, and articles furnished by each.

Statement D, clothing camp and garrison equipage turned into the Arsenal by disbanded and other military companies, during the year ending November 30, 1867.

Statement E, ordnance and ordnance stores turned into the State Arsenal by disbanded and other military companies, during the year ending November 30, 1867.

Statement F, clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the uniform companies of this State, upon requisitions approved by the commandants of the corps to which said companies are attached, during the year ending November 30, 1867.

Statement G, ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the uniformed companies of this State, upon their giving bond according to law, during the year ending November 30, 1867.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. 1023

Statement H, the quantity of ammunition expended during the year ending November 30, 1867.

Tabular Statement A, contains in detail the issue of clothing to the different companies equipped during the year ending November 30, 1867.

Tabular Statement B, contains the issues of arms and accoutrements during the same period.

Tabular Statement C, is a consolidated Report of ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., in possession of the New Jersey militia, on the 30th of November, 1867.

All which is respectfully submitted,

L. PERRINE,  
*Quartermaster-General of New Jersey.*





---

# APPENDIX.

---



---

# APPENDIX.

---



## APPENDIX A.

---

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }  
TRENTON, ———, 186 —.

SIR:—Information has been received at this office that ——— regiment, ——— brigade, of which you were ———, has disbanded.

You are hereby directed to return the arms and accoutrements issued to said company, to the State Arsenal, without delay, addressed to the undersigned.

Advise this office by mail of the time and manner of forwarding them, enclosing an invoice of the property, and a bill of lading of the Railroad or Transportation Company.

Unless these directions are complied with in a reasonable time, recourse will be had to recover the value of the property, the payment of which is secured by the bond of yourself and others, dated the ——— day of ———, 18 —, in the sum of ——— dollars.

An invoice of the property charged against you is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS PERRINE,  
*Quartermaster-General N. J.*

## APPENDIX B.

SIR:—This circular is addressed to all the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in the Military Department of the East, but as there are no officers of the Department now stationed in New Jersey, I take the liberty of requesting that you will direct some one of your staff to make the inquiries and report required. I am under the impression, although not officially informed of the fact, that some burials of soldiers during the war took place at Newark or Trenton, or some other town in New Jersey, other than Beverly, of which last place I have already the necessary records.

G. H. CROSSMAN.

### CIRCULAR.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1866. }

Proposals will soon be invited, by the Quartermaster-General, for cast iron head blocks, for national cemeteries.

It is proposed to put up one of these blocks at every grave of a United States soldier (or of a rebel prisoner of war, who died in northern prisons), throughout the country, whether known or unknown.

You will please make inquiries, and examine the number of such interments at, or in the vicinity of your post, or within the adjoining district of country, and report to this office a complete list of the same, to conform to your judgment of the number of these head blocks that will be required, and at what particular points to be delivered.

Where good head boards of wood or stone are now standing, the iron blocks will be put up at the "foot" of the graves; where there are now no good memorials, the iron blocks will be put up at the "head" of the graves.

You will also please send to this office a statement, giving the names of names which will be required to be cast in the head blocks, in the places where interments are made, enumerating the places by name, with the number of interments at each, and stating whether you have the lists attainable at your post, and if so, at what dates copies of them can be ready for the contractor. If you have not the lists

tainable, then state where they are to be found, and at what date they were forwarded to the Quartermaster-General.

You are hereby instructed, when the lists are attainable by you, immediately to take measures to have copies of them prepared for the use of the contractor.

The list for each locality, and for each grave yard in each locality, should be prepared separately for this purpose, to avoid confusion and mistakes in the delivery of the blocks.

Please to make your Report as soon as possible, without waiting for the statement regarding the list of names, which should follow, however, with the least practicable delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. CROSSMAN,

*Asst. Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster*

*Dept. of the East, Brvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*

## APPENDIX C.

---

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }  
TRENTON, October 30, 1866. }

SIR:—It is in contemplation on the part of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the United States, to place at every grave of a deceased United States soldier throughout the country, cast iron head-blocks.

In order to obtain the necessary information to carry out this object, you are requested to furnish this office, at your earliest convenience, with the number of interments of deceased soldiers in your cemetery, together with the name, rank and organization, and the date, as near as may be, of the death and interment of each deceased soldier.

By order of the Governor.

Very respectfully your obt. servant,

LEWIS PERRINE,  
*Quartermaster-General, N. J. M.*



---

# STATEMENTS.

---



## STATEMENT A.

---

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison equipage and Quartermaster's Stores,  
in State Arsenal November, 30, 1867.*

- 72 uniform caps, blue.
- 23 uniform caps, gray.
- 22 shields for caps.
- 21 pompons for caps.
- 3000 metallic letters for caps, N. and J.
- 75 uniform jackets, blue, chasseur.
- 22 uniform jackets, gray, chasseur.
- 61 uniform great coats, blue, R. C.
- 104 uniform great coats, blue, infantry.
- 32 uniform great coats, blue, infantry, worn.
- 70 pairs of uniform trousers, blue, R. C.
- 25 pairs of uniform trousers, gray, R. C.
- 18½ pairs of officers' blankets.
- 91 blankets.
- 40 half blankets.
- 300 common tents, new.
- 495 common tents, been in service.
- 103 wall tents, been in service.
- 82 wall tents, new.
- 91 wall tent flies, new.
- 89 wall tent flies, been in service.
- 4 hospital tents, new.
- 7 hospital tents, been in service.
- 8 hospital tent flies, been in service.
- 18 Sibley tents, new.
- 7 Sibley tents, been in service.
- 788 sets of tent poles, common.
- 189 sets of tent poles, wall.
- 11 sets of tent poles, hospital.
- 30 Sibley tent poles.
- 20 tripods.
- 6976 single notch tent pins.
- 682 double notch tent pins.
- 41 axes and helves, been in service.
- 10 hatchets and handles, been in service.
- 42 hatchets and handles, new.

- 26 pick axes and handles.
- 54 spades, been in service.
- 187 camp kettles, been in service.
- 253 mess pans, iron, been in service.
- 76 mess pans, tin, been in service.
- 113 tin dishes, been in service.
- 796 tin plates, been in service.
- 754 tin plates, new.
- 2959 tin cups, pints, new.
- 198 tin cups, half pints.
- 1699 knives.
- 1663 forks.
- 3488 spoons.
- 459 spoons, been in service.
- 21 knapsacks, R. C.
- 965 canteens, strapped.
- 31 drums, new.
- 23 drums, been in service
- 29 drum cases.
- 23 drum slings.
- 36 pairs of drum sticks.
- 39 pairs of drum stick carriages.
- 17 drum batter heads.
- 5 sets of drum snares
- 76 fifes.
- 4 books, regimental descriptive, plain tops.
- 5 books, regimental, post letter.
- 3 books, regimental, post order.
- 6 books, regimental, morning report, plain top.
- 2 books, company morning report.
- 5 storm flags, been in service.
- 19 recruiting flags, been in service.
- 6 bunting guidons, infantry.
- 1 silk guidon, cavalry.
- 2 sets of flag halyards.
- 9 color bearers and sockets.
- 4 crimson sashes, sergeants, worn.
- 10,000 tent lacing, feet of.
- 9 sets of stencil plates, "A" to "K."
- 86 knapsack hooks.
- 61 knapsack buckles.
- 100 bed sacks, double, new.
- 14 manacles, pairs of.
- 32 hand cuffs, pairs of.
- 16 lanterns.
- 2 stoves and cauldrons.
- 11 stoves, in use.
- 10 stable forks.
- 2 shovels, in use.
- 2 scoop shovels, in use.

- 8 cedar buckets, in use.
- 2 hay forks, in use.
- 2 wheel-barrows, in use.
- 3 post hole spades, in use.
- 1 measure, bushel, in use.
- 3 measures, half bushel, in use.
- 4 measures, half peck, in use.
- 3 carpenter's hatchets, in use.
- 1 carpenter's adze, in use.
- 3 carpenter's hammers, in use.
- 5 carpenter's saws, in use.
- 55 axe slings.
- 86 spade slings.
- 2 commissary chests and contents.
- 3 commissary scales.
- 120 horse shoe nails, lbs. of
- 2 rakes.
- 7 hickory brooms.

*Unserviceable.*

- 389 knapsacks, U. S.
- 315 knapsacks, soft.
- 169 haversacks, rubber.
- 37 haversacks, U. S. pat.
- 1426 canteens, rubber.
- 5 manacles, pairs of, broken.
- 14 hand cuffs, pairs of, broken.
- 35 lanterns.
- 2 commissary scales.

*Baggage Train.*

- 2 horses, in use.
- 1 wagon, army, in use.
- 1 wagon, ordnance, in use.
- 1 wagon, one horse, in use.
- 1 ambulance, two horse, in use.
- 1 set of harness, two horse, in use.
- 2 sets of harness (ambulance), two horse, in use.
- 2 sets of harness (ambulance), one-horse, in use.
- 15 sets of train harness (two horse wheel).
- 15 sets of train harness (two horse lead).
- 29 chain halters.
- 10 collars, extra.
- 17 wagoners' saddles.
- 23 pole straps.
- 19 check straps.
- 2 sets of four horse lines.
- 2 sets of two horse lines,

- 3 sets of fly nets.
- 12 pairs of extra hames.
- 17 wagoners' whips.
- 13 stretchers for harness.

*Hospital Supplies.*

- 1905 Lamberts' tourniquets.
- 76 iron bedsteads.
- 41 wooden bedsteads.
- 56 counterpanes.
- 162 muslin sheets.
- 284 pillow cases,
- 49 pillow ticks.
- 56 bed ticks.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in State Arsenal, November 30, 1867.*

- 2168 muskets, T. A. Co., rifled, bright, calibre .58.
- 2372 muskets, C. P. F. A. Co., rifled, bright, calibre .58.
- 1996 muskets, S. A. Co., rifled, bright, calibre .58.
- 185 muskets, United States, smooth bore, bright, calibre .69.
- 4536 muskets, altered flint, rifled, calibre .69.
- 1260 muskets, altered flint, rifled, Maynard primer .69.
- 155 muskets, Enfield rifle, .577.
- 6 muskets, Austrian rifle, .54.
- 13 muskets, Cadet, rifled, bright, .58.
- 180 rifles, United States, brass mounted, .54.
- 118 rifles, United States, brass mounted, sword bayonet, .58.
- 155 rifles, French, sword bayonet, .62.
- 27 pistols, Whitney's revolvers, .36.
- 1000 pistols, Remington's revolvers, .44.
- 60 pistols, altered flint.
- 2 signal pistols and accoutrements.
- 1777 sets of pistols appendages.
- 45 bullet moulds.
- 6678 musket tompons.
- 369 musket tompons, patent.
- 9894 wipers.
- 12,001 screw drivers and cone wrenches.
- 678 ball screws.
- 1278 spring vises.
- 14,762 spare cones.
- 1878 tumbler screws.
- 1882 main springs.
- 1875 sear springs.
- 2240 tumbler and band spring punches.
- 208 rifle bullet moulds.
- 136 sets of implements for United States rifles.
- 1289 cavalry sabres.

- 208 artillery sabres.
- 89 artillery swords.
- 37 masonic swords.
- 166 N. C. O. swords, steel scabbards.
- 117 N. C. O. swords, leather scabbards.
- 70 musicians' swords, leather scabbards.
- 240 cavalry sabre belts, black buffed.
- 280 cavalry sabre belt plates.
- 42 cavalry sabre belts, white buffed.
- 290 cavalry sabre knobs, white buffed.
- 34 artillery sword waist belts, black leather. .
- 34 artillery sword waist belt plates.
- 56 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts, black buffed.
- 29 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts, black leather.
- 232 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts, black glazed.
- 586 N. C. O. sword shoulder belt plates.
- 294 N. C. O. sword waist belts, black leather.
- 294 N. C. O. sword waist belt plates.
- 2 Bilinghurst and Requa batteries.
- 10 12 pounder, bronze Napoleon guns, smooth bore.
- 2 3½ inch bronze guns, rifled.
- 11 3 inch Griffin guns, rifled.
- 10 gun carriages and limbers for 12-pounder.
- 14 gun carriages and limbers for 6-pounder.
- 12 12-pounder caissons, with spare wheel.
- 19 6-pounder caissons, with spare wheel.
- 6 battery wagons.
- 6 travelling forges.
- 21 sponge buckets for 12-pounder.
- 21 sponge buckets for 6-pounder.
- 87 tar buckets.
- 14 sponge and rammers, for 3-inch guns.
- 19 sponge and rammers, for 3½-inch guns.
- 21 sponge and rammers, for 12-pounder guns.
- 10 bristic sponges and worms.
- 15 worms and staves, for 3-inch guns.
- 9 worms and staves, for 3½ inch guns.
- 10 worms and staves, for 12-pounder guns.
- 97 hand spikes.
- 20 prolongs.
- 24 vent punches.
- 34 vent covers.
- 32 sponge covers.
- 13 priming wires.
- 101 thumb stalls.
- 11 lanyards.
- 42 gunners' haversacks.
- 40 gunners' pouches.
- 20 gunners' gimlets.
- 24 gunners' pincers.

- 24 fuse wrenches.
- 24 fuse cutters.
- 24 tow hooks.
- 15 port-fire clippers.
- 3 globe sights.
- 2 pendulum hauses.
- 10 patent tompons, for 12-pounder guns.
- 7 patent tompons, for 6-pounder guns.
- 12 patent tompons, for 3-inch guns.
- 708 cartridge boxes, infantry, calibre .58.
- 396 cartridge boxes, infantry, calibre .58. N. G.
- 132 cartridge boxes, calibre .58. rifle.
- 1271 cartridge boxes, infantry, calibre .69.
- 51 cartridge boxes, infantry, black glazed.
- 2 cartridge boxes, pistol.
- 1858 cartridge box plates, infantry.
- 1082 cartridge box belts, infantry, black buffed.
- 505 cartridge box belts, infantry, white buffed.
- 1293 cartridge box belts, infantry, black glazed.
- 42 cartridge box belts, infantry, russet.
- 1833 cartridge box belts, infantry, black leather.
- 930 cartridge box belt plates.
- 807 bayonet scabbards, without frogs.
- 197 bayonet scabbards and frogs, white buffed.
- 101 bayonet scabbards and frogs, black glazed.
- 1881 bayonet scabbards and frogs, black leather.
- 159 bayonet scabbards and frogs, russet.
- 796 bayonet scabbard belts, white buffed.
- 180 waist belts, black buffed.
- 200 waist belts, white buffed.
- 2054 waist belts, black leather.
- 710 waist belts, black glazed.
- 41 waist belts, russet.
- 1120 waist belt plates, United States.
- 272 waist belt plates, plain.
- 783 Zouave waist belts black leather.
- 763 Zouave waist belt plates.
- 1000 carbine belts and hooks, black buffed.
- 111 pistol holsters for revolvers.
- 1848 cap pouches.
- 248 gun slings.
- 492 cartridge bags, for 3-inch guns unfilled.
- 270 cartridge bags, for 6-pounder guns, unfilled.
- 518 cartridge bags, for 12-pounder guns, unfilled.
- 67 cartridge bags, for 3-inch guns, filled.
- 240 Hotchkiss fuse shell, fixed for 3-inch guns.
- 250 Hotchkiss fuse case shell, fixed for 3-inch guns.
- 60 Hotchkiss percussion shell, fixed for 3-inch guns.
- 41 Hotchkiss cannister shot, fixed for 3-inch guns.
- 408 Hotchkiss fuse shell, unfixed for 3-inch guns.



- 470 Hotchkiss fuse case shell, unfixed for 3-inch guns.
- 120 Hotchkiss percussion shell, unfixed for 3-inch guns.
- 140 Hotchkiss cannister-shot, unfixed for 3-inch guns.
- 100 James' solid shot, unfixed for 3½-inch guns.
- 100 James' percussion shell, unfixed for 3½-inch guns.
- 16,700 friction primers.
- 32 kegs cannon powder, 25 lbs. each.
- 6000 conical balls, calibre .69.
- 4 kegs of conical balls, calibre .58.
- 2000 ball cartridges, round ball, calibre .69.
- 14,560 ball cartridges, buck and ball, calibre .69.
- 40,000 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .54.
- 69,000 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .574.
- 50,000 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .57.
- 20,072 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .58.
- 36,000 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .58. solid water proof.
- 70,000 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .69.
- 20,000 ball cartridges, pistol, calibre .44.
- 91,702 ball cartridges, pistol, calibre .36.
- 191 rounds of ammunition for Billingham batteries.
- 80,750 musket percussion caps.
- 39,250 pistol percussion caps.
- 94 McClellan saddles, complete.
- 107 extra leather halters.
- 2 pairs of spurs.
- 22 sets of artillery harness, 2 horse wheel.
- 22 sets of artillery harness, 2 horse lead.
- 58 valises for artillery harness.
- 66 nose bags.
- 13 horse brushes.
- 4 curry combs.
- 1040 cone guards and chains for Enfield rifles.

*Imperfect and Unserviceable.*

- 22 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69.
- 86 muskets, altered flint, cone in barrel, calibre .69.
- 22 muskets, Enfield rifle, calibre .577.
- 7 muskets, Austrian rifle, calibre .54.
- 2 muskets, Belgian rifle, calibre .69.
- 2120 muskets, flint lock, calibre .69.
- 158 muskets, flint lock, worthless, calibre .69.
- 14 rifles, United States, sword bayonet, calibre .58.
- 64 rifles, United States, brass mounted, calibre .54.
- 77 rifles, Derringer, calibre .58.
- 2 rifles, Austrian sword bayonet, calibre .71.
- 63 pistols, flint lock.
- 104 cavalry sabres.
- 1 6-pounder, bronze gun, smooth bore.
- 2 6-pounder, bronze guns, smooth bore, French,

- 2 4-pounder, bronze guns, smooth bore, French.
- 8 6-pounder, iron guns.
- 8 gun carriages.
- 1613 screw drivers, for flint lock muskets.
- 2116 wipers, for flint lock muskets.
- 260 cartridge boxes.
- 806 bayonet scabbards.
- 100 cap pouches.
- 402 gun slings.
- 250 horse pistol holsters.
- 380 powder flasks.
- 16 cavalry sabre belts.
- 564 bullet pouches.
- 551 bullet pouch slings.
- 26 artillery sword belts.
- 16 McClellan saddles.
- 295 waist belts.

## STATEMENT B.

---

*The following is the number of arms cleaned and repaired at the State Arsenal, during the year ending November 30, 1867 :*

Muskets, Trenton Arms Company, rifled, bright, calibre, 58.	2320
Muskets, Colt's P. F. A. Company, rifled, bright, calibre, 58.	81
Muskets, Savage A. Company, rifled, bright, calibre, 58.	381
Muskets, United States, smooth bore, bright, calibre, 69.	20
Muskets, United States, Maynard primer, rifled, bright, calibre, 69.	560
Rifled, United States brass mounted, calibre, 54.	82
Rifles, Austrian, calibre, 71.	2
Cavalry sabres,	10
N. C. O. swords,	11
Muskets and rifles repaired,	468

## STATEMENT C.

---

*Names of Contractors and others, and articles furnished by each.*

Uniform caps, gray—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	673
Wilson & Hutchinson,	
Uniform caps, Zouave—	12
W. A. Howell & Company,	534
Uniform caps, artillery—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	30
Uniform jacket, gray—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	253
Uniform jackets, chasseur, gray—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	420
Uniform jackets, Zouave—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	474
Uniform jackets, artillery—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	30
Uniform great coats, blue, infantry—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	424
Uniform great coats, blue, R. C—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	320
Uniform vests, Zouave—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	474
Uniform sashes, Zouave—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	474
Uniform trousers, pairs of gray—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	673
Uniform trousers, pairs of Zouave—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	474
Uniform trousers, pairs of artillery—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	30
Uniform leggings, pairs of Zouave—	
W. A. Howell & Company,	474
National silk colors—	
Wilson & Hutchinson,	4
Regimental silk colors—	
Wilson & Hutchinson,	4

**QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. 1043**

**Pistol cartridge boxes—**

**George Peters, 120**

**Gun slings—**

**George Peters, 299**

## STATEMENT D.

---

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage turned into the Arsenal by disbanded and other Military Companies, during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

*December 3, 1866.*

From Hon. Joel Parker.

1 storm flag.

*January 8, 1867.*

From Col. U. DeHart, Third regiment N. J. R. C.

1 national silk color, Third battalion.

1 regimental silk color, Third battalion.

2 bearers and sockets.

*January 28.*

From Brevet Major General Theo. Runyon, Comd'g N. J. R. C.

1 axe and helve.

1 set storm flag halyards.

*January 31.*

From Major D. D. Buchanan, First battalion N. J. R. C.

1 national silk color.

1 regimental silk color.

2 bearers and sockets.

1 copy army regulations.

*February 2.*

From Col. Joseph W. Plume, Comd'g Second regiment N. J. R. C.

111 rubber haversacks.

93 United States patent haversacks.

*April 1.*

From Capt. August Linder, Company "A" veteran regiment (being transferred to Capt. Muller, Company "A.")

60 uniform caps, blue.

60 uniform caps, Zouave.

60 uniform frock coats, infantry.

60 pairs of uniform trousers, infantry.  
60 uniform great coats, infantry.  
60 knapsacks.

*May 16.*

From Capt. Wm. A. Bird, Company "F," Second regiment N.J.R.O.

10 uniform caps, gray, new.  
29 uniform caps, gray, worn.  
31 pompons.  
39 shields.  
13 uniform jackets, gray, new.  
26 uniform jackets, gray, worn.  
8 pairs of uniform trousers, gray, new.  
31 pairs of uniform gray trousers, worn.  
44 knapsacks, R. C

*July 16.*

From Col. Joseph W. Plume, Comd'g Second regiment N. J. R. O.

41 rubber haversacks.  
36 United States patent haversacks.

*October 12.*

From Major J. J. Cladek, First batallion N. J. R. C.

10 wall tents and flies.  
10 sets wall tent poles.  
40 common tents.  
40 sets common tent poles.  
680 single notch tent pins.  
80 double notch tent pins.

*November 30.*

From Capt. Kirk B. Fitzgerald, Company "D," First regiment N. J.  
R. C. (being transferred to Capt. John Disch, Jr., from Company D)  
60 knapsacks, R. C.

## STATEMENT E.

---

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores turned into the Arsenal by disbanded and other Military Companies, during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

- 230 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre .58.
- 1061 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 80 muskets, cadet, calibre .58.
- 115 muskets, flint lock, calibre .69.
- 4 rifles, percussion.
- 1460 bayonets.
- 94 N. C. O. swords.
- 95 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 91 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 4 N. C. O. sword waist belt and plates.
- 1353 cartridge boxes
- 1332 cartridge box plates.
- 1321 cartridge box belts.
- 1321 cartridge box belt plates.
- 1321 bayonet scabbards.
- 35 bayonet scabbard belts.
- 21 bayonet scabbard belt plates.
- 1323 waist belts.
- 1282 waist belt plates.
- 1135 cap pouches.
- 1163 gun slings.
- 80 tompions.
- 292 wipers.
- 241 screw drivers.
- 33 spring vises.
- 47 ball screws.
- 33 spare cones.
- 77 arm chests.
- 1 Griffin gun, 3 inch.
- 1 iron gun 6-pounder.
- 2 gun carriages and limbers.
- 2 hand spikes.
- 2 sponge and rammers, broken.



2 worms and staves broken.  
 2 gunners' haversacks.  
 2 gunners' pouches.  
 2 thumb stalls,  
 2 lanyards,  
 2 sponge buckets.

As follows :

*January 1, 1867.*

From Capt. Hiram Van Buskirk, Company "E," Close Light Guard,  
 Hudson Brigade.

4 muskets, percussion, calibre 69.  
 2 bayonets  
 43 cartridge boxes.  
 37 cartridge box plates.  
 36 cartridge box belts.  
 37 cartridge box belt plates.  
 40 bayonet scabbards.  
 40 waist belts.  
 40 waist belt plates.  
 5 cap pouches.  
 1 gun sling.  
 20 screw drivers.  
 19 wipers.  
 4 ball screws.  
 11 spare cones.  
 1 spring vise.  
 2 arm chests.

*January 8.*

From Capt. Moses Tompkins, Union Rifles, Caldwell, Essex Brigade.  
 4 rifles, percussion.

*January 8.*

From Company "C," First regiment, Caldwell, per John Snyder.  
 12 muskets, percussion, calibre .69. cone in barrel.  
 12 bayonets.

*January 31.*

From Major D D. Buchanan, First battalion N. J. R. C.  
 4 N. C. O. swords.  
 4 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts and plates.  
 4 N. C. O. sword waist belts and plates.

*February 28.*

From Capt. Peter S. Tilton, Lawrence Guards, Absecom, Maritime  
 Brigade.  
 50 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.  
 51 bayonets.  
 63 cartridge boxes.

- 64 cartridge box plates.
- 53 cartridge box belts.
- 64 cartridge box belt plates.
- 63 bayonet scabbards.
- 54 waist belts.
- 60 waist belt plates.
- 59 cap pouches.
- 51 gun slings.
- 20 wipers.
- 19 screw drivers.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts and plates.
- 3 arm chests.

*February 28.*

From Capt. Ivins D. Jones, Florence Rifles, Burlington Brigade.

- 46 muskets, flint, calibre .69.
- 50 bayonets.
- 32 cartridge boxes.
- 32 cartridge box plates.
- 31 cartridge box belts.
- 27 cartridge box belt plates.
- 36 bayonet scabbards.
- 28 waist belts.
- 24 waist belt plates.
- 20 gun slings.
- 2 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt plate.
- 4 arm chests.

*March 4.*

From Capt. Robert F. Swords, Home Guards of Union.

- 2 screw drivers.
- 3 wipers.

*March 12.*

From Egg Harbor City Artillery (per Louis Kuehnle).

- 50 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69.
- 48 bayonets.
- 49 cartridge boxes.
- 48 cartridge box plates.
- 49 cartridge box belts.
- 49 cartridge box belt plates.
- 50 bayonet scabbards.
- 45 waist belts.
- 43 waist belt plates.
- 34 screw drivers.
- 28 wipers.
- 1 spring vise.

- 5 ball screws.
- 22 spare cones.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 3 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 3 arm chests.

*March 13.*

From Monmouth Guards (per David C. Barton).

- 72 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 69 bayonets.
- 69 cartridge boxes.
- 69 cartridge box plates.
- 68 cartridge box belts.
- 69 cartridge box belt plates.
- 68 bayonet scabbards.
- 68 waist belts.
- 68 waist belt plates.
- 67 gun slings.
- 4 wipers.
- 5 screw drivers.
- 1 spring vise.
- 1 ball screw.
- 2 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 4 arm chests.

*March 20.*

From Egg Harbor Guards, Atlantic Brigade.

- 1 gun sling.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt plate.
- 1 screw driver.
- 2 wipers.

*March 23.*

From Lieut. Charles N. Earl, Stockton Guards, Burlington Brigade.

- 52 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69.
- 62 bayonets.
- 61 cartridge boxes.
- 62 cartridge box plates.
- 62 cartridge box belts.
- 62 cartridge box belt plates.
- 62 bayonet scabbards.
- 62 waist belts.
- 62 waist belt plates.
- 60 gun slings.
- 62 cap pouches.
- 2 wipers.
- 5 screw drivers.

- 1 spring vise.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 4 arm chests.

*March 23.*

From Capt. Wm. H. Dawes, National Guards, Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon Brigade.

- 35 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 35 bayonets.
- 34 cartridge boxes.
- 34 cartridge box plates.
- 34 cartridge box belts.
- 33 cartridge box belt plates.
- 34 bayonet scabbards.
- 34 waist belts.
- 33 waist belt plates.
- 35 cap pouches.
- 35 gun slings.
- 1 wiper.
- 1 screw driver.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*March 28.*

From Capt. Joel Kerlin, Columbus Grays, Burlington Brigade.

- 40 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 40 bayonets.
- 40 cartridge boxes.
- 40 cartridge box plates.
- 40 cartridge box belts.
- 40 cartridge box belt plates.
- 40 bayonet scabbards.
- 40 waist belts.
- 39 waist belt plates.
- 40 cap pouches.
- 40 gun slings.
- 7 wipers.
- 7 screw drivers.
- 3 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*March 28.*

From Capt. John C. Westervelt, Washington Union Rifles, Bergen Brigade.

- 40 muskets, percussion calibre .69.
- 40 bayonets.
- 39 cartridge boxes.
- 39 cartridge box plates.
- 39 cartridge box belts.
- 39 cartridge box belt plates.
- 40 bayonet scabbards.
- 40 waist belts.
- 39 waist belt plates.
- 40 cap pouches.
- 40 gun slings.
- 7 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*March 29.*

From Captain Mark Adams, Jun., Ellsworth light Guard, Atlantic and Cape May Brigade.

- 40 muskets, percussion calibre .69.
- 40 bayonets.
- 40 cartridge boxes.
- 40 cartridge box plates.
- 40 cartridge box belts.
- 40 cartridge box belt plates.
- 36 waist belts.
- 36 waist belt plates.
- 39 cap pouches.
- 39 bayonet scabbards.
- 40 gun slings.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*April 1*

From Captain August Linder, Co A. Veteran Regiment (being transferred to Capt. Charles Muller, Co. A. Veteran regiment).

- 60 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 60 cartridge box belts.

- 60 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 55 waist belts.
- 55 waist belt plates.
- 55 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 60 tompions.
- 5 N. C. O. swords.
- 5 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 5 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 3 arm chests.

*March 29.*

From Captain Aaron S. Lovett, Cook Artillery, Fieldsboro', Burlington Brigade.

- 39 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 39 bayonets.
- 39 gun slings.
- 11 wipers.
- 15 screw drivers.
- 2 spring vises.
- 1 bolt screw.
- 2 arm chests.

*April 3.*

From Captain Augustus Grobler, Union Pemberton guards, Burlington brigade.

- 40 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 40 bayonets.
- 40 cartridge boxes.
- 39 cartridge box plates.
- 40 cartridge box belts.
- 37 cartridge box belt plates.
- 40 bayonet scabbards.
- 40 waist belts.
- 38 waist belt plates.
- 39 cap pouches.
- 40 gun slings.
- 3 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 1 spring vise.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*April 3.*

From Capt. Marcus Dixon, Pine Brook Rifles, Morris Brigade.

40 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.

40 bayonets.

40 cartridge boxes.

40 cartridge box plates.

40 cartridge box belts.

40 cartridge box belt plates.

40 bayonet scabbards.

40 waist belts.

40 waist belt plates.

40 cap pouches.

40 gun slings.

8 wipers.

8 screw drivers.

4 spring vises.

4 ball screws.

4 N. C. O. swords.

4 N. C. O. sword belts.

4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

2 arm chests.

*April 5.*

From Captain William H. Slater, American Rangers, Frenchtown, Hunterdon Brigade.

44 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69.

40 bayonets.

42 cartridge boxes.

40 cartridge box plates.

41 cartridge box belts.

39 cartridge box belt plates.

40 bayonet scabbards.

41 waist belts.

34 waist belt plates

31 cap pouches.

10 gun slings.

5 wipers.

6 screw drivers.

3 N. C. O. swords.

3 N. C. O. sword belts.

3 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

2 arm chests.

*April 6.*

From Lieut. Somers T. Champion, Marion Rifles, Smith's Landing.

50 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.

50 bayonets.

49 cartridge boxes.

49 cartridge box plates,

49 cartridge box belts.

48 cartridge box belt plates.  
 50 bayonet scabbards.  
 49 waist belts.  
 48 waist belt plates.  
 50 cap pouches.  
 50 gun slings.  
 7 wipers.  
 7 screw drivers.  
 3 spring vises.  
 4 ball screws.  
 3 N. C. O. swords.  
 3 N. C. O. sword belts.  
 3 N. C. O. sword belt plates.  
 3 arm chests.

*April 9 and May 7.*

From Captain Z. M. P. Mathis, Company "C," Little Egg Harbor  
Regiment, Burlington Brigade.

40 muskets, flint, calibre .69.  
 40 bayonets.  
 40 cartridge boxes.  
 40 cartridge box plates.  
 40 cartridge box belts.  
 40 cartridge box belt plates.  
 40 bayonet scabbards.  
 40 waist belts.  
 40 waist belt plates.  
 40 cap pouches.  
 40 gun slings.  
 4 N. C. O. swords.  
 4 N. C. O. sword belts.  
 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.  
 2 arm chests.

*April 9.*

From Captain John S. Carpenter, Independent Guards, Marlton,  
Burlington Brigade.

72 muskets, percussion, calibre .69, cone in barrel.  
 66 bayonets.  
 72 cartridge boxes.  
 72 cartridge box plates.  
 71 cartridge box belts.  
 72 cartridge box belt plates.  
 72 bayonet scabbards.  
 69 waist belts.  
 70 waist belt plates.  
 70 cap pouches.  
 72 gun slings.  
 17 wipers.  
 15 screw drivers.  
 3 spring vises.



- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 4 arm chests.

*April 13.*

From Captain A. Van Emburgh, National Guards, Hohokus, Bergen Brigade.

- 40 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69
- 40 bayonets.
- 23 cartridge boxes.
- 23 cartridge box plates.
- 14 cartridge box belts.
- 3 cartridge box belt plates.
- 22 bayonet scabbards.
- 9 waist belts.
- 3 N. C. O. swords.
- 2 arm chests.

*April 13.*

From Captain Aaron S. Lovett, Cook Artillery, Fieldsboro', Burlington Brigade.

- 40 cartridge boxes.
- 38 cartridge box plates.
- 40 cartridge box belts.
- 36 cartridge box belt plates.
- 40 bayonet scabbards.
- 39 waist belts.
- 38 waist belt plates.
- 37 cap pouches.
- 2 N. C. O. swords.
- 2 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt plate.

*April 30.*

From Captain Joseph A. Adams, Company "G," Second Regiment, Somerset Brigade.

- 40 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 40 bayonets.
- 39 cartridge boxes.
- 39 cartridge box plates.
- 39 cartridge box belts.
- 39 cartridge box belt plates.
- 38 waist belts.
- 37 waist belt plates.
- 39 bayonet scabbards.
- 37 cap pouches.
- 40 gun slings.

- 1 wiper.
- 5 screw drivers.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*May 1.*

From Captain J. D. Fithian, Fairfield Blues, Bridgeton.

- 60 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 59 cartridge box belts.
- 59 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 58 waist belts.
- 57 waist belt plates.
- 58 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 8 wipers.
- 7 screw drivers.
- 3 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 3 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 3 arm chests.

*May 11.*

From Captain Peter S. Tilton, Lawrence Guards, Absecon.

- 2 cartridge boxes.
- 1 cartridge box plate.
- 2 cartridge box belts.
- 1 cartridge box belt plate.
- 3 cap pouches.
- 7 waist belts.
- 8 waist belt plates.
- 1 bayonet scabbard.

*May 16.*

From Captain William A. Bird, Company "F," Second Regiment.

N. J. R. C.

- 50 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 50 bayonets.
- 41 tompons.
- 50 cartridge boxes.
- 49 cartridge box plates.
- 50 cartridge box belts.
- 49 cartridge box belt plates.

- 17 bayonet scabbards.
- 17 waist belts.
- 16 waist belt plates.
- 49 gun slings.
- 16 cap pouches.
- 3 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 3 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 3 arm chests.

*May 30.*

From Captain J. F. Laumaster, American Blues, Mount Holly, Burlington Brigade.

- 52 muskets, percussion, calibre .60.
- 53 bayonets.
- 53 cartridge boxes.
- 52 cartridge box plates.
- 53 cartridge box belts.
- 50 cartridge box belt plates.
- 53 bayonet scabbards.
- 51 waist belts.
- 52 waist belt plates.
- 50 gun slings.
- 53 cap pouches.
- 11 wipers.
- 2 screw drivers.
- 2 N. C. O. swords.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt plate.

*June 4.*

From Captain Charles H. Willets, Co. C, Burlington.

- 60 muskets, percussion, calibre .69.
- 57 bayonets.
- 48 cartridge boxes.
- 54 cartridge box plates.
- 45 cartridge box belt plates.
- 55 bayonet scabbards.
- 5 waist belts.
- 56 waist belt plates.
- 52 cap pouches.
- 24 gun slings.
- 2 wipers.
- 2 screw drivers.
- 2 spring vises.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 3 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 2 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 4 arm chests.

*June 4.*

From Captain Lewis Ertill, Egg Harbor City Artillery.

- 1 cartridge box.
- 2 cartridge box plates.
- 1 cartridge box belt.
- 1 cartridge box belt plate.
- 16 screw drivers.
- 22 wipers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt.
- 5 waist belts.
- 7 waist belt plates.
- 2 bayonets.

*June 29.*

From National Guards, Bridgeton, Cumberland Brigade.

- 29 Muskets. flint, calibre .69.
- 17 bayonets.
- 17 cartridge boxes.
- 13 cartridge box plates.
- 14 cartridge box belts, white buffed.
- 5 cartridge box belt plates.
- 22 bayonet scabbards.
- 13 waist belts.
- 9 waist belt plates.
- 2 N. C. O. swords.
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt
- 1 N. C. O. sword belt plate.
- 2 arm chests.

*July 8.*

From Colonel J. W. Woodruff, Elizabeth.

- 1 3-inch Griffin gun, rifled.
- 1 gun carriage and limber.
- 1 hand spike.
- 1 sponge and rammer (broken).
- 1 worm and stave (broken).
- 1 gunners' haversack.
- 1 gunners' pouch.
- 1 thumb stall.
- 1 lanyard.
- 1 sponge bucket.

*July 13.*

From Captain S. D. Demarest, American Guards, Bergen Brigade.

- 5 bayonet scabbards.
- 4 cartridge boxes.
- 4 cartridge box plates.
- 4 cartridge box belts.
- 5 cartridge box belt plates.
- 6 waist belts.
- 6 waist belt plates.

6 wipers.  
6 scREW drivers.  
1 spring vise.  
2 ball screws.  
1 N. C. O. sword belt.  
1 N. C. O. sword belt plate.

*July 22.*

From Captain F. Grain, Jun., Company C. Independent Guard,  
Hudson Brigade.

40 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69.  
40 bayonets.  
35 gun slings.  
2 arm chests.

*September 11.*

From Captain Peter S. Tilton, Lawrence Guard, Maritime Brigade.

9 cartridge box belts.  
3 waist belts.  
2 cap pouches.  
1 screw driver.

*September 19.*

From C. M. Harrison, Esq., Principal Newark Academy.

80 muskets, cadet, calibre .58.  
79 bayonets.  
80 cartridge boxes.  
80 cartridge box plates.  
80 cartridge box belts.  
80 bayonet scabbards.  
80 waist belts.  
80 waist belt plates.  
78 cap pouches.  
67 gun slings.  
4 N. C. O. swords.  
3 N. C. O. sword belts.  
3 N. C. O. sword belt plates.  
4 arm chests.

*October 21.*

From Lieutenant J. W. Gardiner, Company L., Second Regiment  
New Jersey Rifle Corps.

60 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.  
59 bayonets.  
20 tom-pions.  
51 cartridge boxes.  
52 cartridge box plates.  
54 cartridge box belts.  
53 cartridge box belt plates.  
54 bayonet scabbards.

1060      QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

- 54 waist belts.
- 53 waist belt plates.
- 53 cap pouches.
- 59 gun slides.
- 3 arm chests.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 5 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

*November 8.*

From General John S. Irick, Burlington Brigade.

- 1 iron gun, 6-pounder.
- 1 gun carriage and limber.
- 1 set of implements.

*November 20.*

From Unknown (found at freight depot, Trenton).

- 39 muskets, percussion, rifled, bright, calibre .69.
- 39 bayonets.
- 35 cartridge boxes.
- 32 cartridge box plates.
- 33 cartridge box belts.
- 32 cartridge box belt plates.
- 34 bayonet scabbards.
- 34 waist belts.
- 34 waist belt plates.
- 33 cap pouches.
- 37 gun slings.
- 9 wipers.
- 14 screw drivers.
- 1 ball screw.
- 2 N. C. O. swords.
- 2 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 2 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 2 arm chests.

*November 29.*

From Captain John Toller, Company "A," Third Battalion, Newark.

- 40 muskets, Maynard primer, calibre .69.
- 40 bayonets.
- 34 cartridge boxes.
- 28 cartridge box plates.
- 26 cartridge box belts.
- 11 cartridge box belt plates.
- 25 bayonet scabbards
- 35 bayonet scabbard belts.
- 21 bayonet scabbard belt plates.
- 17 waist belts.
- 36 gun slings.

32 wipers.  
25 screw drivers.  
1 ball screw.  
3 arm chests.

*November 30.*

From Capt. Kirk B. Fitzgerald, Company "D," First regiment N. J. R. C. (being transferred to Capt. John Disch, Jr., from Company D), First Regiment.

60 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.  
60 bayonets.  
60 cartridge boxes.  
60 cartridge box plates.  
60 cartridge box belts.  
60 cartridge box belt plates.  
60 bayonet scabbards.  
60 waist belts.  
60 waist belt plates  
60 cap pouches.  
3 arm chests.

## STATMENT F.

---

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, issued to the Uniformed Companies of this State upon requisition, approved by commandants of corps to which said companies are attached, during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

*January 14, 1867.*

To Colonel U. DeHart, commanding Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 1 national silk color.
- 1 regimental silk color.
- 2 bearers and sockets.

*January 15.*

To Captain William E. Rogers, Company I, First Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 80 uniform caps, gray.
- 80 pompons.
- 80 shields.
- 80 uniform chasseur jackets, gray.
- 80 pairs of trousers.

*January 25.*

To Colonel William Ward, Veteran Regiment, Newark.

- 1 copy army regulations.
- 12 copies of infantry tactics.

*January 31.*

To Major J. J. Cladek, First Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 1 national silk color.
- 1 regimental silk color.
- 2 bearers and sockets.
- 1 copy of army regulations.

*February 2.*

To Captain J. B. Monroe, Newark City Battery.

- 30 uniform caps, artillery.
- 30 jackets, artillery.
- 30 pairs of trousers, artillery.



*February 7.*

To Captain William C. Blewett, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 65 uniform caps, gray.
- 65 pompons.
- 65 shields.
- 65 jackets, gray.
- 65 pairs of trousers, gray.

*February 9.*

To Colonel William Ward, Veteran Regiment, Newark.

- 1 national silk color.
- 1 regimental silk color.
- 2 bearers and sockets.
- 2 bunting guidons.

*February 9.*

To Captain August Linder, Company A, Veteran Regiment.

- 50 uniform caps, zouave.
- 50 great coats, infantry.

*February 9.*

To Captain Charles F. Bowers, Company B, Veteran Regiment.

- 80 uniform caps, zouave.
- 80 jackets, zouave.
- 80 vests, zouave.
- 80 sashes, zouave.
- 80 pairs of trousers, zouave.
- 80 pairs of leggings, zouave.
- 80 great coats, infantry.

*February 9.*

To Captain Charles M. Taylor, Company C, Veteran Regiment.

- 80 uniform caps, zouave.
- 80 jackets, zouave.
- 80 vests, zouave.
- 80 sashes, zouave.
- 80 pairs of trousers, zouave.
- 80 pairs of leggings, zouave.
- 80 great coats, infantry.

*February 9.*

To Captain John Hunkele, Company D, Veteran Regiment.

- 62 uniform caps, zouave.
- 62 jackets, zouave.
- 62 vests, zouave.
- 62 sashes, zouave.
- 62 pairs of trousers, zouave.
- 62 pairs of leggings, zouave.
- 62 great coats, infantry.

*February 9.*

To Captain George A. Beardsley, Company E, Veteran Regiment.

50 uniform caps, zouave.  
 50 jackets, zouave.  
 50 vests, zouave.  
 50 sashes, zouave.  
 50 pairs of trousers, zouave.  
 50 pairs of leggings, zouave.  
 50 great coats, infantry.

*February 9.*

To Captain William Wakenshaw, Company F, Veteran Regiment.

40 uniform caps, zouave.  
 40 jackets, zouave.  
 40 vests, zouave.  
 40 sashes, zouave.  
 40 trousers, zouave.  
 40 leggings, zouave.  
 40 great coats, infantry.

*February 21.*

To Captain William E. Rogers, Company I, First Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

80 uniform great coats, R. C.

*February 21.*

To Captain William C. Blewett, Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

60 uniform great coats, R. C.

*February 21.*

To Captain Thomas Frey, Company K, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

40 uniform caps, gray.  
 40 pompons.  
 40 shields.  
 40 uniform jackets, gray.  
 40 pairs of uniform trousers, gray.  
 40 uniform great coats, R. C.

*February 21.*

To Captain August Linder, Company A, Veteran Regiment.

10 uniform caps, zouave.  
 10 uniform great coats, infantry.

*February 21.*

To Captain Jacob Berg, Company I, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

40 uniform great coats, R. C.

*April 1.*

To Captain Charles Muller, Company A, Veteran Regiment (being transferred by Captain Linder, Company A).

- 60 uniform caps, blue, infantry.
- 60 uniform caps, zouave.
- 60 uniform frock coats, blue, infantry.
- 60 uniform great coats, blue, infantry.
- 60 pairs of uniform trousers, blue, infantry.
- 60 knapsacks.

*May 14.*

To Captain James M. Drake, Company E, First Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 50 uniform caps, zouave.
- 50 jackets, zouave.
- 50 vests, zouave.
- 50 sashes, zouave.
- 50 pairs of trousers, zouave.
- 50 pairs of leggings, zouave.

*May 1.*

To General J. T. Hatfield, Hudson Brigade.

- 1 copy army regulations.
- 1 copy infantry tactics.

*June 7.*

To Captain William Wakenshaw, Company F, Veteran Regiment.

- 22 uniform caps, zouave.
- 22 jackets, zouave.
- 22 vests, zouave.
- 22 sashes, zouave.
- 22 pairs of trousers, zouave.
- 22 pairs of leggings, zouave.
- 22 great coats, infantry.

*June 7.*

To Captain George A. Beardsley, Company E, Veteran Regiment.

- 30 uniform caps, zouave.
- 30 jackets, zouave.
- 30 vests, zouave.
- 30 sashes, zouave.
- 30 pairs of trousers, zouave.
- 30 pairs of leggings, zouave.
- 30 great coats, infantry.

*June 19.*

To Capt. John J. Toffey, Company D, Third battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 50 uniform caps, gray.
- 50 uniform shields.

1066      QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

50 uniform pompons.  
50 uniform chasseur jackets, gray.  
50 pairs of trousers, gray.

*June 19.*

To Capt. George W. Freeland, Company B, Third battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

40 uniform caps, gray.  
40 shields.  
40 pompons.  
40 uniform chasseur jackets, gray.  
40 pairs of trousers, gray.

*June 19.*

To Capt. John McLaughlin, Company C, Third battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

50 uniform caps, gray.  
50 shields.  
50 pompons.  
50 uniform chasseur jackets, gray.  
50 pairs of trousers.

*June 19.*

To Major Wm. E. Rogers, Commanding Third battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.  
Rifle Corps.

1 national silk color.  
1 regimental silk color.  
2 bearers and sockets.  
2 bunting guidons.

*June 28.*

To Capt. John B. Lutz, Company A, First battalion New Jersey

39 uniform caps, gray.  
31 pompons.  
39 shields.  
39 uniform jackets, gray.  
39 pairs of trousers, gray.

*July 13.*

To Col. U. DeHart, Commanding Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

1 copy army regulations.  
1 copy infantry tactics.

*July 13.*

To Major James Leggett, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps

1 copy army regulations.  
1 copy infantry tactics,

*July 13.*

To Dr. Elias C. Baker, Surgeon Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 1 copy army regulations.
- 1 copy infantry tactics.

*July 13.*

To Lieutenant William C. Vandewater, Adjutant Third Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 1 copy army regulations.
- 1 copy infantry tactics.

*July 24.*

To General Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

- 3 flannel sack coats, lined.

*October 7.*

To Major J. J. Cladek, Commanding First Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 10 wall tents and flies.
- 10 sets of wall tent poles.
- 40 common tents.
- 40 sets of common tent poles.
- 720 single notch tent pins.
- 100 double notch tent pins.

*October 15.*

To Captain Thomas W. Frey, Company K, Second Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 40 knapsacks, R. C.

*October 17.*

To Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Provost, First Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 1 copy of army regulations.

*October 21.*

To Captain C. G. Van Reipen, Company F, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle corps.

- 65 uniform caps, gray.
- 65 pompons.
- 65 shields.
- 65 chasseur jackets gray.
- 65 pairs of trousers, gray.

*October 21.*

To Captain Michael Behan, Company G, Veteran Regiment.

- 60 uniform caps, zouave.

60 jackets, zouave.  
 60 vests, zouave.  
 60 sashes, zouave.  
 60 pairs of trousers.  
 60 pairs of leggings, zouave.

*October 26.*

To Captain John J. Toffey, Company D, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

24 uniform caps, gray.  
 24 pompons.  
 24 shields.  
 24 chasseur jackets, gray.  
 24 pairs of trousers, gray.

*October 26.*

To Captain John McLaughlin, Company C, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

24 uniform caps, gray.  
 24 pompons.  
 24 shields.  
 24 chasseur jackets, gray.  
 24 pairs of trousers, gray.

*October 31.*

To Capt. Albert L. Blue, Company I, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

1 copy army regulations.  
 3 copies infantry tactics.

*November 2.*

To Capt. Albert L. Blue, Company I, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

74 uniform caps, gray.  
 74 pompons.  
 74 shields.  
 74 uniform jackets, gray.  
 74 pairs of trousers, gray.

*November 2.*

To Capt. Jarvis Wanser, Company K, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

74 uniform caps gray.  
 74 pompons.  
 74 shields.  
 74 uniform jackets, gray.  
 74 pairs of uniform trousers, gray.

*November 26.*

To Capt. Henry G. Shaw, Company E, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 65 uniform caps, gray.
- 65 pompons.
- 65 shields.
- 65 uniform chasseur jackets, gray.
- 65 pairs of trousers.

*November 28.*

To Capt. Robert C. Belville, Company B, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

- 12 uniform caps, gray.
- 12 pompons.
- 12 shields.
- 50 uniform great coats, R. C.

*November 30.*

To Capt. John Disch, junior, Company D, First Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, (being transferred by Captain Fitzgerald.)

- 60 knapsacks.

## STATEMENT G.

---

*Ordinance and Ordinance Stores issued to the Uniformed Companies of this State, upon their giving Bonds according to law, during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

- 1222 muskets, T. A. Co., rifled, bright, calibre .58.
- 80 rifles, U. S., brass mounted, calibre .54.
- 1222 bayonets.
  - 1 3-inch Griffin gun, rifled.
  - 1 gun carriage and limber.
- 1162 tompions.
- 152 wipers.
- 152 screw drivers and cone wrench.
- 76 spring vises.
- 76 ball screws.
- 95 N. C. O. swords.
- 95 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts.
- 95 N. C. O. sword shoulder belt plates.
- 8 N. C. O. sword waist belts and plates.
- 1112 cartridge boxes.
- 1112 cartridge box plates.
- 1112 cartridge box belts.
- 1112 cartridge box belt plates.
- 1262 bayonet scabbards.
- 1337 waist belts.
- 1337 waist belt plates.
- 1257 cap pouches.
- 1162 gun slings.
- 110 pistol cartridge boxes
  - 1 hand spike.
  - 1 sponge and rammer.
  - 1 worm and stave.
  - 1 gunners' haversack.
  - 1 gunners' pouch.
  - 1 thumb stall.
  - 1 lanyard.
  - 1 sponge bucket.
- 6000 ball cartridges, E. B., calibre .58.
- 68 arm chests.



*As follows, December 5, 1866.*

To Captain William E. Rogers, Company I, First Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 388).

80 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.

80 bayonets.

80 tompons.

8 wipers.

8 screw drivers.

4 spring vises.

4 ball screws.

4 N. C. O. swords.

4 N. C. O. sword belts.

4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

80 cartridge boxes.

80 cartridge box plates.

80 cartridge box belts.

80 cartridge box belt plates.

80 bayonet scabbards.

80 waist belts.

80 waist belt plates.

80 gun slings.

80 cap pouches.

4 arm chests.

*December 5, 1866.*

To Captain Michael E. Devinney, Company H, 3d Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 387).

60 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.

60 bayonets.

60 tompons.

8 wipers.

8 screw drivers.

4 spring vises.

4 ball screws.

4 N. C. O. swords.

4 N. C. O. sword belts.

4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

60 cartridge boxes.

60 cartridge box plates.

60 cartridge box belts.

60 cartridge box belt plates.

60 bayonet scabbards.

60 waist belts.

60 waist belt plates.

60 cap potches.

60 gun slings.

3 arm chests.

1072      QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

*January 31, 1867.*

To Major J. J. Claddek, 1st Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps.

4 N. C. O. swords.

4 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts and plates.

4 N. C. O. sword waist belts and plates.

*January 31.*

To Captain George A. Beardsley, Company E, Veteran Regiment,  
(per order No. 389).

50 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.

50 bayonets.

50 tompions.

8 wipers.

8 screw drivers.

4 spring vises.

4 ball screws.

4 N. C. O. swords.

4 N. C. O. sword belts.

4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

50 pistol cartridge boxes.

50 bayonet scabbards.

50 waist belts.

50 waist belt plates.

50 cap pouches.

50 gun slings.

3 arm chests.

*February 7.*

To Captain Hiram Van Buskirk, Company E, Close Light Guard,  
Hudson Brigade (per order No. 391).

42 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.

42 bayonets.

42 tompions.

8 wipers.

8 screw drivers.

4 spring vises.

4 ball screws.

4 N. C. O. swords.

4 N. C. O. sword belts.

4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.

42 cartridge boxes.

42 cartridge box plates.

42 cartridge box belts.

42 cartridge box belt plates.

42 bayonet scabbards.

42 waist belts.

42 waist belt plates.

42 cap pouches.

42 gun slings.

3 arm chests.

*February 9.*

To Captain Thomas W. Frey, Company K, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 390).

- 40 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre .58.
- 40 bayonets.
- 40 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 40 gun slings.
- 2 arm chests.

*February 12 and 20.*

To Captain Wm. Wakenshaw, Company F, Veteran Regiment (per order No. 392).

- 60 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 60 pistol cartridge boxes.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 60 waist belts.
- 60 waist belt plates.
- 60 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 2 arm chests.

*February 20.*

To Colonel William Ward, Commanding Veteran Regiment (per order No. 393).

- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword shoulder belts and plates.
- 4 N. C. O. sword waist belts and plates.

*March 15.*

To Captain Alfred Chamberlain, Company G, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 394).

- 60 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 tompions.
- 8 wipers.

- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 60 cartridge box belts.
- 60 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 60 waist belts.
- 60 waist belt plates.
- 60 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 3 arm chests.

*April 1.*

To Captain Charles Muller, Company A, Veteran Regiment (being transferred by Captain Linder, Company A).

- 60 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 tompons.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers:
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 5 N. C. O. swords.
- 5 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 5 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 60 cartridge box belts.
- 60 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 55 waist belts.
- 55 waist belt plates.
- 55 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 3 arm chests.

*April 4.*

To Captain John McLaughlin, Company C. Third Batallion, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 395).

- 80 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.
- 80 bayonets.
- 80 tompons.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.

- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 80 cartridge boxes.
- 80 cartridge box plates.
- 80 cartridge box belts.
- 80 cartridge box belt plates.
- 80 bayonet scabbards.
- 80 waist belts.
- 80 waist belt plates.
- 80 cap pouches.
- 80 gun slings.
- 4 arm chests.

*April 4.*

To Captain John J. Toffey, Company D, Third Batallion New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 396).

- 80 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 80 bayonets.
- 80 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 80 cartridge boxes.
- 80 cartridge box plates.
- 80 cartridge box belts.
- 80 cartridge box belt plates.
- 80 bayonet scabbards.
- 80 waist belts.
- 80 waist belt plates.
- 80 cap pouches.
- 80 gun slings.
- 4 arm chests.

*April 10.*

To Captain Herman Reuter, Company G, Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade (per order No. 397).

- 50 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 50 bayonets.
- 50 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.

- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 50 cartridge boxes.
- 50 cartridge box plates.
- 50 cartridge box belts.
- 50 cartridge box belt plates.
- 50 bayonet scabbards.
- 50 waist belts.
- 50 waist belt plates.
- 50 cap pouches.
- 50 gun slings.
- 3 arm chests.

*April 10.*

To Captain James M. Drake, Company E, First Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 398).

- 60 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets
- 60 tompons.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 60 cartridge box belts.
- 60 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 60 waist belts.
- 60 waist belt plates.
- 60 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 3 arm chests.

*April 22.*

To Brevet Major General Theo. Runyon.

5,000 ball cartridges, E. B., calibre .58.

*June 24.*

To Capt. Albert L. Blue, Company I, Third Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 399).

- 80 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre .58.
- 80 bayonets.
- 80 tompons.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.

- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 80 cartridge boxes.
- 80 cartridge box plates.
- 80 cartridge box belts.
- 80 cartridge box belt plates.
- 80 bayonet scabbards.
- 80 waist belts.
- 80 waist belt plates.
- 80 cap pouches.
- 80 gun slings.
- 4 arm chests.

*June 27.*

To Capt. Jarvis Wanser, Company K, Third Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 400).

- 80 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 80 bayonets.
- 80 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 80 cartridge boxes.
- 80 cartridge box plates.
- 80 cartridge box belts.
- 80 cartridge box belt plates.
- 80 bayonet scabbards.
- 80 waist belts.
- 80 waist belt plates.
- 80 cap pouches.
- 80 gun slings.
- 4 arm chests.

*June 27.*

To Major J. J. Cladek, Commanding First Battalion New Jersey Rifle Corps.

1,000 ball cartridges, E. B. calibre .58.

*July 3.*

To Colonel J. W. Woodruff, Elizabeth.

- 1 3-inch Griffin gun, rifled.
- 1 gun carriage and limber.
- 1 hand spike.
- 1 sponge and rammer.

- 1 worm and stave.
- 1 gunners' haversack.
- 1 gunners' pouch.
- 1 thumb stall.
- 1 lanyard.
- 1 sponge bucket.

*July 23.*

To Captain George W. Freeland, Company B, Third Battalion, New Jersey Rifle Corps, (per order No. 401).

- 60 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 60 cartridge box belts.
- 60 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 60 waist belts.
- 60 waist belt plates.
- 60 cap pouches.
- 60 gun slings.
- 3 arm chests.

*October 1.*

To Captain C. G. Van Reyepen, Company F, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 402).

- 30 muskets, Trenton Arms Company, calibre .58.
- 30 bayonets.
- 30 tompions.
- 8 wipers.
- 8 screw drivers.
- 4 spring vises.
- 4 ball screws.
- 4 N. C. O. swords.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 30 cartridge boxes.
- 30 cartridge box plates.
- 30 cartridge box belts.
- 30 cartridge box belt plates.
- 30 bayonet scabbards.



30 waist belts.  
30 waist belt plates.  
30 cap pouches.  
30 gun slings.  
2 arm chests.

*October 2.*

To Capt. Michael Beahan, Company G, Veteran Regiment (per order No. 403).

60 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre .58.  
60 bayonets.  
60 tompions.  
8 wipers.  
8 screw drivers.  
4 spring vises.  
4 ball screws.  
4 N. C. O. swords.  
4 N. C. O. sword belts.  
4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.  
60 pistol cartridge boxes.  
60 waist belts.  
60 waist belt plates.  
60 bayonet scabbards.  
60 cap pouches.  
60 gun slings.  
3 arm chests.

*October 10.*

To Capt. C. G. Van Reypen, Company F, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 404).

30 muskets, T. A. Company, calibre .58.  
30 bayonets.  
30 tompions.  
30 cartridge boxes.  
30 cartridge box plates.  
30 cartridge box belts.  
30 cartridge box belt plates.  
30 bayonet scabbards.  
30 waist belts.  
30 waist belt plates,  
30 cap pouches.  
30 gun slings.  
2 arm chests.

*October 15.*

To Captain Jacob Berg, Company I, Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 405).

40 bayonet scabbards.  
40 waist belts.

40 waist belt pletes.  
40 cap pouches.

*November 20.*

To Captain B. Franklin Hart, Company F, First Regiment, Hudson  
Brigade (per order No. 406).

40 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.  
40 bayonets.  
40 tompons.  
8 wipers,  
8 screw drivers.  
4 spring vises.  
4 ball screws.  
4 N. C. O. swords.  
4 N. C. O. sword belts.  
4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.  
40 cartridge boxes.  
40 cartridge box plates.  
40 cartridge box belts.  
40 cartridge box belt plates.  
40 bayonet scabbards.  
40 waist belts.  
40 waist belt plates.  
40 cap pouches.  
40 gun slings.  
2 arm chests.

*November 22.*

To Captain Henry G. Shaw, Company E, Fourth Regiment, New  
Jersey Rifle Corps (per order No. 407).

60 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.  
60 bayonets.  
60 tompons.  
60 cartridge boxes.  
60 cartridge box plates.  
50 cartridge box belts.  
60 cartridge box belt plates.  
60 bayonet scabbards.  
60 waist belts.  
60 waist belt plates.  
60 cap pouches.  
60 gun slings.  
8 wipers.  
8 screw drivers.  
4 spring vises.  
4 ball screws.  
4 N. C. O. swords.  
4 N. C. O. sword belts.  
4 N. C. O. sword belt plates.  
3 arm chests.

*November 28.*

To C. M. Harrison, Esq., Principal Newark Academy (per order No. 408).

- 80 rifles, U. S., brass mounted, calibre .54.
- 10 N. C. O. swords.
- 10 N. C. O. sword belts.
- 10 N. C. O. sword belt plates.
- 80 waist belts.
- 80 waist belt plates.
- 4 arm chests.

*November 30.*

To Captain John Disch, Jr., Company D, 1st regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps (being transferred by Captain Fitzgerald, Company D).

- 60 muskets, T. A. Co., calibre .58.
- 60 bayonets.
- 60 cartridge boxes.
- 60 cartridge box plates.
- 60 cartridge box belts.
- 60 cartridge box belt plates.
- 60 bayonet scabbards.
- 60 waist belts.
- 60 waist belt plates.
- 60 cap pouches.
- 3 arm chests.

## STATEMENT H.

---

*The following Ammunition has been expended during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

132 rounds of cannon powder.  
71 cartridge bags.  
80 friction primers.

As follows :

*June 22, 1867.*

Salute of twenty-one guns, in honor of the President of the United States passing through the State.

*July 4.*

National salute of thirty-seven guns at Arsenal.

*September 28.*

Salute of thirteen guns in honor of Major General Philip H. Sheridan passing through the State.

---

---

# TABULAR STATEMENTS.

---

---



*Statement containing in detail the Issues of Clothing to the different Companies Equipped during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

Digitized by Google

## TABULAR STATEMENT B.

*Statement containing the Issues of Arms and Accoutrements during the year ending November 30, 1867.*

1867.	OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets—T. A. Company, fitted, calibre .58.	Rifle—U. S., Brass Mounted, calibre .54.	Bayonets.	Tompons.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Ball Screws.	Spring Vices.	3 inch Griffin Gun, rifled.	Gun Carriage and Limber.	Non-Commissioned Officers Swords.	Non-Commissioned Officers Sword Belts.	Non-Commissioned Officers Non-Sword Waist Belts.	Non-Commissioned Officers Non-Sword Waist Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	
Dec. 5, 1864.	Captain Wm. E. Rogers.	Co. I, 1st Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	60	60	60	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
" 5, 1864.	" Michael E. Devinney	" H. 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
January 31, 1867	" George A. Beardsley	" E. Veteran Regiment	43	43	43	50	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	43	43	43	
February 7.	" Hiram Van Baskirk.	" E. Close Light Guard, Hudson Brig.	43	43	43	50	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	43	43	43	
" 9.	" Thomas W. Frey.	" K. 2d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	40	40	40	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	
" 12 & 20.	" Wm. Wickenhaw	" F. Veteran Regiment	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
" 20.	Colonel Wm. Ward	Commanding Veteran Regiment	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
March 15.	Captain Alfred Chamberlain	Co. G, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
April 4.	" John McLaughlin.	" D. 3d Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
" 10.	" John J. Tooley.	" C. 3d Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
" 10.	" Herman Reuter	" G. 2d Regiment Hudson Brigade	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
" 10.	" James M. Drake.	" E. 1st Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
" 22.	General Theodore Runyon	Commanding New Jersey Rifle Corps	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
June 24.	Captain Albert L. Blane	Co. I, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
" 27.	" Jarvis Wanser.	Co. K, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
" 27.	Major J. J. Cladek.	Commanding 1st Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
July 8.	Colonel J. W. Woodruff.	Elizabeth, New Jersey	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
October 1.	Captain George W. Freeland.	Co. B, 3d Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	30	30	30	30	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	30	30	30	
" 2.	" C. G. Van Reypen.	" F. 4th Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	30	30	30	30	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	30	30	30	
" 10.	" Michael Beahan.	" G. Veteran Regiment	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
" 15.	" C. G. Van Reypen.	" F. 4th Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	30	30	30	30	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	30	30	30	
" 15.	" Jacob Berg.	" L. 2d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	40	40	40	40	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	
November 20.	" B. Franklin Hart.	" P. 1st Regiment Hudson Brigade	40	40	40	40	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	
" 22.	" Henry G. Shaw.	" E. 4th Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps	60	60	60	60	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	
" 28.	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Principal Newark Academy	80	80	80	80	8	8	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	80	80	80	
Total Issue.			1108	80	1102	144	144	144	73	73	1	1	60	60	86	86	4	893	893	893



## TABULAR STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Statement containing the Issues of Arms and Accoutrements during the year ending November 30, 1867.

1867.	OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Pistol Cartridge Boxes.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Arm Chests.	Ball Cartridges, E. B. Co.	Handspikes.	Sponge and Hammer.	Worm and Slave.	Gunnery Haversack.	Gunnery Pouch.	Thumb Stail.	Lantern.	Sponge Bucket.
Dec. 5, 1866.	Captain Wm. E. Rogers.	Co. I, 1st Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 5, 1866.	" Michael E. Devinney	" H, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	60	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
January 31, 1867.	" George A. Beardsley	" E, Veteran Regiment.	60	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
February 7.	" Hiram Van Baskirk.	" E, Close Light Guard, Hudson Brigade	42	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 9.	" Thomas W. Frey	" K, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 12&20.	" Wm. Wackenshaw	" F, Veteran Regiment.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 20.	Colonel Wm. Ward	Commanding Veteran Regiment.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
March 16.	Captain Alfred Chamberlain.	Co. G, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
April 4.	" John McLaughlin	" C, 3d Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
" 10.	" John J. Torrey	" D, 3d Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
" 10.	" Herman Reuter.	" G, 2d Regiment Hudson Brigade	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
" 10.	" James M. Drake.	" E, 1st Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 22.	General Theodore Runyon	Commanding New Jersey Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
June 24.	Captain Alfred L. Blue	Co. I, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
" 27.	" Jarvis Wanser.	" K, 3d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
July 3.	Major J. J. Clakel.	Commanding 1st Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
" 3.	Colonel J. W. Woodruff.	Elizabeth, New Jersey	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
October 23.	Captain George W. Freeland	Co. B, 3d Battalion N. J. Rifle Corps	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 2.	" C. G. Van Reypen	" F, 4th Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 10.	" Michael Benhan	" G, Veteran Regiment.	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 10.	" C. G. Van Reypen	" F, 4th Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 10.	" Jacob Berg.	" I, 2d Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" 20.	" B. Franklin Hart.	" F, 1st Regiment Hudson Brigade	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" 22.	" Henry G. Shaw.	" E, 4th Regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 25.	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Principal Newark Academy	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
		Total Issue.	892	170	1102	1182	1182	1102	1102	62	6000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.

*Consolidated Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, &c., in possession of the New Jersey Militia, on the 30th day of November, 1867.*

	Atlantic & Cape May Brigade.	Bergen Brigade.	Burlington Brigade.	Camden Brigade.	Cavalry and New Jersey Bri- gades.	Cumberland Brigade.	Essex, Newark and Orange Brigades.	Gloucester Brigade.	Maritime Brigade.	Hudson Brigade.	Hunterdon Brigade.	Mercer Brigade.	Middlesex Brigade.	Monmouth & Ocean Brigade.	Morris Brigade.	Passaic Brigade.	Salem Brigade.	Somerset and Sussex Brigade.	Union Brigade.	Warren Brigade.	New Jersey Rifle Corps.	Veteran Reg't, Newark Cavalry and 4 Artillery Companies.	Sundry Persons.	Total.	Received from an unknown source.	Total supported to be in pos- session of the Militia on the 30th day of November 1867.	
Muskets, Flint, Calibre .69			33	42	156		31	446			71	109	9.7	100	24	2	119	72	44	101	52			4131	306	8325	
Muskets, Percussion, Calibre .69, altered	104														68	125	45	60	330		38			112	3825	147	
Muskets, Maynard Primer, Calibre .69															44									398	29	346	
Muskets, T. A. Co., rifled, Calibre .69																								398	29	346	
Muskets, C. F. A. Co., rifled, Calibre .68																								398	29	346	
Muskets, T. A. Co., rifled, Calibre .68																								398	29	346	
Muskets, T. A. Co., rifled, Calibre .68																								398	29	346	
Muskets, Cadet, rifled, Calibre .68																								398	29	346	
Muskets, Enfield Rifle, Calibre .577								16																398	29	346	
Muskets, Flint																								398	29	346	
Rifles, Flint			3				4	60			4													398	29	346	
Rifles, Percussion, Calibre .54																								398	29	346	
Rifles, Percussion, Sword Bayonets, Calibre .58			55					275		107	76	160	58		82		6			105	40			398	29	346	
Bayonets																								398	29	346	
Sword Bayonets	104						43	867	122	50	536	912	359	454	686	199	165	50	422	105	448	2809	450	402	9890	449	10411
Pistols, Flint		2	57					20							89						80			397		397	
Pistols, Percussion								100			12	54	9	22			106	28						397		397	
Pistols, Whitney's Revolver, Calibre .36								115			138	8												397		397	
12 pounder Napoleon Gun, smooth bore																								397		397	
6 pounder Bronze Guns, smooth bore																								397		397	
6 pounder Bronze Guns, rifled																								397		397	
8 inch Griffin Guns, rifled																								397		397	
6 pounder Iron Guns																								397		397	
Gun Carriages and Limbs																								397		397	
Caissons, 6 pounder																								397		397	
Whipers	37	41	350	247			2	396	40	30	204	205	151	156	306	60	171	65	37	137	145	442	56	184	4081	162	4199
Screw Drivers																								397		397	
Spring Vices	10	4	59	37			4	111	6		49	43	96	23	65	16	16	0		13	39	173	24	14	490	0	468

[illegible]

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—Continued.

*Consolidated Statement of Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, &c., in possession of the New Jersey Militia on the 30th day of November, 1867.*

	Atlantic & Cape May Brigade.	Bergen Brigade.	Burlington Brigade.	Camden Brigade.	Cavalry and New Jersey Bri- gade.	Cumberland Brigade.	Essex, Newark and Orange Brigades.	Gloucester Brigade.	Maritime Brigade.	Hudson Brigade.	Hunterdon Brigade.	Mercer Brigade.	Middlesex Brigade.	Monmouth & Ocean Brigade.	Morris Brigade.	Passaic Brigade.	Salem Brigade.	Somerset & Sussex Brigade.	Union Brigade.	Warren Brigade.	New Jersey Rifle Corps.	Vet'n Reg't, Newark Cavalry and 4 Artillery Companies.	Sundry Persons.	Total.	Received from an unknown source.	Total supposed to be in pos- session of the Militia on the 30th day of November, 1867.
Friction Primers							4			1													800	1500		1500
Sets of Artillery Harness, 2 Horse Wheel.																							8	14		14
Sets of Artillery Harness, 2 Horse Lead.																						4	6	16		16
Sets of Artillery Harness, parts of Wheel and Lead.																							10	10		10
Sets of Cannon Implements.																							6	10		10
Tar Buckets.																							10	10		10
Sponge Buckets.																							10	10		10
Sponge and Rammers.																							10	10		10
Worms and Slaves.																							10	10		10
Handspikes.																							10	10		10
Lanyards.																							10	10		10
Thumb Stalls.																							10	10		10
Priming Wires.																							10	10		10
Gunnery Haversacks.																							10	10		10
Gunnery Pouches.																							10	10		10
Gunnery Gimble's.																							10	10		10
Pendulum Harness.																							10	10		10
Lint Stocks.																							10	10		10
Port Fire.																							10	10		10
Port Fire Cases.																							10	10		10
Patent Tompions for Cannon.																							10	10		10
Tarpaulins.																							10	10		10
Vent Covers.																							10	10		10
Sponge Covers.																							10	10		10
Tubes.																							10	10		10
Articles.																							10	10		10
Powder Horns.																							10	10		10

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

1091

Protrances																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																</
------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—Continued.

*Consolidated Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, &c., in possession of the New Jersey Militia on the 30th day of November, 1867.*

	Atlantic and Cape May Brigade.	Bergen Brigade.	Burlington Brigade.	Camden Brigade.	Cavalry and New Jersey Brigade.	Cumberland Brigade.	Essex, Newark and Orange Brigades.	Gloucester Brigade.	Maritime Brigade.	Hudson Brigade.	Hunterdon Brigade.	Mercer Brigade.	Middlesex Brigade.	Monmouth and Ocean Brigade.	Morris Brigade.	Passaic Brigade.	Salem Brigade.	Somerset and Sussex Brigade.	Union Brigade.	Warren Brigade.	New Jersey Rifle Corps.	5th Reg't. Newark Cavalry and 4 Artillery Companies.	Sundry Persons.	Total.	Received from an unknown source.	Total supposed to be in possession of the Militia on the 30th day of November, 1867.
Canteens and Straps.																										
Drums.																										
Knives.																										
Knives.																										
Tin Plates.																										
Tin Caps.																										
Spoons.																										
Common Tents.																										
Common Tent Poles.																										
Wall Tent.																										
Wall Tent Poles.																										
Single Notch Tent Pins.																										
Double Notch Tent Pins.																										
Axes and Helves.																										
Hatchets and Handles.																										
Shovels.																										
Moss Pans.																										
Camp Kettles.																										
National Silk Colors.																										
Regimental Silk Colors.																										
Color Bearers and Sockets.																										
Bunting Guidons.																										
Bunting Flag.																										
Recruiting Flag.																										
Storm Flag.																										
Storm Flag Halyards.																										
Yards of Bunting.																										

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, in possession of the Atlantic and Cape May Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. 69.	Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	Bullet Moulds.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Arm Chests.	Ball Cartridges, E. B. cal. 69.	Ball Cartridges, Round Ball, cal. 69.	Drums.
Captain Loran C. Butterfield.	Irich Light Infantry.....	64	64	20	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	3	1000	2000	...
" Ebenezer Wescott.	Tuckahoe Light Infantry.....	...	...	8	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	1
" Joseph E. Corson.	Co. P., Seaville Rangers.....	...	...	1	8	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" James G. Lake.	Marion Rifles.....	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	40	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" George W. Scott.	Atlantic Light Guard.....	40	40	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mark Adams, Jr.	Ellsworth Light Guard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	104	104	37	23	15	16	1	8	8	8	106	105	105	106	105	109	110	105	104	5	59000	2000	1





# TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Burlington Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.										COMPANIES.									
Captain Joseph Gale.....										National Guards, Mount Holly.....									
" John R. Jones.....										New Jersey Guards, Burlington.....									
" Hamilton McDowell.....										First Company Fencibles, Burlington.....									
" Hamilton McDowell.....										Marion Rifles, Burlington.....									
" John S. Irick.....										Vincetown Rifle Company, Vincetown.....									
" J. W. Bryan.....										Beverly Greys, Beverly.....									
Lieutenant William Brotherton.....										Stewart Guards, Bordentown.....									
Captain M. McGovern.....										Emmett Rifles, Bordentown.....									
" Thomas W. Middleton.....										Stockton Guards, Bordentown.....									
Colonel Joseph W. Allen.....										Anderson Cadets, Bordentown.....									
Captain Charles Hall.....										Spencer Guards, Palmyra.....									
" Joseph Evans.....										Union Guards, Medford.....									
" John S. Carpenter.....										Independent Guard, Mount Holly.....									
" Benjamin L. James.....										Burlington Reserve Guard, Burlington.....									
" Charles H. Willis.....										Company C, Burlington.....									
" J. F. Laumaster.....										American Blues, Mount Holly.....									
" Alfred Thompson.....										Thompson Rifles, Bordentown.....									
" John S. Cox.....										Stockton Guards, Sykesville.....									
" Ivin D. Jones.....										Florence Rifles, Florence.....									
" A. H. Lovett.....										Cook Artillery, Fieldsboro.....									
" Guy Bryan.....										Irick Rifles, Vincetown.....									
" Thomas Kerr.....										Forker Greys, Bordentown.....									
" H. A. McCabe.....										Constitutional Guard, Crosswicks.....									
" Augustus Groble.....										Union Pemberton Guard, Pemberton.....									
" Joel Kerlin.....										Columbus Greys, Columbus.....									
Colonel William P. McMichael.....										Bordentown.....									
Total.....										Total.....									

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Bergen Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Pistols, Flint.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vices.	Ball Screws.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates,	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.
Lieutenant S. F. Hogart.	First Troop of Cavalry, Bergen.....	9								10	10	11	16	10	10			
Captain John G. Demarest.	First Uniformed Company.....																	
" B. N. Cleveland.	Bergen County Rifles, Hackensack.....																8	7
" A. Van Emburgh.	National Guards, Hoboken.....	40	40	4	4	4	1	4	4	7	7	26	37	18		81	40	
" John C. Westervelt.	Washington Union Rifles, Pascack.....									1	1	1	1				1	
" Abraham G. Demarest.	Harrington Rifles, Lower Closter.....																1	
	Total.....	9	41	40	4	4	1	4	4	18	18	88	54	28	10	81	50	7

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Burlington Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.

COMPANIES.

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint, cal. 69.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. 69.	Rifles, Percussion, Sword Bayonet.	Rifles, Percussion.	Sword Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vices.	Ball Screws.	Spare Cones.	Bullet Moulds.	Sweden.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.		
Captain Joseph Gale.	National Guards, Mount Holly.	12	2			13	8	7						3			30			
" John R. Jones.	New Jersey Guards, Burlington.																40			
" Hamilton McDowell.	First Company Fencibles, Burlington.					1	21	15	2	3				4	4		1			
" Hamilton McDowell.	Marion Rifles, Burlington.			1			30	80						3	4		9			
" John S. Irick.	Vincentown Rifle Company, Vincentown.				3									2	2		5			
" J. W. Bryan.	Beverly Greys, Beverly.	3				3	27	31						2	2		9			
Lieutenant William Brotherton.	Stewart Guards, Bordentown.					13											8			
Captain M. McGovern.	Emmett Rifles, Bordentown.	13					20	20	3	4				4	4		25			
" Thomas W. Middleton.	Stockton Guards, Bordentown.					25	1	9	15					4	4		25			
Colonel Joseph W. Allen.	Anderson Cadets, Bordentown.	25																		
Captain Charles Hall.	Spencer Guards, Palmyra.					8	47		2	2				1			11			
" Joseph Evans.	Union Guards, Medford.					6	9	3	1								2			
" John S. Carpenter.	Independent Guard, Mount Holly.					6	5	5	1								4			
" Benjamin L. James.	Burlington Reserve Guard, Burlington.					11	13	4	2	4				1	2		20			
" Charles H. Willets.	Company C, Burlington.					11	21	4	2	4				2	3		14			
" J. F. Laumaster.	American Blues, Mount Holly.					4	10	10	2	2				2	3		6			
" Alfred Thompson.	Thompson Rifles, Bordentown.					4	10	7	3	4							4			
" John S. Cox.	Stockton Guards, Bordentown.					6	1	10	2	2				4	2		19			
" Ivins D. Jones.	Florence Rifles, Florence.					1	1	29	25	6	7			2	3		2			
" A. H. Lovett.	Cook Artillery, Fieldsboro.					1	54	54	54	54				4	4		54			
" Guy Bryan.	Irick Rifles, Vincentown.			54		8	7	7	3					1	1		1			
" Thomas Kerr.	Forker Greys, Bordentown.					5	1	1												
" H. A. McCabe.	Constitutional Guard, Crosswicks.					8	7	7	3											
" Augustus Groble.	Union Pemberton Guard, Pemberton.					5	5	5	5											
" Joel Kerlin.	Columbus Greys, Columbus.					1	1	1	1											
Colonel William P. McMichael.	Bordentown.																			
	Total.	133	43	55	3	81	57	359	268	93	93	64	4	1	37	27	31	293	941	188



# TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Camden Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

694

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

1097

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. 69.										Ball Cartridges, R. B. cal. 69.									
		Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Wires.	Ball Screws.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slingers.	Arm Chests.		
Captain J. W. Mickle.	Camden Light Artillery.		60	60	4	4	4	4	4	20	20	9	1	19	4	4	41				
" E. G. Jackson.	Stockton Cadets.		40	40	4	4	4	4	4	40	40	7	40	40	40	40	40	40	2		
" Theodore W. Baker.	Washington Greys.		31	19	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	7	7	20	34	24	18				
" Charles Meyes.	Staten Rifles.		4	8	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	27	7	3				
" William P. Murry.	Company A.		11	9	2	3	1	1	2			7	9	5	5	27	7				
" N. B. Aramson.	" B.		20	20	4	4	4	1	1	4	8	3	3	9	3	4	1				
" G. W. N. Custis.	" C.		5	4	16	10	4	2	1	1	4	3	9	3	4	13	6				
" Allen M. Powell.	" D.		50	25	25	8	4	4	4	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50				
" John N. Saunders.	" E.		1	20	20	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	1				
" John Reynolds.	National Guard.									1	2	1	1	2	5	5	1				
" James H. Collins.	Olden Guard.		20	20	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1				
" George W. Rich.	Basco Guards.									1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1				
" Joseph De La Cour.	Company B., Second Regiment.																				
General George M. Robeson.	Commanding Brigade.									60	62	60	62	60	60	62	60				
	Total.	156	157	247	2	81	37	87	22	22	184	191	137	183	196	214	289	233	176	82000	

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Cavalry and New Jersey Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Cavalry Sabres.					Pistols, Revolvers, calibre .84.					Holsters for Revolvers.		Pistol Cartridge Boxes.		Pistol Cartridges, calibre .84.	
		40	80	50	35	64	40	80	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	400	400
Captain Alva A. Clark.....	Highland Cavalry, New Germantown.....	40						40									
" George A. Batten.....	Scott Guard, Swedesboro.....	80						80									
" Peter I. Case.....	Delaware Cavalry, Sergeantville.....	50						50									
" Henry Wardell.....	Neptune Light Horse, Long Branch.....	35						35									
" Samuel Bonnell.....	Clinton Cavalry, Clinton.....	64						64									
" E. E. Holcomb.....	Amwell Cavalry, West Amwell.....	60						60									
" David Tice.....	Bergen Cavalry, Saddle River.....	80						80									
" Alfred Mithread.....	Ewing Light Cavalry, Ewing.....	40						40									
" Peter A. Vancleve.....	Hopewell Cavalry.....	50						50									
	Total.....	899						899									

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Cumberland Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint, calibre .69.	Rifles, Flint.	Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Powder Flasks.	Butlet Pouches.	Arm Chests.	Six Pounder Iron Gun.	Gun Carriage and Limber.
Captain F. Dubois.....	National Guards, Bridgeton.....	31	43	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	43	47	46	36	38	60	47	51	..	..	13	..	1	..
" Job Townsend.....	Kossuth Rifles, Bridgeton.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" F. N. Dubois.....	Worth Artillery, Bridgeton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Joshua D. Pithian.....	Fairfield Blues, Bridgeton.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Henry Cook.....	Union Guards, Bridgeton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....	31	43	2	4	1	3	3	3	3	43	49	46	37	38	60	49	53	1	1	2	13	1	1

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance Stores, in possession of the Essex, Newark and Orange Brigades, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint, calib. .69.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. .69.	Muskets, Maynard Primer, cal. .69.	Muskets, Cader, calib. .69.	Rifles, Flint, cal. .54.	Rifles, Percussion, sword Bayonet, calib. .68.	Rifles, Percussion, calib. .54.	Bayonets.	Sword Bayonet.	Pistols, Flint.	Pistols, Percussion.	6 pdr Bronze Gun, 8. Bore	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vices.	Ball Screws.	Spare Cones.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	N. C. O. Sword Waist Belts & Plates.	Artillery Swords.	Artillery Sword Belts & Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.
Capt. Moses Tompkins.	Union Rifles, Caldwell.																								
" Aaron Young.	Washington Blues, Belleville.	9																							
" John Fraine.	Bloomfield Independent Battalion.																								
" J. H. Foster.	Shields Guards, Belleville.	1																							
" David Pierson.	Lafayette Guard, Newark.	60																							
" John Harley.	Irish Volunteers, do.																								
" M. McLeer.	Washington Erin's Guard, Newark.	54																							
Maj. L. A. Sykes.	Newark.																								
Col. W. M. Whitehead.	Newark.																								
Condit.	Orange.																								
Capt. Wm. Kelley.	Liberty Rifles.																								
" Fritzingerhoff.	Newark.																								
" George Somers.	Columbian Rifles.																								
" J. P. Pennington.	Jefferson Riflemen.																								
" Jonathan Corey.	Newark Troop of Cavalry.																								
" Wm. Paynton.	American Rifles.																								
" Emil Muller.	City Rifles.																								
" J. J. Carter.	Washington Rifle Corps, 2d Regt.																								
" Geo. W. Hawkins.	Union Blues.	50																							
" James C. Ogden.	City Guard.	60																							
" Heintzsch.	Newark City Guard.	40																							
" C. W. Pierson.	Putnam Guard.																								
" Charles F. Hand.	National Artillery.																								
" Charles Costello.	American Continental.	40																							
" Henry Hoesland.	Montgomery Guard.																								
" Wm. H. Halsey.	Washington Temperance Guards.	50																							
" Wm. H. Halsey.	Washington Continentals, Newark.	1																							
" Wm. H. Halsey.	Union Rifles.																								
" Wm. H. Halsey.	National Guard.	40																							



## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

1101

[illegible]



Capt. John Brintzinger	Co. A, 1st regiment, Newark.	90	40	28	40	90	40	40	16	40	40	90	40	40	2	91000	40									
" E. H. Cox	" B, 1st regiment, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	80	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" George Egges	" C, 1st regiment, do.	90	40	90	40	90	90	90	90	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" H. O. Beach	" D, 1st regiment, do.	58	28	92	51	51	75	85	60	54	6	6	6	6	2	2	1									
" Thomas L. Martin	" E, 1st regiment, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" W. H. Green	" F, 1st regiment, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" G. V. Hawkins	National Blues, Newark	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Captains of	Co. A, B, C and D, Newark City Battalion	210	50	135	50	188	200	50	157	50	120	90	90	90	5	5	1									
Major J. J. Carter	Newark City Battalion	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Capt. John Hopp	Co. B, 2d battalion, Newark	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" Charles Erb	" C, 2d battalion, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" F. Bauer	" D, 2d battalion, do.	16	22	24	24	25	15	29	38	50	14	14	14	14	2	2	1									
" John Toller	" A, 2d battalion, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" P. Kellet	" B, 2d battalion, do.	80	40	80	40	80	40	80	40	80	40	80	40	80	2	2	1									
" W. McLeary	" C, 3d battalion, do.	8	1	8	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	1									
" Benjamin F. Cairns	" D, Union Guard, Orange	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" A. F. Munn	American Rifles, Orange	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" John Clark	O'Brien Columbian Rifles, Orange	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Colonel Wm. Babbitt	O'Brien Columbian Rifles, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Colonel Wm. Babbitt	Commanding Orange Brigade	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Capt. Robert F. Seaman	Liberty Rifles, Orange	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" L. A. Robinson	Orange Blues, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Colonel Wm. Babbitt	Price Artillery, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Capt. Henry C. Bartlett	Co. C, 1st regiment, Caldwell	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	2	2	1									
" George W. Hixon	" B, 2d regiment, South Orange	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" Fred. Aherns	Clinton Hill Home Guard	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" Thomas A. Colt	Co. A, National Guard, Irvington	10	10	10	14	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	1									
" H. S. Ellis	" B, Bloomfield	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" Cornelius McCleese	Union Guard, Franklin	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" A. Baldwin	Co. I, Stanton Guard, Bloomfield	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
" John Burtin	Co. A, 2d regiment, Newark	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	2	2	1									
" Wm. I. Roberts	" B, 2d regiment, Newark	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
General Theodore Kunyon	Commanding Newark Brigade	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Major Marvin Dodd	Newark Brigade	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	1									
Total		40	40	1810	950	1217	549	1404	828	509	1328	1078	874	949	615	847	858	218	109	63	1000	8000	8	4	1	40

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Gloucester Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Percussion, Cal. .69.	Muskets, Maynard Primers, Calibre .69.	Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Arm Chests.
		60	60	60	80	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Captain Lewis Shock.	Company A, Swedesboro'	60	...	60	20	20	2	4	4	4	4	4	60	60	...	60	60	60	60	60	8
Thomas G. Batten.	Company B, Mullica Hill.	60	...	60	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	8
General Richard F. Stevens.		...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	120	3	1:2	40	30	6	6	8	8	8	8	120	120	60	60	120	120	120	120	6

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Maritime Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. .69.		Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Ball Screws.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Walst Belts.	Walst Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Arm Chests.	Ball Cartridges, R. B. cal. 69.
		50.	60.	50.	20.	20.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	60.	3.
Captain N. F. Smith .....	Somers Point Home Guard.....	50.	60.	50.	20.	20.	4.	4.	4.	4.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	60.	3.	500.
	Total.....	50.	60.	50.	20.	20.	4.	4.	4.	4.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	64.	60.	3.	500.

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Hunterdon Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint, cal. 69.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. 69.	Rifles, Percussion.	Bayonets.	Pistols, Flint.	Pistols, Percussion.	Six Pounder Iron Gun.	Gun Carriage and Limber.	Whips.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vices.	Ball Screws.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabre Belts & Plates.	Cavalry Sabre Knobs.
Captain S. R. Heselton.	Lambertville Fencibles.							1	1	88	37	8	8			2			
" George A. Kohl	Lambertville Cadets.					9				90	20	4	4			2			
" A. E. Sanderson	Lebanon Cadets.					1				5	2					4			
General Samuel Lilley	Kohl Infantry, Lambertville.		20	30		50				80	80	3	3			4			
Captain Samuel Lilley	Commanding Brigade.						123												
Captain Eick	Rapids Cavalry.									25	18	2	4				64	64	4
" Joseph Cougle.	Hamden Cadets.	4				4				41	34	7	7			1			
" C. Bartlett	Union Cadets, Milford.	20	31			49				80	80	3	3			2			
" John M. Price	Union Troop of Cavalry.					12										1			
" Jacob H. Bennett	National Guards, Hampton.					30										2			
Lieutenant William H. Slater	New Germantown Guards.					8										5			
Captain William H. Slater	American Rangers, Frenchtown.					6				55	54	8	8			5			
" James Bamford	Flemington Guards.	20	6			20				82	32	8	8			4			
" P. K. Argar	Mountain Guards, Cokesburgh.		50			60										4			
" Joseph H. Schenck	Flemington Greys.	4				11										4			
" James Smith	Clinton Greys.	1				1				28	17					4			
" Charles Sheppard	Delaware Guards, Sergeantville.					30				90	30	3	3			4			
" William H. Dawes.	National Guards, Mount Pleasant.									2	4	1	4			4			
" James Bird	Scott Infantry, Lambertville.									18	10	2	2						
" Hiram Hughes	Major Anderson Guards, Lambertville.					68				98	20	9	9			4			
" R. R. Honeyman	Co. C, 4th Regiment, New Germantown.		60			50				90	20	4	4			4			
" Peter L. Briggs	Pleasant Run Cadets.		80			50				90	20	4	4			4			
" C. J. Dillon	Clover Hill Union Guards.		40			40				8	8					4			
" G. M. Schump	Franklin Guards, Cherryville.					41										4			
" H. W. Matthews	Zouave Cadets, Evertsville.			40		80										4			
" William Eick	Rockaway Guards, Lebanon.		50													4			
" Samuel K. Kveritt	Cherryville Union Guards.															4			
" Samuel Green	Lambertville Rifle Zouaves.			50												4			

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.  
*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Hunterdon Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint, Calibre .69	Muskets, Percussion, Calibre .69	Rifles, Percussion.	Bayonets.	Pistols, Flint.	Pistols, Percussion.	Six Pounder Iron Gun.	Gun Carriage and Limber.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vices.	Ball Screws.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabres, Belts and Plates.	Cavalry Sabre Knobs.
		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Captain Edison J. Rood.....	Lebanon Guards, Lebanon.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Charles B. Everitt.....	McClellan Infantry, Sergeantsville.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
" George W. Day.....	Stockton Guards, Stockton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Nelson Bennett.....	Independent Guards, High Bridge.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
" M. C. Cranmer.....	Clinton Station Guards.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
" A. S. Banghart.....	Clarksville Guards.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
" S. Taylor.....	Jackson Guards, Pittstown.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
" George Hoff.....	Delaware Rangers, Sergeantsville.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" V. M. Cox.....	Readington Guards.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
" A. B. Everitt.....	Washington Guards, Flemington.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" R. H. Wilson.....	Company G, Lambertville.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Total.....		109	775	76	912	12	136	1	1	525	457	82	87	90	93	91	67	67	4

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Hunterdon Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Hunterdon Brigade, November 30, 1867.												Arm Chests.			
		Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Walut Belts.	Walut Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.		Housings.	Ball Cartridges, E. B. Calibre .69.	Musket, Peromusion Caps.
Captain S. R. Huselton.	Lambertville Fencibles.	8	84	9	7	19	5	9	5	91	19	29					1
" George A. Kohl.	Lambertville Cadets.	68	90	91	27	57	18	19	22	22	19	1					
" A. E. Sanderson.	Lebanon Cadets.	1	1	8	9	1	8	2	8	80	80						
General Samuel Lilley.	Kohl Infantry, Lambertville.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80						
Captain Eick.	Commanding Brigade.																
" Joseph Congle.	Baptistown Cavalry.	17	16	16	16	25	6			64			123	4			
" C. Bartlett.	Union Cadets.	8	8	8	18	8			6	18							
" John M. Price.	Union Troop of Cavalry.																
Joseph Bonnell.	National Guards, Hampton.	80	80	80	80	80	80	10	80	80	80	80	10				
Lieutenant William H. Hiller.	New Germantown Guards.	11	16	16	11	10	10	10	80	80	80	80					
Captain William H. Slater.	American Rangers, Frenchtown.	8	10	9	11	10	10	9	16	19	40						
" James Bamford.	Flemington Guards.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90						
" P. K. Aggar.	Mountain Guards, Cokesburgh.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60						
" Joseph H. Schenck.	Flemington Greys.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27						
" James Smith.	Delaware Guards, Sergeantville.	14	16	9	33	18	13	16	80	80	80	80					
" Charles Sheppard.	National Guards, Mount Pleasant.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
" William H. Dawes.	Scott Infantry, Lambertville.	1	1	1	2	1			1	2							
" James Bird.	Major Anderson Guards, Lambertville.	88	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68					
" Hiram Hughes.	Co. C, 4th Regiment, New Germantown.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60					
" R. E. Honeyman.	Pleasant Run Cadets.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
" Peter L. Briggs.	Glover Hill Union Guards.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40					
" C. J. Dilcun.	Franklin Guards, Cherryville.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40					
" G. M. Schomp.	Zack's Guards, Kyrville.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40					
" H. W. Mathews.	Rocky Mountain Guards.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40					
" William Eick.	Cherryville Union Guards.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
" Samuel K. Kewitt.	Lambertville Rifle Zouaves.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
" Samuel Green.		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					



## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

1109

[illegible]



## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of the Hudson Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Walet Belts.	Walet Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gunn Slingers.	Powder Flasks.	Bullet Pouches.	Bullet Pouch Slingers.	Arm Chests.	Sets of Implements for Cannon.	Sets of Artillery Horses, Two Horses, Wheel.	Sets of Artillery Harness, two Horses, Lead.	Copies of Army Regulations.	Copies of Infantry Tactics.	
General James T. Hatfield.....	Commanding Brigade.																				1	1
" E. V. R. Wright.....	Hudson.																				1	
Lieutenant John B. Haight.....	Wright Independent Rifles.																					
Captain John M. Hopper.....	Hoboken Rifles.																					
" Nicholas Van Buskirk.....	Union Rifles.																					
" S. D. Van Ripen.....	Washington Volunteers, J. City.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60			60	44	44	1						
" Thomas W. Harris.....	Co. A, Washington Guards, J. City.	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	3						
" William H. Partridge.....	Washington Blues, Jersey City.	19	40	40	40	13	40	40	35	35			40	40	40	2						
" Miriam Van Buskirk.....	Washington Greys, Jersey City.	1	7	7	7	9	7	7	40	40												
" Hofree.....	Co. F, Close Light Guard.	30	45	46	45	42	40	40	42	42	37	41										
" G. Van Houten.....	Republican Grenadiers.	40	45	46	45	42	40	40	40	40	37	41										
" F. Grath.....	National Guards, Hoboken.	27	6	15	11	23			23	23												
" E. C. Hopper.....	Continental Guards, Jersey city.	27	6	15	11	23			23	23												
" J. P. Newkirk.....	Co. C, Independent Guards Jersey City.	24	50	50	50	50						5										
" W. G. Hunt.....	Gregory Guards, Jersey City.	17	50	2	50																	
" Dennis Farley.....	Highwood Guard.	16	16	22	13	17			24	24												
" George A. Lillendahl.....	Fink Guard.....	60	60	60	60	60			60	60												
" L. W. Tonnell.....	Montgomery Guard.	41	42	42	43	41			60	60												
Lieutenant James W. Low.....	Greenville Guards.	80	80	80	80	80			60	60												
" Captain Herman Reuter.....	Co. G, 2d Regiment, Bergen.....	40	40	40	40	40			50	50												
" Daniel Ryan.....	Co. G, 3d Regiment, Hudson City.	50	50	50	50	50			50	50												
" B. Franklin Hart.....	Wright Guards, Jersey City.	40	40	40	40	40			40	40												
	Co. F, 1st Regiment, Hoboken.	40	40	40	40	40			40	40												
Total		653	673	649	660	613	234	277	670	656	330	411	140	134	134	33	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Mercer Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

[illegible]

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

1113

[illegible]

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Mercer Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Cartridge boxes.	Cartridge box plates.	Cartridge box belts.	Cartridge box belt plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Sling.	Powder Flasks.	Bullet Pouches.	Bullet Pouch Sling.	Holsters for Horse Plate.	Holings.	Arm Chests.
Captain John Hays.	Trenton Rifles.	16	18	28	12	23	40	27	10	28	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Thomas D. Hutchinson.	South Trenton Rifles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Samuel Maiford.	Stockton Artillery, Trenton.	6	10	4	5	18	9	9	9	22	30	32	19	25	27	27	27	27
" Samuel Maiford.	Jersey Rifles.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" Samuel Maiford.	Pike Infantry, do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" Samuel Dickinson.	National Guards, do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" Samuel Dickinson.	First Troop, do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" S. R. Hamilton.	Adjutant General of New Jersey.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
General Cadwallader.	Adjutant General of New Jersey.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" R. F. Stockton.	Second Regiment, do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Colonel R. M. Smith.	Second Regiment, do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lieut.-Colonel Jacob R. Freese.	Irish Volunteers, Trenton.	16	18	28	12	23	40	27	10	28	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Major A. F. Allen.	Sarsfield Guards, do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Major E. R. Applegate.	Princeton Rifles, do.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Captain Richard Killan.	Princeton Rifles.	85	85	57	27	57	57	57	80	80	16	8	16	16	16	16	16	16
" Charles Harley.	Princeton Troop, do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lieutenant A. F. Allen.	Governor's Guard, Princeton.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Captain B. Alexander Hamilton.	Hale Guard, Pennington.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Wm. V. Scudder.	Woodville Rifles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" R. D. Irwin.	Trenton Artillery.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Augustus Egg.	Anderson Zouaves, Hightstown.	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" C. F. Smith.	Olden Rifles, Lawrence.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
" Jonathan H. Purvin.	Constitutional Guards, Trenton.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Benjamin Baker.	Guayre Zouaves, Trenton.	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Augustus Dunbar.	H. W. Dunbar's Mercers Guards, Hamilton Square.	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" George W. Unbierly.	H. W. Dunbar's Mercers Guards, Hamilton Square.	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT. · 1115

[illegible]

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Middlesex Brigade, November 1, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint, calibre .69.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. .69.	Rifles, Percussion.	Bayonets.	6 pr. Bronze Gun, 8. Bore.	Gun Carriages and Limbers.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	Pistols, Percussion.	Non-Commissioned Officers Swords.	Non-Commissioned Officers Sword Belts.	Non-Commissioned Officers Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.
Captain Benjamin W. Clark	Cranbury Grenadiers.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Mackey	City Guards, New Brunswick.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" John B. Richmond	do.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" T. Terrill	do.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Chevalier	Deshler Guards, do.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Stephen Moore	New Brunswick Guards, New Brunswick.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Robert C. Helm	do.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
General Sanderson.	Nelson Guards, do.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Captain John W. Downey	Morgan Rifles, do.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" P. G. Conberry	Horace W. Day Rifles	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" P. G. Farrisew	Patterson Rifles, Perth Amboy	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" S. K. Wilson	South Amboy Guards	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" W. DeHart	Kearney Guards, South Amboy.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" H. S. Dechow	Platt Guards, Kingston.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Lieutenant John B. Hill	Butler Guards, Cranbury.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Captain W. N. Clayton	Governors' Guard, New Brunswick.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Samuel Ross	Company D, South Amboy.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Charles M. Dally	New Brunswick Fire Zouaves.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" B. F. Lake	Woodbridge Pike Guards.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" John Fisher	Co. E, New Jersey Guards, Old Bridge.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Symmes H. Saults	National Blues, New Brunswick.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Elas Ross, Esq., for.	McClellan Zouaves, Cranbury.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Chosen Freeholders.	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Total.	100	348 58	454	2	2	156	146 98	98 22	11	83	55	419	45	410	416	403 87	87	403 87	87	403 87	87



## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Middlesex Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.		COMPANIES.																							
Captain Benjamin W. Clark.	Cranbury Grenadiers.	8	16	Walst Belts.	Walst Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Powder Flasks.	Bullet Pouches.	Bullet Pouch Slings.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.	Housings.	Arm Chests.	Sponges and Hammer.	Gunnery Haversacks.	Gunnery Glimlets.	Handspikes.	Thumb Stalk.	Printing Wires.	Port. Fire Case.	Lint Stock.	Tube.	Bridles.	Powder Horn.	
" Mackey.	City Guards, New Brunswick.	45	45	45																					
" John B. Richmond.	do.	24	88	24																					
" T. Terrill.	Deshler Guards, do.	11	16	9																					
" Chevalier.	New Brunswick Guards, New Brunswick.																								
" Stephen Moore.	Nelson Guards, do.																								
" Robert C. Helm.	Morgan Rifles, do.																								
General Sanderson.																									
Captain John M. Downey.	Horace H. Day Rifles, New Brunswick.	19	16	10																					
" Merritt Convery.	Patterson Rifles, Perth Amboy.	22	80	28	12	18	10 13	18	30 12																
" F. G. Parrison.	South Amboy Guards, do.	20	91	16	12	36	12 17																		
" S. K. Wilson.	Kearney Guards, South Amboy.	30	80	80	30																				
" U. DeHart.	Platt Guards, Kingston.	1	1		4																				
" H. S. Disbrow.	Butler Guards, Cranbury.	40	40	40	40																				
Lieutenant John B. Hill.	Governor's Guard, New Brunswick.	6	7	4																					
Captain W. N. Clayton.	Company D, South Amboy.	50	50	50	50																				
" Samuel Ross.	New Brunswick Fire Zouaves.	50	50	50	50																				
" Charles M. Dally.	Woodbridge Pike Guards, do.	50	50	50	50																				
" B. F. Lake.	Co. E, New Jersey Guards, Old Bridge.	40	40	40	40																				
" John Fisher.	National Blues, New Brunswick.	40	40	40	40																				
" Synmes H. Saults.	McClellan Zouaves, Cranbury.	8	4	4																					
Ellas Ross, Esq., for.	Chosen Freeholders.																								
Total		466	494	492	423	109	104 91	22 11 29	2	4	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigades, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Artillery Sword Belts and Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabre Belts and Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Powder Flasks.	Bullet Pouches.	Bullet Pouch Slings.	Arm Chests.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.	Holster Gs.	Worms and Slaves.	Lanyards.	Thumb Stalls.	Priming Wires.
Captain D. S. Stevens.	Neversink Rifles, Red Bank				80	30	60	60	90	60	31	33	35	30	8									
" E. H. Stanton.	Wall Guards, New Bedford				60	60	24	8	60	60	6	6	60	60										
" C. H. Valentine.	Excelsior Guards, Long Branch.				45	45	51	63	52	52	61	61	63	50										
" George W. Brown.	Ocean Rifle Guard, Long Branch.	8			45	45	51	63	52	52	61	61	63	50										
" G. W. Hamilton.	Simpson Rifles, Middletown Point				40	40	40	40	41	23	40	40	40	40										
" Wm. B. Furman.	La Fayette Guard.				1	27	19	13	14	16	14	16	16	11										
" J. R. Patterson.	Monmouth Blues.				13	13														34				
" John B. Throckmorton.	Monmouth Troop of Cavalry	33	13																					
" Wm. Truax.	Ringgold Troop of Cavalry	30	30		4	3	4	4	5		9	6	5	8										
" H. G. Corbin.	Monmouth Guards.										1	1	1											
" C. Robbins.	Dayton Rifles, Toms River.																							
Colonel Truax.	Deputy Quartermaster General.																							
" A. H. Patterson.	Union Guards.				20	20	4	6	17	16	16	32	30	30										
Captain Joseph T. Lake.	Stafford Greys, Mananawkin				40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
" H. F. Randolph.	Allstom Light Guard, Red Bank				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50										
" J. V. Allstom.	McClellan Guard, Long Branch				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50										
" Charles Lewis.	Perrinville Guard.				40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40										
" Joseph K. Davidson.	Shrewsbury National Guard.				1	1	3	3	3	3	5	11	2	1										
" E. F. Applegate.	Union Guards, Shrewsbury				1	54	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50										
" S. T. Sleeper.	Governors' Light Guard, Middletown				80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80										
" Wm. B. Furman.	Raritan Guard, Keyport.				4	4	4	4	4	4	9	4	4	4										
" Thomas Robinson.	Anderson Guard, Jerseyville				1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1										
" D. W. Emmons.	Holmdel Infantry.				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50										
" John W. Conover.	Greenville Guard, Long Branch.				10	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50										
" A. H. Morris.	Napton Guard, Long Branch.				57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57										
" George H. Green.	Scott Guard, Tinton Falls.				2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3										
" Arthur Wilson.	Parker Artillery, Freehold.				1	1																		
" John T. Cottrell.		8	64	44	706	682	683	671	711	23	724	74	736	707	16	5	5	38	38	6	1	1	1	1
	Total	8	64	44	706	682	683	671	711	23	724	74	736	707	16	5	5	38	38	6	1	1	1	1

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Morris Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Flint calibre .69.	Muskets, Percussion, ca- libre .69.	Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	N. C. Officers' Swords.	N. C. Officers' Sword Belts.	N. C. Officers' Sword Belt Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.
Captain William H. Hall	Protection Guards	2		8		17	3	2	4	4		8	8	8	8	8
" William Duncan	Morris Guards, Morristown.		40	40	11	17	3	2	4	4		40	40	40	40	40
Colonel R. M. Sides	Ringgold Artillery, Morristown.		40	40	40	16	4	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	40	40
Captain George Gage	Morris Light Infantry, Morristown.		45	47	18	18	9	9	4	4	4	44	43	43	43	43
" A. L. Day	Mendham Guards, Mendham.				2	1		1	4		1	1				1
	Total	9	125	139	66	71	16	16	13	13	13	127	125	127	127	139

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of the Morris Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.																	Langyards.
		Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Arm Chests.	Sponge Buckets.	Tar Buckets.	Lint S'ocks.	Thumb Stalls.	Priming Wires.	Gunner's Gimlets.	Gunner's Haversacks.	Port Fires.		
Captain William H. Hull.....	Protection Guards.....	2	42	126	127	126	126	6	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	
" William Duncan.....	Morris Guards, Morristown.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Colonel R. M. Stiles.....	Ringgold Artillery, Morristown.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Captain George Gage.....	Morris Light Infantry, Morristown.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" A. L. Day.....	Mendham Guards, Mendham.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Total.....	42	42	126	127	126	126	6	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, in possession of the Passaic Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

COMPANIES.	OFFICERS.	Muskets, Flint, calibre .69.	Muskets, Percussion, calibre .69.	Rifles, Percussion.	Bayonets.	Pistols, Flint.	6-pounder Bronze Gun, 8. Bore.	Gun Carriages and Limbers.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords.	Non-Commissioned Officers' Belts.	Non-Commissioned Officers' Sword Belts.	Artillery Swords.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabre Belts and Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.
		119	45	6	105	106	2	2	171	171	16	21	17	84	86	12	51	56	146
Captain S. Smith.	Paterson Light Horse Troop.																		
Lieutenant John T. V. Van Winkle.	Passaic Lancers.																		
Captain George Griffith.	Jefferson Blues, Paterson.																		
George Griffith.	City Blues.																		
General Goodwin.	Passaic Guard.	18			19		2		40	40									
W. J. Folger.	Passaic Light Guard.		40		40				40	40									
Captain Joel M. Johnston.	Washington Continental Guard, Paterson.		5		5				40	40									
" Adolphus Wirth.	City Guards.	40			40				40	40									
" Felix Donnelly.	Emmet Light Guard.	21			21				17	15									
" R. B. Chiswell.	Liberty Rifles.		2		2				84	80									
" A. H. Wall.	Montgomery Rifles.		4		4														
General Samuel Van Saun.	Passaic Brigade.	40			40														
	Total.	119	45	6	105	106	2	2	171	171	16	21	17	84	86	12	51	56	146

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Passaic Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Sets of Cannon Implements.																
		Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.	Housings.	Powder Flasks.	Bullet Pouches.	Bullet Pouch Slings.	Arm Chests.	
Captain S. Smith.	Paterson Light Horse Troop.											46	22					
Lieutenant John T. V. T. Van Winkle.	Passaic Lancers.											60	80					
Captain George Griffith.	Jefferson Blues, Paterson.				1	9	9											
" George Griffith.	City Blues, do.										5						1	
General Goodwin.	Passaic Guard, do.																2	
W. J. Folger.	Passaic Light Guard.	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	35								1	
Captain Joel M. Johnson.	Washington Continental Guard, Paterson.	28	26	51	33	40	40	40	60	80	68						2	
" Adolphus Wirth.	City Guards, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40							2	
" Felix Donnelly.	Emmet Light Guard, do.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		7						2	
" R. B. Chawell.	Liberty Rifles, do.							6	8		6			11	6	6		
" A. H. Wall.	Montgomery Rifles, do.							44	48	41	14			13	10	12		
General Samuel Van Saun.	Passaic Brigade.																2	
Total.		157	146	177	154	199	199	165	935	77	124	106	52	24	16	18	9	

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Salem Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.		COMPANIES.	
Captain John Fith.....	Salem County Cavalry.....	Muskets, Flint, calibre, .69.	72
" Benjamin Acton.....	Fenwick Rifles, Salem.....	Muskets, Percussion, calibre, .69.	50
" William House.....	Union Rifles, Allowaystown.....	Rifles, Sword Bayonets.	50
" J. H. Thompson.....	Home Guards, Salem.....	Bayonets.	50
" J. W. Dickinson.....	Company A, First Regiment, Woodstown.....	Sword Bayonets.	50
" Charles F. Gray.....	Union Guards, Pittstown.....	Wipers.	50
" John T. Garwood.....	Salem Light Artillery.....	Screw Drivers.	50
" John W. Janvier.....	Upper Pittsgrove Union Rifles.....	Spring Vises.	50
	Total.....	Ball Screws.	50
		Bullet Moulds.	50
		Pistol, Flint.	50
		N. C. O. Swords.	50
		N. C. O. Sword belts.	50
		N. C. O. Sword belt plates.	50
		Artillery Swords.	50



TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.  
*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Salem Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Artillery Sword Belts and Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabres, Belts and Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Tap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.	Housings.	Friction Primers.	Arm Chests.
Captain John Frith.	Salem County Cavalry.	88	20	23	284	284	162	162	212	289	287	284	284	16	50	100	10
" Benjamin Acton.	Fenwick Rifles, Salem.		8	11	50	50			50	50	50	50	50				8
" William House.	Union Rifles, Allowaystown.				72	72				72	72	72	72				4
" J. H. Thompson.	Home Guards, Salem.						8			6	8						
" J. W. Dickinson.	Company A, First Regiment, Woodstown.				72	72	72	72	72	80	80	80	80				
" Charles F. Gray.	Union Guards, Pittstown.				80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80				
" John T. Garwood.	Salem Light Artillery.	88	12	12	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			100	8
" John W. Janvier.	Upper Pittsgrove Union Rifles.																
	Total.	388	20	23	284	284	162	162	212	289	287	284	284	16	50	100	10



TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Somerset and Sussex Brigades, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Somerset and Sussex Brigades, November 30, 1867.													
		Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.	Arm Chests.	Set of Cannon Implements.
Captain Peter Terburne.	Somerset Guards, Somerset.	40	40	40	40	64	40	40	64	64	64	64	64	2	1
" A. S. Ten Eyck.	Company A, Fifth Regiment, North Branch.	64	64	64	64	64	40	40	64	64	64	64	64	3	3
Lieut'n't A. F. Stont.	" " Third Regiment, Kingston.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	3	3
Captain I. V. Brower.	" " Fifth Regiment, Millstone.	6	7	2	2	7	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	1	1
" J. H. Vanderveer.	No. 1, Artillery, Somerville.	21	2	64	4	2	2	2	45	15	9	9	9	1	1
" " C. F. Huff.	Company C, Fifth Regiment, Neshanic.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	3	3
" " C. F. Cox.	" " E. First Regiment, Somerville.	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	3	3
" " Garret Beckman, Jr.	" " K. First Regiment, Somerville.	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	4	4
" " Orson C. Cone.	" " A. First Regiment, Bound Brook.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2
" " Samuel Tallmage.	Cavalry Troop, No. 1, Somerville.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2
General E. A. Donaldson.	Somerville.	46	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	16	16
Captain John Ammerman.	Company F, Fifth Regiment, Branchville.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2
" " William Ester.	" " H. Fifth Regiment, Millstone.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2	2
" " Joseph Adams.	" " G. Second Regiment, Bernardsville.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	1
Colonel J. V. Voorhees.	First Regiment, Somerville.	7	7	7	7	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1	1
Captain J. J. Edwards.	Washington Guards, Newton.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1
" Charles Henderson.	Newton Light Infantry.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1
Total.		487	409	526	466	435	80	80	479	458	432	414	69	24	1

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Salem Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.		COMPANIES.															
Captain John Frith.....	Salem County Cavalry.....	Muskets, Flint, calibre, .69.	Muskets, Percussion, calibre, .69.	Rifles, Sword Bayonets.	Bayonets.	Sword Bayonets.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	Ball Moulds.	Pistol, Flint.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword belts.	N. C. O. Sword belt plates.	Artillery Swords.	
" Benjamin Acron.....	Fenwick Rifles, Salem.....	72	50	50	50	50	50	50	4	4	4	56	4	4	4	88	
" William House.....	Union Rifles, Allowaytown.....																
" J. H. Thompson.....	Home Guards, Salem.....																
" J. W. Dickinson.....	Company A, First Regiment, Woodstown.....								1	2							
" Charles F. Gray.....	Union Guards, Pittstown.....																
" John T. Garwood.....	Salem Light Artillery.....																
" John W. Janvier.....	Upper Pittsgrove Union Rifles.....																
Total.....		72	60	50	60	50	65	61	9	10	4	58	20	30	20	38	

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Salem Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Salem Brigade, November 30, 1867.															
		Artillery Sword Belts and Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabres, Belts and Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	(Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Holders for Horse Pistols.	Housings.	Friction Primers.	Arm Chests.
Captain John Frith.	Salem County Cavalry.	8	11	50	72	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	16	50	...	8
" Benjamin Acton.	Fenwick Rifles, Salem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" William House.	Union Rifles, Allowaystown.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" J. H. Thompson.	Home Guards, Salem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" J. W. Dickinson.	Company A, First Regiment, Woodstown.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Charles F. Gray.	Union Guards, Pittstown.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" John T. Garwood.	Salem Light Artillery.	88	12	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	...	...	100	8
" John W. Janvier.	Upper Pittsgrove Union Rifles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	88	20	28	284	284	162	165	212	289	287	284	284	16	50	100	10

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Somerset and Sussex Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

Digitized by Google

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Somerset and Sussex Brigades, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Sums of Cannon Implements.									
		Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.
Captain Peter Terhune.....	Somerset Guards, Somerset.....	40	40	40	64	40	40	64	64	64	64
" A. S. Ten Eyck.....	Company A, Fifth Regiment, North Branch.....	64	64	64	64	40	40	64	64	64	64
Lieut'n't A. F. Stont.....	" A, Third Regiment, Kingston.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Captain I. V. Brower.....	" B, Fifth Regiment, Millstone.....	6	7	2	7	2	2	8	8	8	8
" J. H. Vanderveer.....	No. 1, Artillery, Somerville.....	21	2	4	2	2	2	45	15	9	1
" A. T. Huff.....	Company C, Fifth Regiment, Neshanic.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
" C. F. Cox.....	" E, First Regiment, Somerville.....	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Garret Beckman, Jr.....	" K, First Regiment, Somerville.....	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Orson C. Cone.....	" A, First Regiment, Bound Brook.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Samuel Tallmage.....	Cavalry Troop, No. 1, Somerville.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
General E. A. Donaldson.....	Somerville.....	46	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Captain John Ammerman.....	Company F, Fifth Regiment, Branchville.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" William Ealer.....	" H, Fifth Regiment, Millstone.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
" Joseph Adams.....	" G, Second Regiment, Bernardsville.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
Colonel J. V. Voorhees.....	First Regiment, Somerville.....	7	7	7	13	13	13	2	3	3	3
Captain J. J. Edwards.....	Washington Guards, Newton.....	7	7	7	13	13	13	2	3	3	3
" Charles Henderson.....	Newton Light Infantry.....	7	7	7	13	13	13	2	3	3	3
Total.....		457	469	526	466	435	80	479	458	432	414
							80				69
											24
											1





## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Union Brigade,  
November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Powder Flasks.	Bullet Pouches.	Bullet Pouch Slings.	Arm Chests.	Ball Cartridges, E. B. Co. 69.	Canister Shot, Fixed, 8 Inch.	Friction Primers.	Sponge and Rammers.	Worms and Slaves.	Lanterns.	Thumb Sticks.	Priming Wires.	Gunnery Haversack.	Pendulum Harness.	Seal of Artillery Harness, two Horse, Wheel.	Seal of Artillery Harness, two Horse, Lead.	McClellan Saddles.	
Captain John R. Chapin.....	Chapin's Battery, Rahway.....										19	400	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	4	8	8	2
" J. J. Cladek.....	Union Rifles, Rahway.....					40	40	40	2														
" Samuel Ward.....	Franklin Guards, Rahway.....																						
" Lewis Frank.....	Rahway City Rifles, Rahway.....	2	15	4	4	4	25	25	2														
" John H. A. Wabbe.....	American Rifles, Rahway.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	2														
" John M. Lintmuller.....	Jefferson Riflemen, Elizabeth.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2														
" H. Cook.....	Springfield, Rifles.....	4																					
" C. Henderson.....	Plainfield Light Artillery.....	8	9																				
" William Winner.....	Scott Riflemen, Elizabeth.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2														
" John B. Lutz.....	Washington Rifles, Elizabeth.....	2	4	8					2														
" James Wilson.....	Scott Guards, Elizabeth.....																						
" J. R. S. Denton.....	Elizabeth City Guards, Elizabeth.....			2																			
" James Jenkins.....	Co. A, 4th Regiment, Elizabeth.....	17	19						1														
" John H. Whelan.....	Co. C, 4th Regiment, Elizabeth.....	88	82						1	1000													
General William M. Whitehead.....	Total.....	170	184	114	109	145	145	145	12	1000	19	400	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	4	8	8	2

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Union Brigade,  
November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Bridles.														Copies of Artillery Tactics														Uniform Caps, Blue.														Uniform Great Coats, Infantry.														Pairs of Trowers, Cavalry														Pairs of Stockings.														Pairs of Boots.														Blankets.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5	3	4	15	28	15	18	14	20	25	181	4	6	53	12	14	2	8	2	2	5	5	5

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of the Warren Brigade, November 30, 1867.*

COMPANIES.	OFFICERS.	Muskets, Flint, calibre .69.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. 69.	Rifles, Percussion.	Bayonets.	Pistols, Flint.	Six Pounder Iron Gun.	Gun Carriages and Limbers.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	N. C. Officers' Swords.	N. C. Officers' Sword Belts.	N. C. Officers' Sword Belt Plates.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabre Belts and Plates.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Holsters for Horse Pistols.	Housings.	Arm Chests.	Artillery Harness, 2-horse wheel.	Sets of Cannon Implements.	
Hope Rifles.....	Capt. H. McMiller.....	8				80												70					70				50					
Flying Artillery.....	" John Miller.....																															
Warren Blues, Washington.....	" W. Stout.....		34		84													34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Washington Blues, Washington.....	" H. A. McLaughlin.....		33		33													33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Warren Guards, Belvidere.....	" George W. Tauls.....	39	1		40					33	36	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	12	2	1	1	39	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Belvidere Infantry, Belvidere.....	" Calvin T. James.....	10	80		101					58	58	9	4	4	4	4		122	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Esquires for citizens of Belvidere.....	William Detrick, Esq.....							1																							1	
Hackettstown Rifle Guard.....	J. Sharp and J. M. Paul.....				50					8			4	4	4	4		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Musconetcong Grds, Hackettstown.....	Capt. Alfred S. Burr.....		50		50					8			4	4	4	4		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Scranton Rifles, Oxford Furnace.....	" William Holt.....		40		40					8			4	4	4	4		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Union Rifle Guard, Washington.....	" Wm. H. Scranton.....		40		40					8			4	4	4	4		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Phillipsburg Union Rifles, Phillipsburg.....	" A. P. Berthoud.....		30		30					8			4	4	4	4		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Harmony Guards.....	" William R. Beers.....		70		70					8			4	4	4	4		70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Total.....	" Joseph Melroy.....	52	388	40	448	80	2	2	146	147	29	21	40	38	38	40	40	579	489	392	389	547	434	437	432	433	433	50	40	27	1	2

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Veteran Regiment, Newark Cavalry, and Fourth Artillery Companies, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, bre. ss.	Bayonets.	Twelve pdr. Bronze Napoleon Guns.	Smooth Bore.	Six pdr. Bronze Guns, Rifled.	Three Inch Griffin Guns, Rifled.	Gun Carriage and Limber.	Six Pounder Calibre 60.	Pistols, Whitney's Revolvers, Cal- ibre .36.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. C. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.	N. C. O. Sword Waist Belts & Plates.	Artillery Sabres.	Cavalry Sabres.	Cavalry Sabre Belts and Plates.	Cavalry Sabre Knots.	Tompons.	Wipers.
		450	400	2	2	2	1	1	2	76	4	4	4	4	4	75	40	75	60	60
Colonel William Ward.....	Commanding Veteran Regiment.....	60	60																60	60
Captain Charles Miller.....	Company A, Veteran Regiment.....	80	80																60	60
" Charles F. Bowers.....	" B, Veteran Regiment.....	80	80																60	60
" John Hunkeler.....	" C, Veteran Regiment.....	60	60																60	60
" George A. Beardsley.....	" D, Veteran Regiment.....	60	60																60	60
" William Wakenshaw.....	" E, Veteran Regiment.....	60	60																60	60
" Michael Behn.....	" F, Veteran Regiment.....	60	60																60	60
" Francis W. Gerth.....	" G, Veteran Regiment.....	60	60																60	60
" Jacob Guth.....	Newark Cavalry, Newark.....																			
" J. B. Monroe.....	Co. A, Hudson Co. Artillery, Hoboken.....																			
" James B. Morris.....	Newark City Battery, Newark.....																			
" Jonathan W. DeCamp.....	Monmouth Veteran Artillery, Freehold.....																			
	Union Artillery, Caldwell.....																			
	Total.....	450	400	2	2	2	1	1	2	76	4	4	4	4	4	75	40	75	60	60

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Veteran Regiment Newark Cavalry, and Fourth Artillery Companies, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vices.	Ball Screws.	Sets of Pistol Appendages.	Cartridge Boxes, Pistol.	Cartridge Boxes, Infantry.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Pistol Belt Holsters for Revolvers.	Arm Chests.	Ball Cartridges, E. B., calibre .56, Pistol.	Pistol Percussion Caps.
		9	4	4	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	3	500
Colonel William Ward.....	Commanding Veteran Regiment.....	9	4	4	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	3	500
Captain Charles M. Allen.....	Company A, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" Charles F. Powers.....	" B, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" Charles M. Taylor.....	" C, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" John Hunkeler.....	" D, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" George A. Beardsley.....	" E, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" William W. Akenshaw.....	" F, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" Michael Reahan.....	" G, Veteran Regiment.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" Francis W. Gerth.....	Newark Cavalry, Newark.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" Jacob Guth.....	Company A, Hudson County Artillery, Hoboken.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" J. E. Monroe.....	Newark City Battery, Newark.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" James B. Morris.....	Newmouth Veteran Artillery, Freehold.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
" Jonathan W. DeCamp.....	Union Artillery, Caldwell.....	2	1	1	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1	100
Total.....		56	28	28	50	440	60	60	60	60	470	450	450	500	450	75	28	300	500

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Veteran Regiment, Newark Cavalry, and Fourth Artillery Companies, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Tar Buckets.	Sponge Buckets.	Gunner's Haversacks.	Gunner's Pouches.	Gunner's Glimets.	Hand Spikes.	Lanterns.	Prolongs.	Sponge and Hammers.	Sponge Covers.	Worms and Staves.	Thumb Stalls.	Priming Wires.	Vent Covers.	Patent Cannon Tompions.	Tarpaulins.	Sets of Artillery Harness, two-horse, wheel.
Colonel William Ward.....	Commanding Veteran Regiment.....																	
Captain Charles Muller.....	Company A, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" Charles F. Powers.....	" B, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" Charles M. Taylor.....	" C, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" John Huntzels.....	" D, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" George A. Beardsley.....	" E, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" William W. Kenshaw.....	" F, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" Michael Brennan.....	" G, Veteran Regiment.....																	
" Francis W. Gerth.....	Newark Cavalry, Newark.....																	
" J. B. Guth.....	Company A, Hudson County Artillery, Hoboken.....	4	4	2	2	2	4	2		4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4
" J. B. Guth.....	Newark City Battery, Newark.....	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
" James B. Morris.....	Monmouth Veteran Artillery, Freehold.....	1	1	1	1	1	1											
" Jonathan W. DeCamp.....	Union Artillery, Caldwell.....																	
Total.....		6	9	9	9	9	18	8	8	11	4	8	11	11	9	4	2	8

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, in Possession of the Veteran Regiment, Newark Cavalry, and Fourth Artillery Companies, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Sets of Artillery Harness, two Horse, Lead.	Priction Primers.	Cartridge Bags, Unfilled.	Copies of Instructions for Field Artillery.	Copies of Army Regulations	Copies of Infantry Tactics.	Uniform Hats Complete.	Uniform Caps, Blue.	Uniforms, Zouave.	Uniforms, Artillery.	Uniform Frock Coats, Blue.	Uniform Jackets, Zouave.	Uniforms, Artillery.	Uniforms, Cavalry.	Uniform Great Coats, R. C.	Uniform Great Coats, In- fantry.	Talmas, With Hood.
Colonel William Ward	Commanding Veteran Regiment					1	12		60	60		60					60	60
Captain Charles Muller	Company A, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" Charles F. Bowers	" B, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" Charles M. Taylor	" C, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" John Hunkele	" D, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" George A. Beardsley	" E, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" William Wakenshaw	" F, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" Michael Beahan	" G, Veteran Regiment								60	60								
" Francis W. Gerth	Newark Cavalry, Newark							75							75			60
" Jacob Guth	Co. A, Hudson County Artillery, Hoboken																	
" J. B. Monroe	Newark City Battery, Newark	2	500	1	8	3					55			55			1	
" James B. Morris	Monmouth Veteran Artillery, Freehold	2	200								50			50		85		
" Jonathan W. DeCamp	Union Artillery, Caldwell																	
	Total	4	700	1	3	4	12	75	60	484	105	60	424	148	75	85	492	60

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Veteran Regiment, Newark Cavalry, and Fourth Artillery Companies, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Uniform Vests, Zouave.	Uniform Sashes, Zouave.	Pairs of Uniform Leggings, Zouave.	Pairs of Uniform Trowsers, Blue.	Pairs of Uniform Trowsers, Zouave.	Pairs of Uniform Trowsers, Artillery.	Pairs of Uniform Trowsers, Cavalry.	Knapsacks.	Rubber Haversacks.	Canteens and Straps.	Axes and Helves.	Mess Pans.	Camp Kettles.	National Silk Colours.	Regimental Silk Colours.	Bearers and Sockets.	Bundling Girdles.
Colonel William Ward	Commanding Veteran Regiment																	
Captain Charles F. Bowers	Company A, Veteran Regiment	80	80	80	60		80		60						1	1		
" Charles M. Taylor	" B, Veteran Regiment	80	80	80	60		80											
" John Hunkeler	" C, Veteran Regiment	80	80	80	60		80											
" George A. Beardsley	" D, Veteran Regiment	80	80	80	60		80											
" William Wakenshaw	" E, Veteran Regiment	80	80	80	60		80											
" Michael Babin	" F, Veteran Regiment	80	80	80	60		80											
" Francis W. Gerth	" G, Veteran Regiment	60	60	60	60		60											
" Jacob Guth	Newark Cavalry, Newark							75		50	50	2	3	2				
" J. B. Monroe	Co. A, Hudson County Artillery, Hoboken						55											
" James B. Morris	Newark City Battery, Newark						48											
" Jonathan W. DeCamp	Monmouth Veteran Artillery, Freehold						50											
	Union Artillery, Caldwell																	
	Total	494	494	494	60	494	148	75	60	50	50	3	8	2	1	1	2	2



TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage in Possession of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, November 30, 1867.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT. 1137

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Muskets, Trench Arms Comp'y	Muskets, B. A. Co., killed	Muskets, C. P. F. A. Co., killed	Muskets, 577	Muskets, Maynard Primers, Calibre .69	Bayonets.	Tompons.	Patent Tompons.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	Spare Cones.	N. C. Officers' Sword Shoulder Belts.	N. C. Officers' Sword Shoulder Plates.	N. C. Officers' Waist Belts and Plates.	Musicians' Swords.	Cartridge Boxes.
		killed, Calibre .68.	.68.	.68.	.577.	.69.													
General Theodore Runyon.....	Commanding Corps.....																		
Colonel James Peckwell.....	Commanding First Regiment, N. J. R. C.																		
Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Provost.....	"																		
Major J. C. Fitzgerald.....	"																		
Lieutenant G. W. Matthews.....	"																		
Captain John Brinzinghoff.....	Quartermaster,																		
" Edmund H. Cox.....	Company A,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Herman Stoekel.....	" B,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Kirk B. Fitzgerald.....	" C,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" John Disch, Jr.....	" D,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Martin B. Provost.....	" E,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Charles Lange.....	" F,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" Daniel J. Pierman.....	" G,	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Colonel Joseph W. Plume.....	Commanding Second Regiment,																		
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Munn.....	"																		
Lieutenant J. B. Van Wagener.....	"																		
Captain William S. Tipson.....	Quartermaster,																		
" Warren McChesney.....	Company A,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
" William Allen.....	" B,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Alfred Williams.....	" C,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Eli W. Van Houten.....	" D,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" William A. Bird.....	" E,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Marvin Dodd.....	" F,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" William C. Blewett.....	" G,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Jacob Burg.....	" H,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" Thomas W. Frey.....	" I,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
" George W. Hixson.....	" K,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
	" L,	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64





## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, in Possession of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Belts.	Walrus Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Sling.	Arm Chest.	Ball Cartridge, E. B. solid, W. P., cal. 58.	Ball Cartridge, K. B., cal. 58.	Ball Cartridge, B. K., cal. 57 1/2.	Ball Cartridge, buck and ball, cal. 69.	Ball Cartridge, K. B., cal. 69.	Musket, Percussion Cape.	Copies of Army Regulations.	Copies of Infantry Tactics.	Tailor Cape, blue.
General Theodore Runyon.	Commanding Corps.	8	6	7	9	9	9	7	1	2	9000						1	3	
Colonel James Peckwol.	1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.																		
Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Provost.	1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.																		
Major J. C. Fitzgerald.	1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.																		
Lieutenant G. W. Mathews.	Co. A, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	93	88	50	95	80	70	80	4									
Captain John Bruntzinger.	Co. B, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	140	98	140	140	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. C, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	60	60	90	90	90	60	60	60	3									
"	Co. D, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	4									
"	Co. E, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	4									
"	Co. F, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	4									
"	Co. G, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	4									
"	Co. H, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	4									
"	Co. I, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	4									
Colonel Joseph W. Parmen.	Commanding 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	93	88	50	95	80	70	80	4									
Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Munro.	Quartermaster, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	100	100	101	101	102	103	101	100	5									
Lieutenant J. B. van Wageningen.	Co. A, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
Captain William S. Thompson.	Co. B, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. C, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. D, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. E, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. F, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. G, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. H, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. I, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. K, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. L, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. M, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. N, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. O, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. P, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. Q, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. R, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. S, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. T, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. U, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. V, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. W, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. X, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. Y, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. Z, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AA, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AB, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AC, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AD, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AE, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AF, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AG, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AH, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AI, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AJ, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AK, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AL, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AM, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AN, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AO, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AP, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AQ, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AR, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AS, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AT, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AU, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AV, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AW, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AX, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AY, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. AZ, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BA, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BB, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BC, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BD, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BE, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BF, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BG, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BH, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BI, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BJ, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BK, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BL, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BM, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BN, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BO, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BP, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BQ, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BR, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BS, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BT, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BU, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BV, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BW, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BX, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BY, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. BZ, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. CA, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. CB, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. CC, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									
"	Co. CD, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	4									

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

1141

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, in Possession of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, November 30, 1867.*

[illegible]

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

1143

[illegible]





## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

1143

[illegible]

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage in Possession of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, November 30, 1867.*

OFFICERS.	COMPANIES.	Forks.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Spoons.	Common Tents.	Wall Tents.	Sets of Cannon Tent Poles.	Sets of Wall Tent Poles.	Axes and Helvers.	Hatchets and Handles.	Spades.	Mess Pans.	Storm Flags.	National Colors, silk.	Regimental Colors, silk.	Color Bearers and Sockets.	Guidons, bunting.	Set of Storm Flag Halcyards.	Drums.	Uniform Caps, zouave.	Uniform Jacks', zouave.	Pairs of Uniform Trowers, zouave.	Pairs of Uniform Leggings, zouave.	Uniform Sashes, zouave.	Uniform Vests, zouave.	
General Theodore Runyon.....	Commanding Corps.														1	1			2	1.							
Colonel James Peckwell.....	" 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.																										
Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Mann.....	" "																										
Major J. C. Fitzgerald.....	" "																										
Lieutenant G. W. Matthews.....	Quartermaster 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.																										
Captain John Brintzinger.....	Co. A, 1st regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.																										
" Edmund H. Cox.....	" B.																										
" Herman Stoekel.....	" C.																										
" Kirk B. Fitzgerald.....	" D.																										
" John Diech, jr.....	" D.																										
" Martin B. Provost.....	" E.																										
" Charles Lange.....	" E.																										
" Daniel J. Pierman.....	" G.																										
Colonel Joseph W. Plume.....	Commanding 2d regiment, N. J. R. Corps.																										
Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Mann.....	" "																										
Lieutenant J. B. Van Wagener.....	Quartermaster.																										
Captain William S. Tipton.....	Co. A, 2d regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps.	76	76	76																							
" Warren McChesney.....	" B.																										
" William Allen.....	" C.	50	50	50																							
" Alfred Williams.....	" D.	55	55	55																							
" Eli W. Van Houten.....	" E.	46	46	46																							
" William A. Bird.....	" F.	48	48	48																							
" William Dodel.....	" F.																										
" William C. Blissett.....	" H.																										
" Jacob Rapp, Frey.....	" I.																										
" Thomas W. Hixon.....	" L.	51	51	51																							

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

1145

Colonel U. De Hart.....	Commanding 8d regiment N. J. Rifle Corps.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
-------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., in Possession of Sundry Persons,  
November 30, 1867.*

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Muskets, T. A. Co., Cal. .58.	Muskets, C. P. F. A. Co., Calibre .58.	Muskets, Cadel, calibre .69.	Muskets, Percussion, cal. .69.	Musket, U. S. Brass Mounted, Calibre .64.	Bayonets	Pistols, Whitney's Revolvers, Calibre .36.	Three Inch Griffin Guns, Milled.	Gun Carriages and Limbers,	Patent Tompoms.	Wipers.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Ball Screws.	Tumbler Punches.	Spare Cones.	N. C. O. Swords.	N. C. O. Sword Belts.	N. C. O. Sword Belt Plates.
Jared Reid, Esq.....	Eagleswood Military Academy.....																			
A. H. Vancleve, Esq.....	South Amboy.....						92						60	4	4					
Colonel J. W. Woodruff.....	Elizabeth.....																			
C. M. Harrison, Esq.....	Newark Academy.....						80						8	2	4					
J. J. B. Gibson, Esq.....	Burlington College.....												8	4	4					
Rev. A. D. White.....	Edge Hill Military Academy.....																			
Rev. Elias S. Schenck.....	Brainerd Institute.....			63			63						68	4	4					
Major J. H. Kellogg.....	Rutgers College.....	50		50			50						50	4	8	4	20	4	4	4
Peter P. Robinson, Esq.....	Keeper of N. J. State Prison.....	25					25	25					50							
H. N. Thomas J. Lee.....	Mayor of Rahway.....			19			14													
Hon. S. E. Foraker.....	Mayor of Bardonia.....																			
Hon. G. D. Van Reipsen.....	Mayor of Bardonia.....																			
Hon. L. W. Elder.....	Mayor of Hudson City.....			100			100													
Camden and Amboy R. R. Company.....	Mayor of Hoboken.....																			
Camden and Amboy Trans. Company.....	Trenton.....																			
Benjamin Fish, Esq.....	Trenton.....																			
Samuel Woolley, Esq.....	Trenton.....																			
A. S. Livingston, Esq.....	Camden.....																			
Captain R. G. Jackson.....	Camden.....																			
General William S. Stryker.....	Adjutant General of New Jersey.....																			
Total.....		25	50	905	119	80	403	25	2	3	50	186	180	14	90	4	20	38	37	87

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

*Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., in Possession of Sundry Persons, November 30, 1867.*

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gum Slinga.	Arm Cheeta.	Tar Buckets.	Sponge Buckets.	Gunnery Haversacks.	Gunnery Pouches.	Gunnery Gimlets.	Hand Spikes.	Lanterns.
Jared Reid, Esq.	Eagleswood Military Academy.	20	80	84	90	104	4	60	100	164	10	104	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
A. H. Vanclve, Esq.	South Amboy.																		
Colonel J. W. Woodruff.	Elizabeth.				4	2			10	8	13								
C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Newark Academy.								62	52	52	8							
J. B. Gibson.	Barlington College.	1	11	52	52	52			11	10									
Rev. A. D. White.	Edge Hill Military Academy.	52	52	52	52	52			62	52									
Rev. Elias S. Seacock.	Brainerd Institute.								50	50	50	8							
Major J. H. Kellogg.	Rutgers College.	50	10	50	50	50			50	50	50	8							
Peter P. Robinson, Esq.	Keeper of N. J. State Prison.								14	12	12								
Hon. Thomas J. Lee.	Mayor of Rahway.	12	13	12	15	12			100	100	100	5							
Hon. S. E. Forker.	Mayor of Bordentown.								100	100	100	5							
Hon. G. D. Van Relpen.	Mayor of Hudson City.	100	100	100	100	100			100	100	100	5							
Hon. L. W. Elder.	Mayor of Hoboken.																		
Camden and Amboy R. R. Company.	Trenton.																		
Camden and Amboy Trans. Company.	Trenton.																		
Benjamin Fish, Esq.	Trenton.																		
Samuel Wooley, Esq.	Camden.																		
A. S. Livingston, Esq.	Camden.																		
Captain E. G. Jackson.	Adjutant General of New Jersey.																		
General William S. Stryker.																			
Total		226	306	298	311	330	4	20	327	375	828	335	19	3	2	2	2	2	2

## TABULAR STATEMENT C.—CONCLUDED.

*Clothing, Gamp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., in Possession of Sundry Persons, November 30, 1867.*

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Prolonges.		Sponges and Rammers.		Sponge Covers.		Worms and Slaves.		Thumb Stalls.		Priming Wires.		Friction Primers.		Pounds of Cannon Powder.		Cartridge Bags.		Ball Cartridges, R. B., Calibre .58.		Ball Cartridges, R. B., Calibre .69.		Ball Cartridges, Round Ball, Calibre .69.		Flannel Sack Coats, Lined.		Recruiting Flags.		Yards of Bunting.		Single Notch Tent Pins.		Double Notch Tent Pins.	
		3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2		
Jared Reid, Esq.	Eaglewood Military Academy																																		
A. H. Vancleve, Esq.	South Amboy																																		
Colonel J. W. Woodruff	Elizabeth																																		
C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Newark Academy																																		
J. B. Gibson, Esq.	Burlington College																																		
Rev. A. D. White	Edge Hill Military Academy																																		
Rev. Elias S. Schenck	Brainard Institute																																		
Major J. H. Kellorg	Rutgers College																																		
Peter P. Robinson, Esq.	Keeper of N. J. State Prison																																		
Hon. Thomas J. Lee	Mayor of Rahway																																		
Hon. S. E. Forker	Mayor of Bordentown																																		
Hon. G. D. Van Reipen	Mayor of Hudson City																																		
Hon. L. W. Elder	Mayor of Hoboken																																		
Camden and Amboy R. R. Company																																			
Camden and Amboy Trans. Company																																			
Benjamin Fish, Esq.	Trenton																																		
Samuel Wooley, Esq.	Trenton																																		
A. S. Livingston, Esq.	Trenton																																		
Captain E. G. Jackson	Camden																																		
General William S. Stryker	Adjutant General of New Jersey																																		
Total		3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	73	73	900	900	900	900	2000	2000	4500	4500	8	8	4	4	8	8	400	400

---

---

# CONTENTS.

---

---





# CONTENTS.

## DOCUMENT NO. 1.—SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WARD.

	Page
Finance of the State.....	3
Total Receipts and Disbursements.....	3
Sinking Fund.....	7
Education.....	8
State Normal School.....	8
State Agricultural College.....	9
Geological Survey.....	9
State Resources.....	10
State Prison.....	12
State Reform School.....	15
Charities of the State.....	16
State Lunatic Asylum.....	17
Sanitary Commission.....	18
Tax Commissioners.....	18
Adjutant General.....	18
Quartermaster General.....	19
Soldiers Claims.....	19
Home for Disabled Soldiers.....	20
Soldiers' Children's Home.....	20
War History.....	21
National Cemeteries.....	21
Land Under Water.....	22
Conclusion.....	23
Table A.—Sinking Fund.....	26
Table B.—Sinking Fund.....	27

## DOCUMENT NO. 2.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO REVISE THE TAX LAWS OF NEW JERSEY TOGETHER WITH "AN ACT CONCERNING TAXES."

Report of Tax Commissioners.....	35
Complicated Condition of Tax Laws.....	35
Classification of Proposed Law.....	35
Local Acts not to be Repealed.....	36
Conflict between Tax Laws of State and Federal Government.....	36
Suggestions as to inadequate valuation and deduction for debt.....	37
Present mode of valuation Approved.....	37
True principle of Taxation.....	40
Further Explanations and Statements.....	41

### *Bill Reported by Commissioners.*

I. Of Persons and Property Subject to Taxation—	
Sec. 1. Persons Subject to Poll Tax.....	47
Sec. 2. Property Subject to Taxation.....	47
Sec. 3. Real Estate.....	47
Sec. 4. Personal Estate of Residents.....	47
Sec. 5. Personal Estate of Non-residents.....	47

	Page
II. Of Persons and Property Exempt from Taxation—	
Sec. 6. (1), Polls; (2), Property of the United States; (3), Property of State &c.; (4), Bonds of United States and of New Jersey; (5), Certain Personal Estate; (6), Colleges &c.; (7), Endowments &c.; (8), property of Corporations Exempt by Contract; (9), Stock of Corporations Exempt by Contract; (9), Stock of Corporations, the capital of which is taxed thereto; (10), Pews in Churches &c.; (11), Buildings, &c., used for charitable purposes; (12) The Funds of Charitable Institutions; (13), Personal Property of such as have not more than two hundred dollars in value; (14), Of Personal Property in transitu.....	45
III. Of the Assessment of Taxes—	
Sec. 7. Schedule of Property to be Taxed.....	49
Sec. 8. Time of Assessment and Valuation of Property.....	49
Sec. 9. Duplicate, how prepared.....	49
Sec. 10. Property where assessed.....	50
Sec. 11. Trustees &c., separately and to one only.....	50
Sec. 12. Trustees &c., where to be taxed Personal Estate of Non residents and Corporations, Tolls of Bridges &c	50
Sec. 13. Corporations how to be assessed.....	50
Sec. 14. Banks how assessed.....	51
Sec. 15. Corporation Officers to give Statement.....	51
Sec. 16. Real Estate of Corporations where assessed.....	51
Sec. 17. Town Committee, &c., to revise Duplicate.....	51
Sec. 18. Power, &c., of Town Committees, &c., in regard to Revision.....	52
Sec. 19. Duplicate to be submitted to County Assessors.....	52
Sec. 20. County Assessors, when to meet, Assessor to bring Duplicate and Affidavit.....	52
Sec. 21. Powers and Duties of County Assessors.....	52
Sec. 22. Punishment of Assessors for neglect of duty.....	52
Sec. 23. Manner of computing Taxes and providing for Contingencies, time of delivering Duplicate to the Collector.....	53
IV. Of the Collection of Taxes and of the Commissioners of Appeals—	
Sec. 24. Collector to give notice of Tax and time of Appeal.....	54
Sec. 25. Collector to demand payment—penalty for neglect.....	54
Sec. 26. Collector may add new name and assessment.....	54
Sec. 27. Meeting of Commissioners of Appeal.....	55
Sec. 28. Assessor to attend.....	55
Sec. 29. Appeal, who to make—how heard—who not entitled.....	55
Sec. 30. Persons Assessed too low, or omitted—how assessed—decision to be final.....	55
Sec. 31. Commissioners to subpoena witnesses.....	56
Sec. 32. Costs of Appeal regulated.....	56
Sec. 33. Tax not paid when due, twelve per cent. interest added.....	56
Sec. 34. Collector to make out lists of delinquents and deliver to Justice.....	56
Sec. 35. Justice to deliver warrant of Delinquents to Collector.....	56
Sec. 36. Collector to return warrant to Justice—future proceedings with regard thereto.....	56
Sec. 37. Proceedings when tax is unpaid for more than three months.....	57
Sec. 38. Proceedings to have the same effect as judgment.....	57
Sec. 39. Tax a lien for two years in certain cases—when tax unpaid for six months proceedings to collect.....	58
Sec. 40. Fees in such proceedings.....	58
Sec. 41. When tax not paid and no property found, judgment to be obtained and effect thereof.....	59
Sec. 42. Fees of Assessor and Collector.....	59
Sec. 43. Fees of Commissioners of Appeal.....	59
V. Of Miscellaneous Provisions.....	
Sec. 44. Penalty of Justice of Peace for neglect of duty.....	60
Sec. 45. Liability of Collector for negligence.....	60
Sec. 46. Collector to pay County and State Taxes by twenty-second December.....	60
Sec. 47. Penalty on Collector for Embezzlement, &c.....	60
Sec. 48. Liability of Collector for failure to pay State and County Taxes as directed.....	60
Sec. 49. County Collector to pay State Taxes by first January.....	61
Sec. 50. Fees of County Collector on State Taxes.....	61

	Page
Sec. 51. Penalty on County Collector for not paying State taxes as directed.....	61
Sec. 52. Liability of Township for misconduct, &c., of Collector.....	61
Sec. 53. Liability of County for misconduct, &c., of Collector.....	61
Sec. 54. Treasurer of State to add deficiency—duty of County Collector with regard thereto.....	62
Sec. 55. Assessment not to be set aside for certain informalities in proceedings..	62
Sec. 56. Court to have power to amend Assessment on certiorari.....	62
Sec. 57. Return of Taxes, &c., not to be set aside for want of form.....	62
Sec. 58. Bond to be given in case of certiorari.....	62
Sec. 59. Borrower and Lender may contract for payment of Taxes.....	63
Sec. 60. Penalty for false swearing under this act.....	63
Sec. 61. Repeals certain acts.....	63
Sec. 62. Repeals Local Acts in certain particulars.....	63
Sec. 63. Act to take effect immediately.....	64

(DOCUMENT NO. 3.—REPORT OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Board of Central Trustees and Officers.....	69
Report of the Board of Trustees.....	71
Number of Scholars.....	71
System to be Adopted.....	71
Products of the Farm.....	72
Report of the Treasurer.....	75
Inventory of Personal Property belonging to the State.....	76
Report of the Superintendent.....	77
Condition of the work.....	77
Condition of Boys when admitted.....	78
Their Treatment when first received.....	78
Employment of the Boys.....	78
Discipline of the Institution.....	79
General Character of the Boys.....	80
Difficulties to be Overcome.....	80
Number of Boys Committed.....	81
Age of Boys when Committed.....	81
Number of Days work Performed.....	81

*Appendix.*

Formal opening of the School.....	85
Letter from Ex-Governor Parker.....	85
Address of Hon. E. W. Scudder.....	86
Address of Mr. Sheldon, Superintendent.....	92
Resolutions reported.....	93

DOCUMENT NO. 4.—REPORT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Officers of the Asylum.....	99
Manager's Report.....	101
Treasurer's Report.....	105
Superintendent's Report.....	107
General Results and Observations.....	108
Further Accommodation required.....	108
General Operations.....	110
Additional Expenditures and Wants.....	111
Recapitulation.....	112
Acknowledgements.....	112
Admission of Patients.....	115
Private Patients.....	115
Blank Forms.....	115
Joint Committee's Report.....	121

## DOCUMENT NO. 5.—STATE GEOLOGISTS' REPORT.

	Page
Board of Managers of Geological Survey.....	127
Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers.....	129
State Geologist's Report.....	133
Maps prepared.....	134
Collection of Cabinet Specimens.....	136
Area of State by New Measurement.....	137
Tide Meadows—Necessity of reclaiming.....	137
Number of acres reclaimed.....	138
Statistics of Mining.....	139
Statistics of Marl.....	140
Prices of Marl.....	141

*Appendix.*

Extracts from the Papers sent by the "Inclosure Commissioners" of Great Britain.....	145
--	-----

## (DOCUMENT NO. 6.—REPORTS OF THE NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Officers.....	155
Report of Managers.....	157
Report of Commandant and Surgeon.....	159
Report of the Superintendent.....	163
Beneficiaries at the Home.....	163
Financial.....	164
Treasurer's Report.....	167

## (DOCUMENT NO. 7.—REPORTS OF THE ASYLUMS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.

New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	171
Philadelphia Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	174
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb at Hartford.....	175
New York Institution for the Blind.....	177
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.....	178
Pennsylvania Training School.....	179

## DOCUMENT NO. 8.—REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Office Business.....	183
Issue of Honorable Testimonial.....	183
Mortuary Rolls of War Department.....	183
Necessity of a new Militia Law.....	185
Rewards.....	185
Present Strength of State Militia.....	187

*Exhibit A.*

Roster of Officers of New Jersey Rifle Corps.....	191
---	-----

*Exhibit B.*

Roster of Officers of Active Militia.....	196
---	-----

*Exhibit C.*

Inspection Return of N. J. Rifle Corps for 1867.....	203
--	-----

*Exhibit D.*

Inspection Return of Active Militia.....	206
--	-----

*Exhibit E.*

Reserve Militia—Number of Men liable to do Military Duty.....	206
---	-----

# CONTENTS.

1155

## DOCUMENT NO. 9.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

	Page
State Debt.....	209
State Tax.....	210
War Fund.....	211
School Fund.....	214
Agricultural College Fund.....	215
Bank Note Redemption Fund.....	216
State Library Fund.....	216
State Fund.....	216
Public Printing.....	217
State Militia.....	218
Criminal Costs and Transportation.....	220
Lunatic Asylum.....	221
State Prison.....	221
Blind, Deaf, Dumb and Idiots.....	221
Reform School.....	222
State Schools and State Board.....	223
Legislative Account.....	224
Judiciary Account.....	224
Salaries and Fees.....	225
State House Expenses.....	225
Commissioners of State Library.....	225
Geological Survey.....	226
Agricultural Society.....	226
Estimate of Expenditures on Civil Account.....	226
Railroads and Canals.....	228
Other Sources of Revenue.....	229
Ratables.....	230
Coal.....	231
Conclusion.....	231

## DOCUMENT NO. 10.—REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Condition of the Finances.....	235
Bank Notes Destroyed.....	236
General balance sheet.....	236
Securities belonging to State Fund.....	243

### *Statement A.*

Transit Duties.....	245
---------------------	-----

### *Statement B.*

Revenue.....	246
--------------	-----

### *Statement C.*

Tax on Capital Stock of Railroads.....	246
--	-----

### *Statement D.*

From Secretary of State.....	247
------------------------------	-----

### *Statement X.*

Assessment on Private Acts.....	247
---------------------------------	-----

### *Statement E.*

Fines and Forfeited Recognizances.....	252
--	-----

*Statement F.*

	Page
Commissioners Fees .....	253

*Statement G.*

Conscience Money Account .....	253
--------------------------------	-----

## STATEMENTS—STATE FUND ACCOUNT.

State Prison .....	256
Appropriation to Lunatic Asylum .....	256
Legislature .....	257
Printing .....	260
Public Schools .....	263
Salaries of State Prison .....	263
Salaries of Judiciary .....	264
State Militia .....	266
Transportation and Costs .....	270
Appropriation to New Jersey State Reform School .....	272
Salaries and Fees .....	273
Lunatic Asylum .....	274
Normal School .....	275
Support of Deaf and Dumb .....	275
State House Expenses .....	275
State Prison Repairs .....	278
Salaries of Lunatic Asylum .....	278
Geological Survey .....	279
Support of blind .....	279
Pennsylvania Training School .....	279
State Board of Education .....	280
Commissioners of State Library .....	280
Stationery and Postage .....	281
Incidental .....	282
Pensions .....	283
Appropriation to State Agricultural Society .....	283
Chancery Reports .....	284
Normal School Repairs .....	284
Binding .....	284
Requisitions .....	284
Wrecks .....	285
Farmer's Preparatory School .....	285
Appropriation to State Library .....	285

## WAR FUND.

War Bonds .....	289
Receipts and Disbursements .....	291

*Statement A.*

State Tax of 1866 .....	293
-------------------------	-----

*Statements.*

Appropriation to Home for Disabled Soldiers .....	293
State Military .....	293
Appropriation to Soldiers' Children's Home .....	298
Families of Volunteers .....	299
Discharged and Deceased Volunteers .....	301
Gettysburgh Cemetery .....	304
Appropriation to Antietam Cemetery .....	304
United States of America .....	304
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund .....	305

# CONTENTS.

1157

## SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

	Page
Securities belonging to School Fund.....	309
Receipts and Disbursements.....	313

### Statement A.

Income of School Fund.....	315
----------------------------	-----

### Statement B.

Bond and Mortgages paid off.....	319
----------------------------------	-----

### Statements.

Appropriation to Public Schools.....	319
Incidental Expenses.....	322
Loans of School Fund.....	322
Appropriation to Public Schools.....	322

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Securities belonging to Agricultural College Fund.....	325
Receipts and Disbursements.....	326

## BANK NOTE REDEMPTION FUND.

Statements of.....	329
Princeton Bank.....	329
Bank of America, Jersey City.....	329
Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick.....	329
Bergen County Bank.....	329
Bank of Bloomfield.....	330
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.....	330
National Bank of Paterson.....	330
United States Stock Bank.....	331
Exchange Bank of New Jersey, Tom's River.....	331
Bank of Jersey City.....	331
Lambertville Bank.....	331
Cataract City Bank.....	331
City Bank of Trenton.....	332
Hudson River Bank.....	332
North River Bank.....	332
Highland Bank.....	332
Passaic County Bank.....	333

## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts and Disbursements.....	337
---------------------------------	-----

## REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

Blank Impressions of Bank Notes destroyed.....	341
Amount remaining in Vault.....	341
Blank Coupons destroyed.....	342

## DOCUMENT NO. 10.—REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

State Treasurer's Report.....	345
-------------------------------	-----

	Page
<i>Statements.</i>	
State Fund Account.....	345
War Fund Account.....	345
School Fund Account.....	346
Agricultural College Fund Account.....	346
State Library Fund Account.....	346
Bank Note Redemption Fund Account.....	346

**DOCUMENT NO. 11.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.**

Amount of Sinking Fund .....	355
Proof .....	355
Transactions of the last fiscal year.....	356
Investments .....	357

**DOCUMENT NO. 12.—ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANIES.**

New Jersey Central Railroad.....	363
Receipts and Expenses for 1867.....	363
Table of Freight and Tonnage.....	364
Table of Passengers Carried.....	365
Accidents for 1867.....	367
South Branch Railroad.....	371
Warren Railroad.....	373
Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.....	375
Accidents during the year.....	377
Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad.....	381
Freehold and Jamesburgh Agricultural Railroad.....	383
Rocky Hill Railroad.....	385
Belvidere Delaware Railroad.....	387
Casualties.....	388
Flemington Railroad.....	389
Camden and Burlington County Railroad.....	391
Camden and Atlantic Railroad.....	395
West Jersey Railroad.....	397
Millville and Glassboro Railroad.....	399
Cape May and Millville Railroad.....	401
Salem Railroad.....	403
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	405
Table of Receipts and Expenses.....	406
Accidents during the year 1867.....	407
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad.....	411
Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad.....	413
Newark and Bloomfield Railroad.....	415
Morris and Essex Railroad.....	417
Accidents in 1867.....	418
Sussex Railroad.....	421
Hackensack and New York Railroad.....	423
Paterson and Hudson River Railroad.....	425
Accidents in 1867.....	426
Northern Railroad.....	427
Paterson and Ramapo Railroad.....	429
Morris Canal and Banking Company.....	431
Hibernia Mine Railroad.....	433
Ogden Mine Railroad.....	435
Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.....	437
Accidents during 1867.....	438
Vincentown Branch of the Burlington County Railroad.....	441



DOCUMENT NO. 13. <sup>✓</sup>ANNUAL BANK STATEMENTS.

	Page
Communication from State Comptroller.....	445
Central Bank of New Jersey.....	448
Princeton Bank.....	449
State Bank of New Brunswick.....	450
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Middletown Point.....	451
Somerset County Bank.....	452
Trenton Banking Company.....	453
Bordentown Banking Company.....	454
Howard Savings Institution.....	455
Burlington Savings Institution.....	456
Newark Savings Institute.....	457
Morristown Savings Institution.....	458
Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City.....	459
Ireton Savings Fund Society.....	460
Savings Bank of South Amboy.....	461
Elizabethtown Savings Institution.....	462
Provident Institution for Savings.....	464
Dime Savings Institution.....	465
New Brunswick Savings Institution.....	466
Orange Savings Bank.....	467
Tabular Statements.....	468

DOCUMENT NO. 14.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Board of Visitors.....	473
Report of Board.....	475
Examinations.....	475
Progress of the Institution.....	475
Report of Trustees.....	477
Faculty of Rutgers Scientific School.....	477
Course of Study.....	477
Admission.....	478
Classes in the Institution.....	478
Studies of the Classes.....	479
Military Exercises.....	479
Appointment of Students.....	480
Graduation of Students.....	480
Rooms and Accommodations.....	480
University Students.....	480
Agricultural Lectures.....	480
Experimental Farm.....	482

*Appendix.*

New Jersey State Agricultural Lectures. Lecture of 1866-67.....	487
---	-----

*Table A.*

Showing number of acres of land improved and unimproved, etc.....	490
Table showing value of farms, etc.....	493
Table showing population of New Jersey at different periods.....	494
Markets and Soil.....	496
Fertilizers.....	497
Climate.....	498
Mixed Industry.....	498
Means for further improvements of Agriculture.....	499
Lecture of 1867-68.....	505
Drainage and Fertilizers.....	505
Preparation of Composts.....	508
Analyses.....	512
Statistic of Marl.....	521
Prices of Marl.....	522

DOCUMENT NO. 15.—THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE  
NORMAL SCHOOL.

Plan of the Normal School Boarding House.....	527
Plan and Description of Normal School.....	529
Plan of Model School.....	531
Report of Trustees.....	533
Trustees and Officers of the Board.....	539
Treasurer's Report.....	541
Report of the Principal.....	543
Numbers.....	543
Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly.....	544
Boarding Arrangements.....	544
Studies.....	545
Practice Teaching.....	547
Notes on Practice Teaching.....	549
Examinations.....	553
Officers and Instructors of Normal School.....	575
Model School.....	578
Farnum Preparatory School.....	579
Officers of Normal School Boarding House.....	579
Pupils attending Normal School during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....	581
"    Model School during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....	586
"    Farnum Preparatory School during the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....	597
Recapitulation.....	603
Pupils who have graduated during the last year.....	604
Course of Study in the Normal School.....	606
Model School.....	610
Farnum Preparatory School.....	615
Awards of Merit.—Diplomas to Normal School Graduates, twenty-fourth term.....	617
Normal pupils distinguished.....	617
Meritorious.....	617
Model School.—Boys' Department.....	620
Pupils distinguished.....	620
Meritorious.....	623
Model School.—Young Ladies' Department.....	621
Pupils Distinguished.....	621
Meritorious.....	621
Primary Department.....	623
Pupils Distinguished.....	623
Meritorious.....	624
Farnum Preparatory School.....	624
Pupils Distinguished.....	624
Meritorious.....	624
Diplomas to Graduates, Twenty-fifth Term.....	626
Pupils Distinguished.....	626
Meritorious Pupils, Normal School.....	627
"    "    Model School.....	629
"    "    Farnum Preparatory School.....	635
An Act to establish Normal School Boarding Houses.....	638
Circular of the Normal School.....	639
Tuition.....	641
Boarding.....	641
Circular of Model School.....	641
Boarding.....	642
Both Schools.....	644
Terms and Vacations.....	644
Correspondence.....	645
Calendar.....	645

*Farnum Preparatory School.*

Course of Instruction.....	646
Rates of Tuition.....	648

DOCUMENT NO. 18.—REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND  
OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

	Page
Members of the Board of Education.....	655
Report of the Board of Education.....	657
Report of the State Superintendent.....	659
Statistical Summary.....	659
Comparative Condition of the Schools in the several Counties.....	660
School Law.....	660
County Superintendents.....	664
Examination of Teachers.....	665
Corporal Punishment.....	665
Singing in Schools.....	665
Denomination Schools.....	665
Taxation for School Purposes.....	669
Tabular Statement concerning Public Schools in the Cities.....	672
Circular to School Officers No. 1.....	673
Duties of County Superintendents.....	673
"    County Board of Examiners.....	675
"    State Board of Examiners.....	675
General Instructions relating to both County and State Certificates.....	676
Apportionment of the State Appropriation for Public Schools for the year 1867....	979
County Superintendents.....	680

*Reports of County Superintendents.*

<b>Atlantic County—</b>	
Buena Vista.....	684
Egg Harbor.....	684
Galloway.....	684
Hamilton.....	684
Hammonton.....	685
Mullica.....	685
Weymouth.....	685
Atlantic City.....	685
Egg Harbor City.....	686
<b>Bergen County—</b>	
Franklin.....	690
Hackensack.....	690
Harrington.....	690
Hohokus.....	691
Lodi.....	691
New Barbadoes.....	691
Saddle River.....	691
Union.....	692
Washington.....	692
<b>Burlington County—</b>	
Beverly.....	699
Bordentown.....	699
Burlington.....	699
Bass River.....	699
Cinnaminson.....	699
Chester.....	699
Chesterfield.....	700
Evesham.....	700
Egg Harbor.....	700
Lumberton.....	700
Mansfield.....	700
Medford.....	701
New Hanover.....	701
Northampton.....	701
Pemberton.....	701
Shamong.....	701

	Page
Springfield .....	701
Southampton .....	701
Washington .....	702
Willingborough .....	702
Westhampton .....	702
Woodland .....	702
<b>Camden County—</b>	
Camden City .....	705
Centre .....	705
Delaware .....	705
Gloucester .....	705
Haddon .....	705
Monroe .....	705
Newton .....	705
Stockton .....	705
Union .....	705
Washington .....	706
Waterford .....	706
Winslow .....	706
<b>Cape May County—</b>	
Lower Township .....	711
Middle Township .....	711
Dennis Township .....	712
Upper Township .....	712
Cape Island City .....	712
<b>Cumberland County—</b>	
Deerfield .....	719
Downe .....	719
Fairfield .....	719
Greenwich .....	719
Hopewell .....	719
Landis .....	719
Maurice River .....	719
Stoe Creek .....	719
<b>Essex County—</b>	
Belleville .....	721
Bloomfield .....	721
Caldwell .....	721
Clinton .....	722
East Orange .....	722
Livingston .....	722
Millburn .....	722
Orange .....	722
South Orange .....	722
West Orange .....	722
Newark city .....	722
<b>Gloucester County—</b>	
Harrison Township .....	725
Greenwich " .....	725
Deptford " .....	725
Mantua " .....	725
Woolwich " .....	725
Clayton " .....	725
Franklin " .....	725
<b>Hudson County—</b>	
Uniontown .....	726
Weehawken .....	726
West Hoboken .....	726
Hoboken .....	726
Hudson City .....	726
Jersey City .....	726
Greenville .....	726

	Page
Bergen .....	736
Harrison .....	736
Kearney .....	736
<b>Hunterdon County—</b>	
Alexandria .....	739
Bethlehem .....	739
Clinton Borough .....	739
Clinton Township .....	739
Delaware .....	739
East Amwell .....	739
Franklin .....	739
Frenchtown .....	739
Kingwood .....	739
Lambertville .....	739
Lebanon .....	739
Raritan .....	739
Readington .....	739
Tewksbury .....	739
Union .....	739
West Amwell .....	739
<b>Mercer County—</b>	
East Windsor .....	743
Ewing .....	743
Hamilton .....	744
Hopewell .....	744
Lawrence .....	744
Princeton .....	745
Washington .....	745
West Windsor .....	745
Trenton .....	745
<b>Middlesex County—</b>	
South Brunswick .....	751
North Brunswick .....	751
Monroe .....	751
Piscataway .....	751
Woodbridge .....	752
South Amboy .....	752
East Brunswick .....	752
City of New Brunswick .....	753
<b>Monmouth County—</b>	
Atlantic .....	760
Freehold .....	760
Holmdel .....	760
Howell .....	760
Lincoln .....	760
Manalapan .....	761
Marlboro .....	761
Matawan .....	761
Middletown .....	761
Millstone .....	761
Ocean .....	762
Raritan .....	762
Shrewsbury .....	762
Upper Freehold .....	762
Wall .....	762
<b>Morris County—</b>	
Chatham .....	768
Chester .....	768
Hanover .....	768
Jefferson .....	768
Mendham .....	769
Morris .....	769

	Page
Passaic .....	769
Pequannock .....	770
Randolph .....	770
Rockaway .....	770
Roxbury .....	771
Washington .....	771
<b>Ocean County—</b>	
Brick .....	779
Dover .....	779
Jackson .....	779
Manchester .....	779
Plumsted .....	779
Stafford .....	779
Union .....	780
<b>Passaic County—</b>	
Acquackanonk .....	784
Manchester .....	784
Pompton .....	784
Wayne .....	784
West Milford .....	785
<b>Salem County—</b>	
Elsinboro .....	788
Lower Alloways Creek .....	788
Lower Penn's Neck .....	789
Mannington .....	789
Piles Grove .....	789
Upper Pittsgrove .....	789
Upper Alloways Creek .....	790
Upper Penn's Neck .....	790
<b>Somerset County—</b>	
Bedminster .....	796
Bernards .....	796
Branchburgh .....	796
Bridgewater .....	796
Franklin .....	797
Hillsborough .....	797
Montgomery .....	797
Warren .....	797
<b>Sussex County—</b>	
Andover .....	801
Byram .....	801
Frankford .....	801
Green .....	802
Hampton .....	802
Hardiston .....	802
Lafayette .....	802
Montague .....	802
Newton .....	802
Sandyston .....	803
Sparta .....	804
Stillwater .....	804
Walpack .....	804
Wantage .....	805
Vernon .....	805
<b>Union County—</b>	
Clark .....	811
Linden .....	811
New Providence .....	811
Plainfield .....	811
Springfield .....	811
Westfield .....	811
Union .....	811

	Page
Warren County—	
Belvidere.....	815
Blairstown.....	816
Franklin.....	816
Frelinghuysen.....	816
Greenwich.....	816
Hackettstown.....	817
Hardwick.....	817
Harmony.....	817
Hope.....	817
Independence.....	818
Knowlton.....	818
Lopatcong.....	818
Mansfield.....	819
Oxford.....	819
Washington.....	819
Pahaquarry.....	819
Phillipsburg.....	820

DOCUMENT NO. 17.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

Report of the Joint Committee.....	826
------------------------------------	-----

*Inspector's Report.*

Statistics of Prisoners.....	827
Contracts.....	827
Buildings and Improvements.....	828
Library.....	828
Separate Confinement.....	828
Efficiency.....	829
Purchases.....	830
Inspectors' Pay.....	830
Alleged Stealing.....	830
Visit to Albany.....	831
Conclusion.....	831
Statistics of Prisoners.....	832
Terms of Sentence.....	832
Counties where Convicted.....	833
Places of Nativity.....	833
Foreigners.....	834
Color and Sex.....	834
Years in which received.....	834
Number of Commitments.....	834
Ages when received.....	835
Keeper's Report.....	737

*Statement A.*

Inventory of Property on Hand.....	837
------------------------------------	-----

*Statement B.*

Expenditures and Receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....	837
--	-----

*Statement C.*

Stock Account Nov. 30, 1866.....	838
"    Nov. 30, 1867.....	838

*Statement D.*

Effects of the Prison, Nov. 30, 1866.....	838
"    "    Nov. 30, 1867.....	838

*Statement E.*

	Page
Drafts on State Treasurer for Salaries .....	838
Physicians' Report .....	841
Moral Instructor's Report .....	843
Comparative Youthfulness of the Prisoners .....	843
Drinking Usages of the day in relation to crime .....	843
Moral Status of the Prison .....	844
Need of a Chapel .....	845
Supplement to the "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State Prison" ..	848
Sec. I. Duties of the Keeper and Inspectors .....	848
Sec. II. Remittance of (1) two days of term of sentence for every month of faithful performance of labor, (2) two days for every month of continuous orderly deportment, and (3) one day for manifest effort at intellectual improvement and self control .....	848
Sec. III. Remittance of an additional day per month for continuous good conduct for twelve months preceding .....	848
Sec. IV. Persons who have partaken of the clemency of this act and who shall be again convicted and sentenced, to have the number of days remitted added to the additional term of sentence .....	848
Sec. IV. Act to take effect immediately .....	848

## DOCUMENT NO. 18.—REPORT OF THE SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

Officers .....	851
Report of the Directors .....	853
The Home .....	853
Number of Inmates from each County .....	854
The Advantages .....	854
The School .....	855
Friends of the Home .....	856
First Death .....	856
Fourth of July Exercises .....	856
Thanksgiving Day .....	857
Treasurer's Report .....	858

## DOCUMENT NO. 19.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Pilot Commissioners .....	863
Report of the Board .....	865

## DOCUMENT NO. 20.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTORS OF THE JOINT COMPANIES.

State Directors' Report .....	871
-------------------------------	-----

## STATEMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

*Statement A.*

Receipts of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company .....	875
---	-----

*Statement B.*

Gross Receipts of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company .....	876
---	-----

*Statement C.*

Disbursements of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company .....	876
--	-----

*Statement D.*

Transit Duties and Interests accrued to the State .....	877
---	-----



*Statement E.*

Page

Table showing the Increase of Way Freight on the Railroad.....	877
--	-----

*Statement F.*

Trade through the Delaware and Raritan Canal.....	878
---	-----

*Statement G.*

Recapitulation.....	878
---------------------	-----

*Statement H.*

Gross amount of Receipts and Disbursements.....	879
Report of Engineer of Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company.....	881

DOCUMENT NO. 21.—REPORT OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Report of Commissioners.....	887
Architect's Report.....	890

DOCUMENT NO. 22.—ABSTRACT OF THE AMOUNT OF RATABLES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Communication from State Comptroller.....	901
Counties—	
Atlantic.....	903
Bergen.....	904
Burlington.....	905
Camden.....	906
Cape May.....	907
Cumberland.....	908
Essex.....	909
Gloucester.....	910
Hudson.....	911
Hunterdon.....	912
Mercer.....	913
Middlesex.....	913
Monmouth.....	914
Morris.....	915
Ocean.....	916
Passaic.....	917
Salem.....	918
Somerset.....	919
Sussex.....	919
Union.....	920
Warren.....	921
Summary.....	922

DOCUMENT NO. 23.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Executive Committee.....	925
Permanent Location.....	925
Agricultural Fair.....	927
Progress of Agriculture.....	927
Government of the Society.....	928

DOCUMENT NO. 24.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON QUARANTINE WHARVES AND DOCKS ON LANDS UNDER WATER WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Report of New Jersey Commissioners.....	933
---	-----

*Appendix I.*

	Page
Communication from New York Commissioners.....	911

*Appendix II.*

Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation for the purpose of erecting Warehouses and Docks in the Port of New York for Quarantine purposes.....	944
Sec. I. Duties, &c., of the Corporation.....	944
Sec. II. Location of Warehouses, &c., by whom made and with whose approval.....	944
Sec. III. Plans of Construction, Reception of Merchandise, Rates of Storage, &c....	945
Sec. IV. Use of Warehouse subject to sanitary regulations.....	945
Sec. V. Report of Corporation, filed with Quarantine Commissioners, Appropriation of money.....	945
Sec. VI. Rights and powers conferred by this act subject to the condition of the State's becoming purchaser.....	945
Sec. VII. Governor authorized to appoint Commissioners.....	946
Sec. VIII. Duties of Commissioner of Emigration.....	946
Sec. IX. Act to take effect immediately.....	946

*Appendix III.*

Extract from the Treaty between New York and New Jersey, dated Sept. 16, 1838.	947
Art. 3. Jurisdiction of State of New York.....	947
Sec. I. Right of Property of State of New Jersey.....	947
Sec. II. Jurisdiction of State of New Jersey.....	947
Sec. III. Right of regulating fisheries of State of New Jersey.....	947

**DOCUMENT NO. 25.—JOINT RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWING THE CONSENT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ENTITLED ARTICLE XIV., AND RESCINDING THE JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.**

Joint Resolutions.....	951
------------------------	-----

**DOCUMENT NO. 26.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRY AND RETURNS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**

Communication from Secretary of State.....	959
--	-----

*Marriages.**Counties—*

Atlantic.....	961
Bergen.....	961
Burlington.....	961
Camden.....	962
Cape May.....	962
Cumberland.....	962
Essex.....	962
Gloucester.....	962
Hudson.....	963
Hunterdon.....	963
Mercer.....	963
Middlesex.....	963
Monmouth.....	963
Morris.....	964
Ocean.....	964
Passaic.....	964
Salem.....	964
Somerset.....	964
Sussex.....	965
Union.....	965
Warren.....	965
Recapitulation.....	966

*Births.*

Counties—	Page
Atlantic .....	967
Bergen.....	967
Burlington.....	968
Camden .....	969
Cape May .....	969
Cumberland.....	970
Essex .....	970
Gloucester .....	971
Hudson .....	971
Hunterdon.....	972
Mercer .....	972
Middlesex .....	973
Monmouth .....	973
Morris .....	974
Ocean .....	974
Passaic.....	975
Salem .....	975
Somerset .....	976
Sussex .....	976
Union.....	977
Warren .....	977
Recapitulation .....	978

*Deaths and their Causes.*

Counties—	
Atlantic .....	979
Bergen .....	980
Burlington.....	981
Camden .....	982
Cape May.....	983
Cumberland.....	984
Essex .....	985
Gloucester .....	986
Hudson .....	987
Hunterdon.....	988
Mercer .....	989
Middlesex .....	990
Monmouth.....	991
Morris .....	992
Ocean .....	993
Passaic.....	994
Salem.....	995
Somerset.....	996
Sussex.....	997
Union.....	998
Warren .....	999
Recapitulation .....	1000

*Deaths classified by Ages.*

Counties—	
Atlantic .....	1001
Bergen .....	1001
Burlington.....	1002
Camden.....	1003
Cape May.....	1003
Cumberland.....	1004
Essex.....	1004
Gloucester.....	1005
Hudson .....	1005
Hunterdon.....	1006
Mercer .....	1007
Middlesex.....	1007

	Page
Monmouth.....	1008
Morris .....	1009
Ocean .....	1009
Passaic.....	1010
Salem .....	1010
Somerset .....	1011
Sussex .....	1011
Union .....	1012
Warren.....	1013
Recapitulation.....	1014

DOCUMENT NO. <sup>27</sup>~~28~~.—REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Entire force of riflemen.....	1017
Active military force.....	1017
Number of militia companies organized and armed during the war.....	1018
Operations of the Arsenal.....	1019
Burial places of deceased soldiers.....	1020
Adjustment of Claims against United States.....	1020

*Appendix A.*

Copy of Circular addressed to officers and sureties of disbanded militia organizations.....	1027
---	------

*Appendix B.*

Communication from Assistant Quartermaster General.....	1028
Circular in relation to erection of iron head blocks at graves of deceased United States soldiers.....	1028

*Appendix C.*

Circular in relation to iron head blocks for graves of deceased soldiers.....	1030
---	------

*Statement A.*

Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores in State Arsenal November 30, 1867.....	1033
Unserviceable .....	1035
Baggage Train .....	1035
Hospital Supplies.....	1036
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in State Arsenal, November 30, 1867 .....	1036
Imperfect and Unserviceable .....	1039

*Statement B.*

Number of Arms cleaned and repaired at the State Arsenal, during the year ending November 30, 1867 .....	1041
--	------

*Statement C.*

Names of Contractors and others, and articles furnished by each .....	1042
---	------

*Statement D.*

Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage turned into the Arsenal by disbanded and other Military Companies, during the year ending November 30, 1867.....	1044
---	------

*Statement E.*

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores turned into the Arsenal by disbanded and other Military Companies, during the year ending November 30, 1867.....	1046
Close Light Guard, Hudson Brigade, Company E; Union Rifles, Caldwell, Essex Brigade; Company C, First Regiment, Caldwell; First Battalion N. J. R. C.; Lawrence Guards, Absecon, Maritime Brigade.....	1047

	Page
Florence Rifles, Burlington Brigade; Home Guards, of Union; Egg Harbor City Artillery .....	1048
Monmouth Guards; Egg Harbor Guards, Atlantic Brigade; Stockton Guards, Burlington Brigade. ....	1049
Nation Guards, Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon Brigade; Columbus Grays, Burlington Brigade.....	1050
Washington Union Rifles, Bergen Brigade; Ellsworth Light Guard, Atlantic and Cape May Brigade, Company A, Veteran Regiment .....	1051
Cook Artillery, Fieldsboro, Burlington Brigade; Union Pemberton Guards, Burlington Brigade .....	1052
Pine Brook Rifles, Morris Brigade; American Rangers, Frenchtown, Hunterdon Brigade; Marion Rifles, Smith's Landing.....	1053
Company "C," Little Egg Harbor Regiment, Burlington Brigade; Independent Guards, Marlton, Burlington Brigade .....	1054
National Guards, Hohokus, Bergen Brigade; Cook Artillery, Fieldsboro', Burlington Brigade; Company G, Second Regiment, Somerset Brigade.....	1055
Fairfield Blues, Bridgton; Lawrence Guards, Absecon; Company F, Second Regiment N. J. R. C. ....	1056
American Blues, Mount Holly, Burlington Brigade; Company C, Burlington; Egg Harbor City Artillery .....	1057
National Guards, Bridgeton, Cumberland Brigade; Col. J. W. Woodruff, Elizabeth; American Guards, Bergen Brigade.....	1058
Company C, Independent Guards, Hudson Brigade; Lawrence Guard Maritime Brigade; C. M. Harrison, Esq., Principal Newark Academy; Company L, Second Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1059
General John S. Irick, Burlington Brigade; Unknown (found at freight depot, Trenton); Company A, Third Battalion, Newark.....	1060
Company D, First Regiment, N. J. R. C.....	1061

*Statement F.*

Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, issued to the Uniformed Companies of this State upon requisition, approved by commandants of corps to which said companies are attached, during the year ending November 30, 1867.....	1062
--	------

*Statement G.*

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores issued to the Uniformed Companies of this State, upon their giving Bonds according to law, during the year ending November 30, 1867; Company I, First Regiment, N. J. R. C.....	1071
Company H, Third Regiment.....	1071
Company E, Veteran Regiment.....	1072
Company E, Close Light Guard, Hudson Brigade.....	1072
First Battalion N. J. R. C.....	1072
Company K, Second Regiment N. J. R. C.; Company F, Veteran Regiment; Veteran Regiment; Company G, Third Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1073
Company A, Veteran Regiment; Company C, Third Battalion N. J. R. C.....	1074
Company D, Third Battalion N. J. R. C.; Company G, Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade.....	1075
Company E, First Battalion N. J. R. C.; Brevet Major-General Theodore Runyon; Third Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1076
Company K, Third Regiment N. J. R. C.; First Battalion N. J. R. C.; Col. J. W. Woodruff, Elizabeth.....	1077
Company B, Third Battalion N. J. R. C.; Company F, Fourth Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1078
Company G, Veteran Regiment; Company F, Fourth Regiment N. J. R. C.; Company I, Second Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1079
Company F, First Regiment Hudson Brigade; Company E, Fourth Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1080
C. M. Henderson, Esq., Principal Newark Academy; Company D, First Regiment N. J. R. C.....	1081

*Statement H.*

Ammunition expended during the year ending November 30, 1867.....	1082
---	------

*Tabular Statement A.*

Issues of Clothing to Companies Equipped during the year .....	Page 1065
--	--------------

*Statement B.*

Issues of Arms and Accoutrements during the year .....	1066
--	------

*Statement C.*

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, etc., in Possession of New Jersey Militia .....	1088
Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, in possession of the Atlantic and Cape May Brigades .....	1093
Bergen Brigade .....	1094
Burlington Brigade .....	1095
Camden Brigade .....	1097
Cavalry and New Jersey Brigade .....	1098
Cumberland Brigade .....	1099
Essex, Newark and Orange Brigades .....	1100
Gloucester Brigade .....	1104
Maritime Brigade .....	1105
Hunterdon Brigade .....	1106
Hudson Brigade .....	1110
Mercer Brigade .....	1112
Middlesex Brigade .....	1116
Monmouth and Ocean Brigade .....	1118
Morris Brigade .....	1120
Passaic Brigade .....	1123
Salem Brigade .....	1124
Somerset and Sussex Brigades .....	1126
Union Brigade .....	1128
Warren Brigade .....	1131
Veteran Regiment, Newark Cavalry and Fourth Artillery Companies .....	1132
New Jersey Rifle Corps .....	1137
Sundry Persons .....	1146











This Book is Due

